

LIVING WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT

IN INDIANA



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LIVING WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT

IN INDIANA

C.1

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Illustrations by

W. K. HOLLIS

EDUCATIONAL BOOK DIVISION

THE FORT WAYNE PRINTING COMPANY
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5/2/39

LIVING WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT

IN INDIANA

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PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dedicated to

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE
PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A book of this sort, of course, could not be prepared unless many people had made previous studies from which the facts could be secured. The authors wish to acknowledge the very generous assistance given by the township, county, and city officials who have aided them to secure copies of the forms used in the book. The *Indiana Year Book*, the *Indiana Voters' Handbook*, the *Handbook of Information* of the Division of Supervision of State Institutions, *Legislative Procedure* compiled by Legislative Bureau of the Indiana Library and Historical Department, and the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Indiana Division of Public Health have all been of great assistance.

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For all this assistance, the authors are truly grateful.

PREFACE

In a land in which the people have as much to say about the functions which government shall perform as in ours, a knowledge of government is essential. A person need not understand the principles of the automobile, radio, or telephone in order to operate one; but he would not, in his ignorance, attempt to tell the automobile mechanic, the radio repairman, or the telephone lineman how to perform his work; likewise, one who has no understanding of our government is not qualified to tell those employed in the work of government how to perform their tasks nor what tasks they should undertake. The choice should be made between securing a knowledge of how our government functions and leaving government to those who know. The latter is fatal to a republican form of government; so the schools should prepare their students to perform their duties and assume their responsibilities as citizens by making them familiar with their government.

It is out of this conviction that this book has developed. It began with the theory that students of agriculture, with whom one of the authors was working, needed, not only to understand how to operate farms, but also to have an understanding of the government under which they would live. In other words, he felt that a citizen should not be merely a workman, that, by the very nature of the government which affected him from every angle, a good farmer, mechanic, clerk, storekeeper, teacher, doctor, or housewife could not be a good citizen if he were ignorant of the contacts which the government made with him and of its contributions to his life.

This view was readily accepted by his collaborators. All realized that it was helpful to understand the state and national constitutions and some of the laws; but they believed that the most essential and fundamental knowledge was that of the way in which our government touches our daily lives. Too many people

have the idea that government is something far off from us, that what is done in Indianapolis and Washington has little affect upon their private affairs, that it is "politics" and concerns only politicians. A study of government can have little vitality so long as this view is held; so this book concerns itself primarily with **living with our government**.

When the student has understood the relations of his local, state, and national government to his own life and the life of his community, then he is ready for the more technical study of government generally thought of as civics. The boy who has no first-hand knowledge of farming is greatly handicapped in the study of agriculture. A person who has an extremely limited vocabulary and who has done very little reading is greatly handicapped in the study of grammar, literature, and composition. A girl who has been brought up in primitive conditions would find the domestic science course in a modern high school extremely puzzling. So a study of civics seems meaningless to a child who has no conception of the significance of his government in the life of himself and of his family, neighbors, community, state, and nation. It is this fundamental view which **Living with Your Government in Indiana** is intended to give.

The authors have chosen the narrative form of presentation in the hope of making the ideas concrete. The teacher and pupils should find in the events of their community instances which will further illustrate the workings of the government. This book will be a success only if, throughout the course, pupils will announce day by day that they have discovered in local and state affairs specific instances in which government has functioned in the lives of people. If this shall result, there is no doubt that the children will grow up with a conception of government which will make them capable of true and high citizenship.

It is valuable for the pupils to actually see the offices of as many officials as possible. Trips should be taken to the county courthouse, either by classes or by individual students; to the city hall; to various institutions; and to the capitol. Parts of the story may profitably be dramatized for school entertainments, Parent-Teachers meetings, etc. Additional information should be secured whenever possible.

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GOVERNMENT



DECLARATION
OF
INDEPENDENCE



BILL
OF
RIGHTS

OF
THE
PEOPLE

BY
THE
PEOPLE

FOR
THE
PEOPLE

ARTICLES
OF
CONFEDERATION



MAGNA CARTA



U

S

A

CONSTITUTION

A UNION OF STATES ON THE CONSTITUTION
SUPPORTS A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE,
BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

THE TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE AND HIS ADVISORY BOARD

"Mom," said Tom Wilson, as he was eating supper a few nights before Thanksgiving, "our teacher asked us to bring something to school tomorrow for a basket to send to the Browns. She says they don't have enough to eat to keep the children fit to do good school work. Can't I take something? It seems awful not to have enough to eat."

"Sure!" replied Mrs. Wilson. "We've got butter, and potatoes, and cornmeal. When are we going to butcher, pa?" she asked, turning to her husband.

"I guess we'll have fresh meat before we run out of bacon, even if you do send half a side to Frank. I wouldn't grudge it him if we did run out."

"Well, then," Mrs. Wilson continued, "you can take half a side of bacon, some potatoes, and a pound of butter. Will that do?"

"Gee, mom," Tom exclaimed, "if all the school bring that much, the Browns'll sure have enough to eat for a month. You know, I've been wondering, ever since the teacher told us about them, how they get enough to eat other times. Why, Hattie told me last week that her pa'd got a job cutting some locusts for fence posts and that he hadn't had any other work for three months."

"No, poor Frank," Mr. Wilson replied, "he isn't good for anything that calls for steady work any more. He was a right promising youngster, too, when we went to school together. Used to be a good ball player and could shuck corn as well as any of us boys."

"What happened to him?" asked Tom as his father sat thinking of the days of long ago.

"Well, he used to be the best man in the township when it came to stacking hay. One hot day, he was up on a stack of alfalfa and keeled over. We didn't know what to do with him—didn't have Boy Scouts here then—and he's never been good for much work since."

"It's been a great blow to Kate, too," Mrs. Wilson added. "She was always a worker, and at first she couldn't understand why Frank couldn't work. When she did, she tried her best to take his place as the breadwinner of the family; but a woman with three young children can't find much time to farm. Hattie is getting old enough to help during the summer, and Kate's been

getting a good business up on blackberry jelly that she makes when berries are on; but that doesn't go far with her family of five."

Form Prescribed by State Board of Accounts.

Township P.R. FORM 3-1934

No. -----

OVERSEER OF THE POOR

GENERAL PURCHASE ORDER FOR POOR RELIEF

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE'S OFFICE

Indiana -----

County -----

Township -----

Date of Order -----193-----

To -----

Please Supply -----

WITH THE FOLLOWING: -----

Food ----- \$ -----

Fuel ----- \$ -----

Clothing -----

DISBURSING CLERK -----

Case No. -----

Total Amount of This Order \$ -----

CUSTOMER'S RECEIPT

I have received in full the items authorized by this order.

Signed -----

Form No. 3.

Authorized By -----

Township Trustee

VENDOR'S STATEMENT

I have furnished the customer with the full amount of supplies or other items authorized by this order.

Signed -----

(See the reverse side for instructions relative to filling this order and for detailed list of supplies, etc., to be furnished customer)

Prescribed by Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief.

FIG. 2A

"But, mom, how do they get along?" Tom persisted.
"You'll have to ask your pa that, Tom; that's politics."
"Not politics, Harriet; government," her husband replied.

"Well, Tom, you see, all this state's divided up into townships. Every four years, two years after we vote for president, all the voters of this township elect a township trustee. We elect three other people to act with the trustee as an advisory board. They are elected every four years, too.

Claim No.----- Warrant No.-----

IN FAVOR OF

ON ACCOUNT OF POOR RELIEF

..... Township

Certified by Trustee, \$.....

Paid from Federal Funds, \$.....

Paid from County Poor Funds, \$.....

**PURCHASE ORDER FOR POOR
RELIEF (Back)**

This order, signed by the trustee, enables the helpless to avoid suffering. Everybody in the township through this becomes a good neighbor.

I have examined the within claim and hereby certify as follows:

That it is in proper form.

That it is duly authenticated as required by law.

That it is based upon statutory authority.

That it is apparently { correct } in the
 { incorrect }
sum of \$.....

Auditor.

Trustee of Township.

193.....

I certify that the within claim is true and correct, that the supplies and materials therein itemized and for which charge is made were ordered by me and were necessary to the public business, that each and every item has been delivered to me at prices mentioned, and was in accordance with contract, except..... is due claimant.

FIG. 2B

"One of the jobs of the township trustee is to look after the poor. When he finds that some one is in need, he studies the case and decides how much help should be given and what kind of help. You see, we don't believe in this state that anyone ought

Township Form

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF TAX LEVIES

In the matter of determining the tax rates for certain purposes by _____ Township,

_____ County, Indiana.

Before the
Township
Advisory Board

Notice is hereby given the taxpayers of _____ Township, _____ County, Indiana,

that the proper legal officers of said municipality, at their regular meeting place, on the _____ day of _____, 19 _____, will consider the following budget:

TOWNSHIP BUDGET CLASSIFICATION

TOWNSHIP FUND

Salary of Trustee \$ _____

Office Rent _____

Clerk Hire _____

Trustee's Traveling Expense _____

Expense Telephone Tolls and Telegrams _____

J. P. Salary and Supplies _____

Office Supplies, Printing and Advertising _____

Pay of Advisory Board _____

Emergency Loans _____

Interest on Emergency and Temporary Loans _____

Care of Cemeteries _____

Examination of Records _____

Miscellaneous _____

Total Township Fund \$ _____

TUITION FUND

Pay of Teachers \$ _____

School Transfers _____

Total Tuition Fund \$ _____

BOND FUND:

Principal \$ _____

Interest _____

Total Bond Fund \$ _____

..... FUND:

..... \$ _____

.....

Total Fund \$ _____

FIG. 4A

SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND:

New Buildings \$ _____

Purchase of Ground _____

Repair of Buildings and care of Grounds _____

Repair of Equipment, except School Busses _____

School Furniture and Equipment, except School Busses _____

School Supplies, other than Janitors' Supplies _____

Janitor Supplies _____

Fuel for Schools _____

Loans, Interest and Insurance _____

School Transfers _____

Pay of Teachers _____

Teachers' Meetings _____

Janitor Service _____

Transportation of Children _____

Light and Power _____

Ditch Expense,
(Benefits to School Property Only) _____

Contingencies _____

Miscellaneous _____

Total Special School Fund \$ _____

..... FUND:

..... \$ _____

Total Fund \$ _____

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS TO BE RAISED

FUNDS REQUIRED FOR EXPENSES

August 1, present year, to December 31, of ensuing year

	Township Fund	Special School Fund	Tuition Fund	Bond Fund	
1. Total Budget Estimate for Incoming Year.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2. Necessary Expenditures to be made from Appropriations Unexpended July 31, of present year.....					
3. Additional Appropriations to be made August 1, to December 31, of present year.....					
4. Outstanding Temporary Loans to be paid before December 31, of present year, not included in Lines 2 or 3.....					
5. Total Funds Required (Add Lines 1, 2, 3 and 4).....					
FUNDS ON HAND AND TO BE RECEIVED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE PROPOSED RATE OF TAX LEVY					
6. Actual Balance, July 31, present year.....					
7. Taxes to be Collected, present year (December Settlement).....					
8. Miscellaneous Revenue, other than from Tax Levy, to be received from August 1 of present year to December 31, of ensuing year. (See schedule in Trustee's Office)					
(a) Special Taxes (See Schedules).....					
(b) All Other Revenue (See Schedules).....					
9. Total Funds (Add Lines 6, 7, 8a and 8b).....					
10. Net Amount to be raised for expenses to December 31, of ensuing year.....					
11. Operating Balance (Not in excess of Expense January 1, to June 30, Less Miscellaneous Revenue for same Period).....					
12. Amount to be raised by Tax Levy.....					

PROPOSED LEVIES

Net Valuation of Taxable Property.....\$
 Number of Taxable Polls.....\$

FUNDS	Levy on Polls	Levy on Property	Amount to Be Raised
Township	\$	\$	\$
Special School	\$	\$	\$
Tuition	\$	\$	\$
Library	\$	\$	\$
Bond	\$	\$	\$
Vocational	\$	\$	\$
.....	\$	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$	\$

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAXES COLLECTED AND TO BE COLLECTED

(Tabulate below amount to be collected in current year and amounts collected in each of the previous three years)

FUNDS	Collected 19....	Collected 19....	Collected 19....	To Be Collected 19....
Township	\$	\$	\$	\$
Special School	\$	\$	\$	\$
Tuition	\$	\$	\$	\$
Library	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bond	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vocational	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$

Taxpayers appearing shall have a right to be heard thereon. After the tax levies have been determined, and presented to the County Auditor not later than two days prior to the second Monday in September, and the levy fixed by the County Tax Adjustment Board, or on their failure so to do, by the County Auditor, ten or more taxpayers feeling themselves aggrieved by such levies, may appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners for further and final hearing thereon, by filing a petition with the County Auditor not later than October 15, and the State Board will fix a date for hearing in this County.

Dated.....19.....

and I'll have to hurry to get there before it closes. Want to go along?"

Tom looked questioningly at his mother.

"Go ahead," she said in answer. "You can get the wood in after you get back, and I can do the dishes alone for once."

Tom was silent during the drive, pondering over the case of the Browns.

"Here we are!" exclaimed his father. "While I go in and get the groceries, you might take a look at this paper posted on the porch."

Tom looked at the paper. It was dated August 10 and was greasy from much handling. (See Figs. 4A and 4B.)

"What is it?" Tom asked after he had helped put the groceries in the car and had begun the homeward trip.

"What's what?" his father asked.

"The paper you told me to read."

"Oh, that. That helps to explain how the money is raised to take care of the Browns and the other poor of our township. Twenty days before the first of September, the trustee posted that paper there and in two other prominent places in the township. He had figured out the expenses of running the township, including poor relief, and had figured out what the tax rate would have to be to pay that much money. Then, on the first Tuesday of September, the advisory board met and talked it over. If anyone thought the trustee wanted too much money for any purpose, he had a chance to come before the board and make his objection."

"Did anyone come? I've heard lots of people complaining about their taxes. I'd imagine that they'd complain where it might do some good."

His father laughed.

"Everyone thinks that he can complain about the taxes and the weather. Ever hear what Mark Twain said about the weather? He said that everyone complained about it, but no one seemed to do anything about it. That's the way most people are with the taxes; but, once in a while, someone comes. Henry Bream generally complains the first year a new trustee puts in an estimate of the amount of money needed. If he can bluff the new trustee and the rest of the advisory board, he comes back the next year; but everyone's on to him now.

"The advisory board goes over the trustee's figures, and he has to answer their questions about every item. They can lower the

rate, but they can't raise it. In that way, every person in the township knows what he will be asked to pay to support the township; and nothing can be done in secret."

"But that wasn't all for the poor," Tom interrupted. "I saw several items that I didn't understand."

"Oh," his father replied, "taking care of the poor isn't all the trustee does. Do you remember the quarrel between Henry Bream and Roger Swan?"

"I'll say I do," Tom laughed. "Herbert Swan couldn't talk of anything else when school began. His father was going to law about it; he said that Henry Bream couldn't shoot his cow because there was a hole in Henry Bream's part of the fence. I guess he just got cooled off, though."



**GOOD FENCES
MAKE GOOD
NEIGHBORS**

Each keeps up
the end of the
fence to his right.

FIG. 5

"There's a lot you youngsters never hear of. Roger was right. If Henry had kept his fence up, Swan's cows wouldn't have got in his corn."

"But the fence was between the two farms. Why was it Mr. Bream's business to keep the fence up?"

"Well, you see," his father explained, "the fence belongs as much to one farm as to the other, because it's on the line. The law says that, if the farmers come to their line and face each other, the end of the fence to each one's right is the side he must keep up. That prevents many an argument."

"Oh, and Mr. Swan's cows got in from the north end of the farm?"

"That's right, Tom; and that's Mr. Bream's end of the fence."

"Then Mr. Swan did go to court?"

"No, that's part of the trustee's business. Mr. Swan sent word to the trustee by his hired hand; so Joe drove over to Henry's. It wasn't long before they sent over to Swan's, and the three of them talked the thing over. Henry promised to pay Roger sixty dollars for his cow and agreed to put up a good fence as soon as he sold his corn."

"But suppose he doesn't?" Tom inquired.

"Then Joe will have the fence put in and add the cost to Henry's tax bill. Henry would have lost out in a suit to make him pay for the cow, too."

"Well, I never knew that politics had anything to do with our everyday affairs," Tom remarked as he drove into the garage.

"Not politics, Tom," his father replied, "government. We need politics, too."



FIG. 6

MAN'S BEST FRIEND

A good dog is a boy's best companion, but a bad dog can be shown no mercy.

The next evening, Tom burst into the house in great excitement.

"Sim Hobart says six of their sheep were killed last night!" he exclaimed.

"Dogs?" his mother questioned.

Tom nodded.

"Whose?" his father asked.

"Herbert's," Tom admitted glumly. "Now we can't go coon hunting. His dad says Herbert'll have to kill it."

"Too bad, Tom," his father replied; "but that's all that can be done. Once a dog gets to be a sheep chaser, he'll chase sheep all his life. Roger will see that no sheep-killer stays on his farm."

"Will he have to pay Mr. Hobart for his sheep? That'll wreck his plans to build a new bent to his barn."

"No, the trustee pays for that."

"The trustee?" Tom asked in wonderment. "Why should the trustee pay for it?"

"Well, when the trustee is assessing property for taxes, he asks everyone if he has any dogs. If he has a dog or dogs, the trustee collects not less than a dollar for a male dog and three dollars for a female dog. (See Fig. 7.) If the owner has more than one dog, an additional charge of not less than five dollars is charged. Each January, the county commissioners decide if the dog tax shall be more than those sums, which must be the same throughout the county. This money is put into a special fund as insurance against damage done to live stock by dogs.

DOG TAX REPORT

.....Township
 To.....Auditor
 of.....County, Indiana:

*In compliance with Section 3 of an Act regulating the
 taxing of dogs and for the protection of sheep, cattle, etc.,
 approved March 6, 1897, I submit the following:*

I have collected on account of male dogs for
the year 19....., - - - - \$.....
On account of female dogs, - - - - \$.....

All of which I have turned over to

....., Trustee of
Township, in aforesaid
 County and State, for which I hold his receipt.

WITNESS my hand, this.....day
of....., 19.....

.....
 Township Assessor

FIG. 7

DOG TAX REPORT

The dog tax enables the trustee to repay losses from dogs that destroy farm animals. This is one of the many ways in which citizens' property is protected.

"If a man raises dogs to sell, he doesn't pay a local tax on them but pays directly to the state. For fifteen dollars, he may keep up to fifteen dogs; if he has more, he must pay twenty-five

SCHEDULE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

No.

IT IS PROVIDED BY LAW THAT THIS STATEMENT MUST BE MADE UNDER OATH

OF.....

Township, Address No. Street,
Corporation

R. F. D. No. Age Poll Occupation

Name of Husband.....Name of Wife.....

MARION COUNTY, INDIANA, ON THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1938

Did you hold deed for real estate at this address on March 1, 1938? Addn. Lot No.
(Property being purchased on contract is not considered ownership.)

Value of additional improvements made since March 1st, 1937

Where are such improvements located?.....

SCHEDULE OF INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY**IT IS PROVIDED BY LAW THAT THIS STATEMENT MUST BE MADE UNDER OATH**

Do you own or control any taxable intangibles? Answer "yes" or "no".....

If you have not paid your intangible tax, do not execute the following oath.

OATH

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, ss:

I, the undersigned, being duly sworn on oath say that the amount of all taxes due on all the taxable intangibles owned or controlled by me and imposed by law have been fully paid by me, by the affixing and cancellation of stamps in the amount and the manner provided by said act and/or the payment thereof to the State Board of Tax Commissioners and that I have otherwise fully complied with all the provisions of the law.

(Signed)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this..... day of, 19

By..... Deputy.

If the taxpayer has heretofore omitted listing his intangibles for taxation and they are now taxed, they are not subject to any tax or penalty by reason of such omission prior to February 28, 1933. Sec. 32, Chap. 81, Acts 1933.

The taxable intangibles include promissory notes, stocks in foreign corporations, bonds, debentures, final judgments, certificates and/or other evidences of indebtedness excepting deposits in banks, brokerage and/or other trading accounts with brokers, all accounts arising out of transactions involving deposits or loans of money, excepting in banks or trust companies, all instruments, however termed, with interest coupons or in registered form known generally as corporate securities, written instruments evidencing and/or securing a debt, including mortgages, chattel mortgages, bills of sale, conditional sale contracts, written contracts for the payment of money, excepting contracts for personal service and/or for manufacturing or processing merchandise, certificates or other instruments evidencing an interest in property and/or rights whether held in trust or otherwise for the benefit of the holders, judgments for alimony of one thousand dollars or more and deposits in Postal Savings Banks.

No instrument securing the payment of any debt shall be admitted to record in this state until all taxes then due have been paid on account of the intangible so secured by such instrument. Sec. 29, Chap. 81, Acts 1933.

No intangible in respect of and by which the tax imposed by this act is measured, shall be valid or enforceable, nor shall the same be sold, assigned, transferred, renewed, removed, consigned, mailed or shipped unless and until all taxes and penalties accrued on account thereof shall have been paid. Any sale, renewal or assignment of any such intangibles on account of and by which the taxes imposed by this act are measured have not been paid shall be null and void. Sec. 30, Chap. 81, Acts 1933.

PERSONAL PROPERTY—CHATELS

No.		No.	Valuation by Party under oath	Valuation by Township Assessor	Valuation by County Assessor																																																						
1.	Money—Cash on hand and in safety boxes.....																																																										
2.	Air conditioners and cooling systems.....																																																										
3.	Airplanes, balloons.....																																																										
4.	Amusement Devices: (Billiard and similar tables, bowling alleys, vending machines, etc.).....																																																										
5.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Automobiles</th> <th>Make</th> <th>Body</th> <th>Model</th> <th>Cyl.</th> <th>Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>(a) Pleasure</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>(a) Pleasure</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>(b) Trucks</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>(c) Busses, Pass.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>(d) Tractors</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>(e) Trailers</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>(f) Truck Bodies</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>(g) House Trailers</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Automobiles	Make	Body	Model	Cyl.	Year	(a) Pleasure						(a) Pleasure						(b) Trucks						(c) Busses, Pass.						(d) Tractors						(e) Trailers						(f) Truck Bodies						(g) House Trailers									
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6.	Bees, stands of																																																										
7.	Bicycles, motorcycles																																																										
8.	Boats, (steam, sail, motor, wharf, canal, barges and others) not registered.....																																																										
9.	Books (professional and private libraries, abstract records, etc.).....																																																										
10.	Building materials (lumber, brick, tile, stone, cement, lime and other material not carried as merchandise)																																																										
11.	Cane or cider mills, including evaporating equipment.....																																																										
12.	Cider and vinegar, gallons of.....																																																										
13.	Contractor's tools, ditching machines, housemoving outfits, etc.....																																																										
14.	Diamonds and jewelry (give particular attention).....																																																										
15.	Dogs																																																										
16.	Engines:																																																										
	(a) Steam, including boilers, H. P. make year																																																										
	(b) Gas and gasoline, H. P. make year																																																										
	(c) Windmills, H. P. make year																																																										
17.	Farm implements, equip., etc. (not including tractors) carried from page 4, list 2.....																																																										
18.	Firearms, fishing outfits, etc.																																																										
19.	Furniture and Fixtures (Retail stores and shops) carried from page 4, list 3.....																																																										
20.	Fuel (Coal, coke, fuel oil and wood).....																																																										
21.	Gasoline filling stations (fill out supplementary)																																																										
	(a) equipment																																																										
	(b) inventory																																																										
22.	Gasoline and bulk oil plants (fill out supplementary)																																																										
	(a) equipment																																																										
	(b) inventory																																																										
23.	Grains and seeds, on hand or in storage, incl. Gov. sealed.....																																																										
	(a) Barley, bushels of.....																																																										
	(b) Clover seed, bushels of.....																																																										
	(c) Corn, bushels of																																																										
	(d) Cowpeas, bushels of																																																										
	(e) Oats, bushels of																																																										
	(f) Rye, bushels of																																																										
	(g) Soy beans, bushels of																																																										
	(h) Wheat, bushels of																																																										
	(i) All other grains, bushels of.....																																																										
24.	Hay, straw, all kinds, ensilage, tons of.....																																																										
25.	Household Goods, carried from page 4, list 1.....																																																										
26.	Ice, tons of																																																										
27.	Improvements and Structures on Right-of-Way and Leased Ground.....																																																										
28.	Incubators and brooders																																																										
29.	Laundry and renovating equipment.....																																																										
30.	Lawn mowers																																																										
31.	Lighting systems, including motors, H. P.																																																										
32.	Livestock:																																																										
	(a) Horses, 1 year old..... 2 years..... 3 years old and over.....																																																										
	(b) Mules, 1 year old..... 2 years..... 3 years old and over.....																																																										
	(c) Milk cows (including calves by side if any).....																																																										
	(d) All other cattle of any age.....																																																										
	(e) Sheep and goats																																																										
	(f) Sows (including suckling pigs, if any).....																																																										
	(g) All other hogs																																																										
	(h) Other breeding and fur-bearing animals.....																																																										
	Total carried to third page.....																																																										

PERSONAL PROPERTY—CHATELS—Continued		No.	Valuation by Party under oath	Valuation by Township Assessor	Valuation by County Assessor
No.	AMOUNT BROUGHT FORWARD FROM PAGE 2.....				
33.	Machinery, Equipment and Tools.....				
34.	Meats, fresh and cured, pounds of.....				
35.	Merchandise.....				
	(a) Stock of goods.....				
	(b) Goods and materials held on consignment.....				
	(c) Raw materials.....				
	(d) Goods and materials in process.....				
	(e) Manufactured articles on hand.....				
	(f) Goods and materials in transit or in storage in this state.....				
36.	Molasses, sorghum and maple, gallons of.....				
37.	Motors, H. P. year.....				
38.	Moving Picture Theatres:				
	(a) Projecting and Sound Equipment.....				
	(b) Musical Instruments, seats, stage and other equipment.....				
39.	Nursery stock.....				
40.	Office Equipment.....				
	(a) Adding machines, calculators, etc.....				
	(b) Dictaphones, typewriters, stenotypes.....				
	(c) Telegraph and telephone instruments.....				
	(d) Safes and files.....				
	(e) Desks, chairs, etc.....				
41.	Oils, all kinds, gallons of (including mint).....				
42.	Pawnbrokers, property pledged and held as pawnbroker.....				
43.	Potatoes, apples, onions, etc., on hand, bushels of.....				
44.	Poultry, dozens of.....				
45.	Produce.....				
46.	Scales for weighing (not including retail store scales).....				
47.	Signs billboards, electric, Neon gas, etc.....				
48.	Surgical instruments, dental tools, X-ray machines, etc.....				
49.	Tents and awnings.....				
50.	Threshing machines, combines and hay balers.....				
51.	Timber, logs, ties, mine props, etc.....				
52.	Tobacco, on hand or in pool, pounds of.....				
53.	Tractors, Make..... Model..... Year.....				
54.	Typesetting machines and presses.....				
55.	Wagons, carts and drays.....				
56.	Watches.....				
57.	Wool, pounds of, on hand or in pool.....				
58.	Miscellaneous property not listed elsewhere on this sheet.....				
				
				
	GRAND TOTAL.....				

INTERROGATORIES

- Were you on the first day of March of the present year, executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, assignee, receiver, agent, attorney, consignee, banker, broker or partner, holding property, incident to same, that is subject to taxation?.....
If answered "yes," state for whom.....
Have you filed schedules covering same?.....
- Does your wife, or any member of your family, or anyone living with you, own any personal property subject to taxation?.....
If answered "yes," state who.....
Have schedules been filed covering same?.....
- Are you engaged in manufacturing, merchandising or brokerage business? Answer "yes" or "no".....
If answered "yes" you are required to file a "Supplementary Information" or "Domestic Corporation" statement.....
- If answer to interrogatory 3 is "yes" give date of last inventory.....
- Did you pay any gross income tax to the State of Indiana with respect to your gross income for the preceding calendar year?.....

OATH

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY

I,....., being duly sworn, on oath say that the statements contained in this report, including the supplemental schedules on the fourth page, are a full, true and complete list of all property held or belonging to me and subject to taxation under the laws of this state, and that I have valued said property at its true cash value, by which I mean the usual selling price, being the price which could be obtained for said property at private sale, and not at forced or auction sale.

(Signed).....

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this..... day of....., 19.....

LIST NO. 1
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
THIS LIST MUST BE ITEMIZED
Total No. Rooms Furnished

No.	Items	Valuation by Party under oath	Valuation by Township Assessor
	Electrical or Other Devices		
	Dish Washers		
	Fans		
	Ironing Machines		
	Radios		
	Ranges		
	Refrigerators		
	Sewing Machines		
	Sweepers		
	Washing Machines		
	All other devices not listed		
	Bed Room Furniture		
	Dining Room Furniture		
	Kitchen Furniture		
	Living Room Furniture		
	Antiques, costing \$50 or more		
	Art Objects, costing \$50 or more		
	Books, Library		
	Clocks, costing \$50 or more		
	Gold or Silver Plate		
	Ice Box		
	Paintings, costing \$50 or more		
	Plated Ware		
	Pianos		
	Other Musical Instruments		
	Rugs, Oriental		
	All other Rugs		
	Stoves, Heating		
	Tools		
	All Household Goods not entered above		
	Carry Total to Page 2, Item No. 22		

RECOMMENDED DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE

The following General Standards and Guides are provided as an aid in establishing uniformity in Personal Property Assessments for Household Goods:

To determine the fair cash value from the March 1st replacement cost (new) deduct depreciation for age and usage as follows:

30% first year; 10% for each of next three (3) years; 5% for each of next four (4) years, the final valuation to be not less than 20% of the March 1st replacement cost (new), and in no case less than what the property would bring at a voluntary sale.

Household assessments average about 40% of original cost.
Household assessments average about 10% of value of house and lot.

LIST NO. 2
FARM IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
THIS LIST MUST BE ITEMIZED
Tractors must not be included in this list but should be entered under No. 53.

No.	Items	Valuation by Party under oath	Valuation by Township Assessor
	Binders		
	Combines		
	Corn cutters, binders and huskers		
	Corn planters		
	Corn pickers		
	Corn shellers and shredders		
	Cream separators		
	Riding cultivators		
	Other cultivators		
	Wheat drills		
	Feed mills		
	Fencing materials		
	Gasoline tanks and pumps		
	Grain elevators		
	Harness, sets of		
	Disk harrows		
	Other harrows		
	Rotary hoes		
	Hay fork and rope		
	Hay frames		
	Hay loaders		
	Lard presses		
	Line spreaders		
	Manure spreaders		
	Milking machines		
	Mowers		
	Sulky break plows		
	Tractor plows		
	Potato diggers		
	Hay rake and pull rakes		
	Field rollers and cultivators		
	Seed sowers (all kinds)		
	Stalk cutters		
	Stock feeders (portable)		
	Water heaters		
	Water tanks and troughs		
	All other implements not listed above		
	Carry Total to Page 2, Item No. 17		

No.
FORM No. 1—1938

ASSESSMENT LIST

OF

Address No. Street

R. F. D. No.

Township,
Corporation

MARION COUNTY

1938

LEAVE SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE BLANK

Age Poll

White Colored

Personal, \$.....

Additional Improvements, \$.....

Dogs { Male.
Female.

DEMAND RECEIPT WHEN DOG TAX IS PAID

Residence

Where did you live last year?

Did you own real estate by warranty deed in this taxing unit on March 1st?

Answer "Yes" or "No"

If real estate is owned by wife, give her name in full

LIST NO. 3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES
(Retail Stores and Shops Only)
Do not list office equipment here—see Item No. 40.
THIS LIST MUST BE ITEMIZED

No.	Items	Valuation by Party under oath	Valuation by Township Assessor
	Bar and fixtures		
	Bar equipment		
	Back bar and fixtures		
	Barber shop, fixt. and equip.		
	Beauty shop, fixt. and equip.		
	Cash registers		
	Cashier booths		
	Coffee mills		
	Computing scales		
	Balance scales, all other scales		
	Counters		
	Fans and ventilating, equip.		
	Floor Cases, Glass		
	Floor Cases, wood		
	Floor Cases, with refrigeration unit		
	Heating equipment, stoves, etc.		
	Ice boxes		
	Kitchen, fixtures and equip.		
	Light fixtures		
	Meat coolers		
	Meat grinders		
	Meat slicers		
	Refrigeration systems, Ice machines		
	Refrigerated boxes		
	Restaurant equip. (except kitchen)		
	Soda fountain and fixtures		
	Soda Fountain Equipment		
	Tables, chairs, stools		
	Tube cashier or conveyor syst.		
	Wall cases		
	Wall fixtures, mirrors, etc.		
	Wall shelving		
	Photo shop, fixtures and equip.		
	All other furniture and fixtures not listed above		
	Carry Total to Page 2, Item No. 19		

dollars. These dogs must either be kept fastened up in a pen or lot or be chained at all times except when they are with an attendant. Game and conservation inspectors must be permitted to examine them at any time."

"Does the township trustee make the assessments for taxes? I thought there was an assessor."

"There used to be a township assessor; but, since 1935, that office has been combined with that of the trustee wherever a township has fewer than 5,000 people. He goes from house to house, and he and the taxpayer make out a schedule of personal property. (See Figs. 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D.) Everything of value in the house and on the farm is listed at a value that the trustee thinks fair or at a value set by the state tax board. All automobiles of the same make, model, and age are taxed the same throughout the state. The live stock is assessed as good, fair, and poor, each class being assessed the same throughout the county."

"Suppose the taxpayer thinks that it isn't fair?"

"Then he has a chance to make a complaint. He can complain to the county assessor. If he still thinks that he is being treated unjustly, he may complain to the county board of review, which is made up of the county auditor, the county assessor, the county treasurer, and two persons appointed by the circuit judge. You see, no one can have taxes piled up on him in this state until he has had a fair chance to have his say about it. Of course, he may not get what he wants; but he has a chance to present his case. That's more than people can do in some countries."

"How do we happen to have a trustee? Is that fixed in the state constitution?"

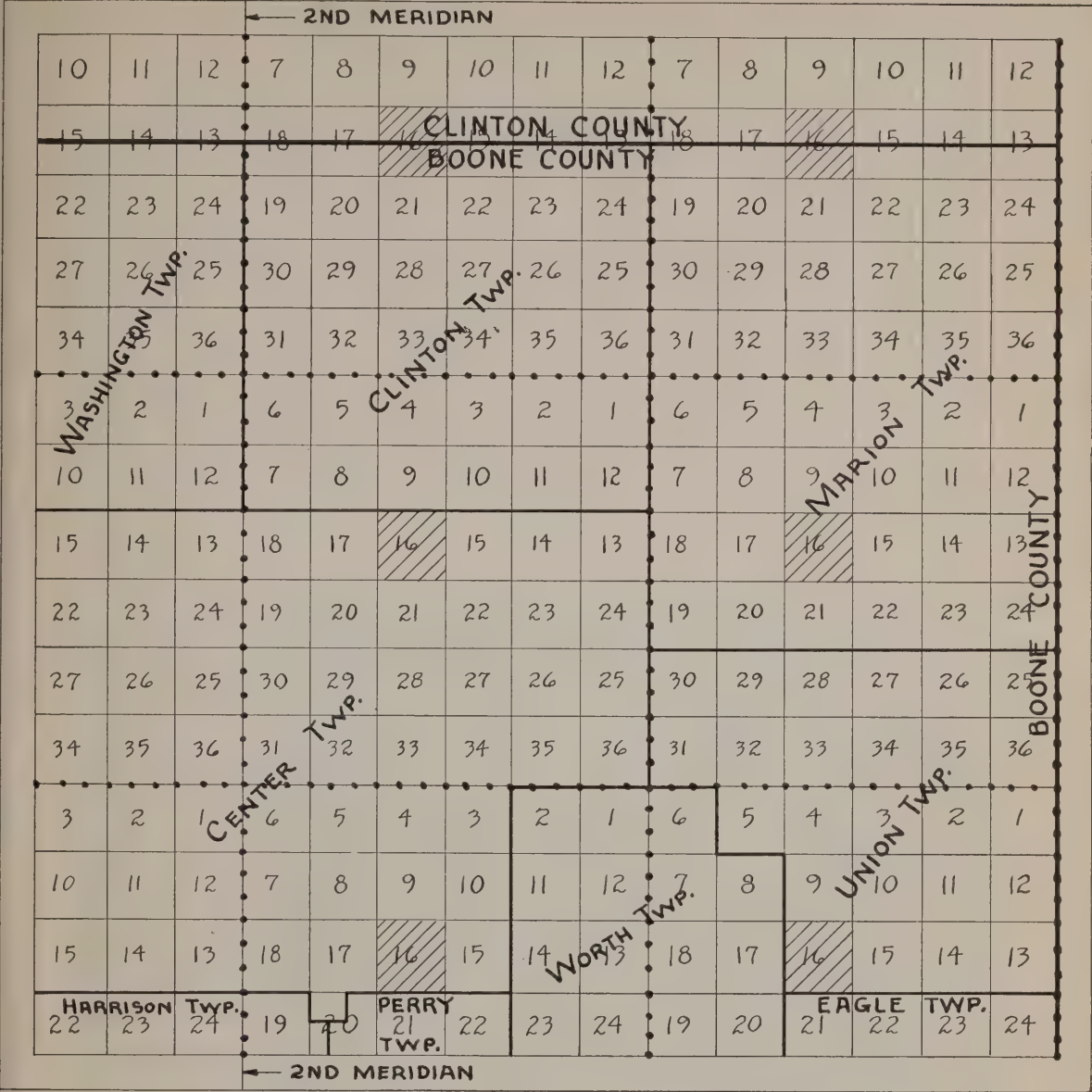
"No, the state legislature, the general assembly, created that office. It set forth the trustee's duties and may change them whenever it wishes. Perhaps you have heard people arguing that the office should be done away with. Well, the legislature can do that if it wishes."

"Well, I begin to see how the trustee can tell what the tax rate will be. I wondered about that last night. He just divides the amount of money he has to have by the value of the property he has assessed"

"That's right."

"What else does the township trustee do?" Tom inquired.

"Well, that's a big question. You see, we really have three kinds of townships. The congressional townships were laid out



PART OF BOONE COUNTY SHOWING CIVIL AND CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIPS AND 2ND MERIDIAN

FIG. 9

- County Line
- Civil Township Line
- Congressional Township Line
- Section Line

when the Northwest Territory was surveyed under the Ordinance of 1787. Each township is six miles square, and so contains thirty-six square miles. Each township is numbered, and each square mile in it is numbered. (See Fig. 9.) About the only use for these townships is to identify farms, etc., when they are sold

and taxed. Aside from this, these townships are almost unimportant."

"There is one thing, though, that is important about these townships. The sixteenth section (square mile) in each congressional township was set aside for school purposes. In most cases, the land has been sold; and this money is used to help support the schools. Only the interest can be used. This money is known as the Congressional School Fund, and the county auditor distributes the interest on it to the township trustees twice each calendar year.

"Then there is the civil township. This is the township which is governed by the trustee and his advisory board as it affects the ordinary affairs of the people. Poor relief, taxes, disputes over fences, and the repair of ditches are the affairs which concern the civil township."

"What ditches are those, pa?"



DRAINAGE DITCH

Like roads, ditches serve many people; so they must be under public control. Such aids call for co-operation and make government necessary.

FIG. 10

"Well, we don't have them here; but, in some parts of the state, ditches have to be dug to drain the land. They have to cross property lines and roads, just like highways. It wouldn't do to allow John Jones to refuse to let Bill Smith drain his land through Jones' farm; so the ditches are public property. Everyone who benefits from them was taxed to pay for them, and they have to be kept up. Mud and sand fill them up, and brushwood grows on the bank and makes it hard to get to them. The trustee divides the work of caring for the ditches among the landowners who

are served by the ditch. One farmer begins at the highest end of the ditch. When he is done, the next farmer begins repairs; and so it goes until the ditch empties into a stream. They cut weeds and brush, throw out the soil that has washed into the ditches, and do whatever else is needed to put the ditches into first-class condition."

"What happens if a farmer won't clean his share?"

"The trustee hires someone to do it then and charges it on the tax bill of the farmer."

"And, since he has to pay his taxes, the trustee always collects?"

"That's right."

"But what is the other kind of township that we have?"

"Well, Tom, that's the one that really means more to us than the others. That's the one that means a great deal to you too, the school township."

"How does it differ from the others?"

"The civil township and the school township were laid out by the county commissioners and do not often agree with the congressional township. The school township is the same in extent as the civil township; but it is treated as a separate unit, although it is under the same control."

"So that's why Mr. Hendricks was at the schoolhouse the other day."

"I wouldn't be surprised. Joe's right on the job. We're lucky to have a township trustee who is interested in the real welfare of the schools. Some townships have trustees who haven't gone through the eighth grade, but Joe graduated from Purdue and used to teach agriculture before he started the canning factory."

"From what you told me, pa," Tom grinned, "it isn't luck when a township has a poor trustee. You said that the voters elected the trustee. Seems to me that, when everyone in the township knows him, it's the voters' fault when they elect someone not fit for the job."

"I was just wondering if you'd see that," his father replied, pleased at the remark.

"Read the paper yet, Tom?" his father asked him a few nights later as he was getting out his arithmetic to study.

"Yes. Why?"

"See anything about the schools?"

"No."

"Thought not. Well, here's something in the legal notices that will interest you." (See Fig. 11.)

"I never read that part of the paper," Tom explained.

"Lots of other people don't either. Then they complain because things are done without their knowing it."

"Why is this in the paper? Is it a law?"

"Well, you see, the trustee can't spend money just as he pleases, any more than he can set any tax rate that he pleases. The advisory board looks over the recommendations of the trustee and decides upon the expenditures. When school supplies are needed, the trustee asks for bids. If the amount will be over \$500, advertisements asking for bids must be inserted in two newspapers."

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF LETTING OF CONTRACT To Complete Construction of School Building at Clarks Hill, Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned trustee of Lauramie school township Tippecanoe county, state of Indiana, will, at the gymnasium in Clarks Hill, Indiana, in said township, county and state, on Saturday, June 29, 1935, until 10.00 o'clock a. m., receive sealed bids for the completion of the construction of the school building in Clarks Hill, Indiana, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by Walter Scholer, architect, of Lafayette, Indiana, and at said time, in the presence of the advisory board of said township, will open all bids received.

Bids will be received for the complete construction of the unfinished portion of said school building including the general construction, plumbing and heating, wiring and lighting fixtures.

The estimated cost of the completion of said building is \$25,000.00.

Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the trustee, Fred T. Wright, Clarks Hill, Indiana; at the office of the state board of accounts, Indianapolis, Indiana; at the county auditors office in the court house, in the city of Lafayette, Indiana, and at the office of the architect, Walter Scholer, 1114 State street, Lafayette, Indiana.

All bids filed shall be sealed and accompanied by certified check and made out on proper forms as stated in the specifications.

The said advisory board is empowered by law to reject any and all bids.

FRED T. WRIGHT.

Trustee of Lauramie School Township,
Tippecanoe County, Indiana.

6-3-10-17

FIG. 11

LEGAL NOTICE

The public is kept informed about all actions which add to taxation. This is the basis of our liberties.

"Why two?" inquired Tom.

"There are generally a Democratic and a Republican newspaper in each county, and the advertisement must appear in each so that everyone will have a chance to see it. Most people read only their own party paper."

"Does the trustee decide what bidder will get the contract?"

"No, the advisory board decides that. Usually the lowest bidder gets the contract; but, if his quality is questionable or if he doesn't seem a reliable party, the contract may go to someone else. The board lets the contract."

"What other contracts does the board let?"

"The advisory board acts as a finance board for the township. Twenty days before the third Monday in February of each odd year, the secretary of the board sends by registered mail to the banks of the county a notice that the board will consider proposals for depositing its funds. (See Fig. 12.) If we had any banks in this township, he would notify only them. He has to keep the register receipts to prove that he mailed the notices on time.

"Then, on the third Monday in February of every odd year, the bids are opened. The board decides where the township shall deposit its money and decides how much may be deposited in any one bank. Of course, all of it may be put in one bank; or it may be put in several banks. The trustee can't put more into a bank than the board has decided."

"Why is that?" Tom queried.

"Banks have not always been safe, and the policy has been to

Notice for Proposals for Deposit of Public Funds

Notice is Hereby Given, That the Board of Finance of.....Township,

.....County, Indiana, will, between the hours of.....M. and.....M.

on the.....day of....., 192....., at.....

in the above-named Township, County, and State, receive written proposals from banks and trust companies, subject of examination by the State of Indiana, or by the United States, and having their place of business in this State, for the receipt of the maximum amount of public funds on deposit, as provided for in an act of the General Assembly of Indiana, entitled "An Act concerning public funds, their deposit and safe-keeping, and the collection of interest thereon; creating boards of finance and defining their powers, duties, and procedure, prescribing punishment for violations, prescribing when said act shall take effect and repealing laws in conflict," approved March 9, 1907, and being Chapter 222 of the Acts of 1907, page 391, and as amended by the Acts of 1909. Said funds to be deposited consist of the public funds of the aforesaid Township, County, and State. All proposals, personal and surety company bonds, must be executed according to official forms prepared under provision of the above statute. Personal or surety company bonds, or collateral bonds as surety, must be filed within five days after notice that an award has been made, and before a deposit of any public funds, under said award, shall be made.

The Board of Finance of.....Township,

.....County, Indiana.

By.....Secretary

NOTE:—This notice must be sent by Registered Mail to the several Banks and Trust Companies, within twenty (20) days before the first Monday in January, and the register receipt filed with the records of the Board of Finance. (See Page 437, Acts of 1909.)

CAUTION:—The Post Office Department does not give Register Receipts unless specially asked to do so.

divide the deposits so that, if one bank failed, the township would still have money. Now that bank deposits are insured, there won't be so much danger. The money is needed for the trustee's salary, the salaries of the advisory board, office rent,



FIG. 13



FIG. 14

LOG SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Education was received even in such schools. The will to learn is more important than equipment.

office expense, and clerical help if the law allows it. Some of it is needed for building line fences, repairing ditches, etc. Most of the money, though, is needed for the schools."

"I've heard all my life about free schools," Tom remarked. "I never thought what that meant before. I guess they're not really free if we have to pay taxes for them."



FIG. 15

A MODERN SCHOOL

Our forefathers left us the heritage of good schools. We owe them the right use of them.

"No, schools cost money; but it's a mighty good investment. They are free only in the sense that every child can go, whether his father can pay for it or not. Even Frank Brown's children can go to school and get a good education through high school. The township has to help support Frank's family, and I pay taxes; but it's just as important for his children to be educated as for you to get schooling."

"Gee, I never looked at it like that."

"And, if you children throw chalk around the room and whittle up your desks, your parents have to pay for it, just the same as if you threw food away or carved up one of our chairs here at home."

"I'll be more careful, pa," Tom answered, blushing guiltily. "Does it take much money for the schools?"

"Well, first of all, there's the building. We used to have a lot of one-room school buildings in Indiana. Some of them were not much to look at, but around here most of them were good brick buildings. We've always been proud of our schools here. A few years ago, though, we began to see that we could have better schools if several schools were put together. That's how



FIG. 16

A MODERN SCHOOL

Learning is made easy here. Do not forget, however, that the old-time school challenges you to use your opportunities.

you happen to be going to a four-room school. Of course, we wanted a building that we wouldn't be ashamed of. That school cost \$28,000. The advertisement I showed you is for the completion of the school over in the other corner of the township. The cost of completing it is estimated at \$25,000. They built one section four years ago. When they get this completed, we won't have a one-room school in the township.

"Then there's the teacher. We have four grade teachers in your school. The law says that they must be paid at least \$800 for a term of at least eight months. Each teacher signs a contract with the trustee so that both teacher and trustee will know what is required of them." (See Figs. 17A and 17B.)

(Official Form for School City or School Town or Township Teachers)

County, Indiana, hereinafter called employer and

WITNESSETH:—That in consideration of the agreements hereinafter contained said teacher agrees to teach in the Public Schools of said School City or School Town or Township in such building, room, and such grade or grades as shall

be designated by such employer, for the school term of.....months commencing on the.....

day of _____, 19_____. Said teacher agrees faithfully to perform all the duties of a teacher in said school; to use only such text books as are prescribed by said employer in accordance with the law, and to observe all rules and regulations of the properly constituted school authorities; to attend and participate in the exercises of each institute or other teachers' meetings that may be appointed for the teachers of said school corporation; to use and keep accurately all registers and blanks placed in h_____. hands by said employer and to make a complete and accurate report at the close of the school term and to make all other reports required of h_____. by said employer, the Superintendent, or the laws of Indiana; to exercise due diligence in the preservation of all school property committed to h_____. care, and to turn the same over to the employer or his representative, at the close of the term of school, in as good condition as when received, damage and wear by use excepted.

The employer agrees to keep the school building in good repair, to furnish the necessary fuel, furniture, apparatus, books, and blanks, and such other appliances as may be necessary, for the systematic and proper conduct of said school, and to provide such janitor help as may be necessary properly to care for said school and its premises.

And said employer further agrees to pay the said for

services as teacher, superintendent, principal, supervisor, of said school corporation the sum of

..... dollars for the school year of months, said sum

to be paid in..... equal payments (Semi-monthly) (Monthly) during said school (calendar) year.

Said employer further agrees to pay said teacher five dollars for attendance at each full day's session of the teachers' meetings, which may be held in accord with Acts of 1929, Chapter 187.

All teachers new to the service shall fill out the prescribed record form of application for membership in the Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund at the time of signing their contracts; and all teachers coming under said law, whether a beginning teacher, a former member of the Retirement Fund, or one who has elected to take advantage of said law, hereby consent that the employer shall deduct from the employee's salary one-fourth of the assessment accruing to the Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund at the end of the second, the fourth, the sixth, and the eighth months of the school year. The employer shall issue a receipt for each assessment so deducted in accord with Acts of 1929, Chapter 102.

It is agreed by the parties hereto that in case the said.....should be dismissed from said school by said employer, or their successors in office, for incompetency, cruelty, gross immorality, neglect of business, or violation of any of the stipulations of this contract, or in case h..... license should be revoked by the State Board of Educationhe shall not be entitled to any compensation after notice of dismissal, or notice of annulment of license.

It is further agreed by the contracting parties that in case the school is closed during the school year by order of the School Trustees, or by order of the Health Authorities, or if through no fault of the teacher the school cannot be continued in session, the said teacher shall receive regular payments during the time the school is so closed, except the said employer may close the schools not exceeding two weeks for Christmas holidays without paying the said teacher, provided that the Christmas holiday vacation shall not be counted to shorten the length of the school term.

It is further agreed by the contracting parties that all the provisions of the Teacher Tenure law approved March 8, 1927 as amended in 1933 and all acts supplementary thereto shall be in full force and effect in this contract.

In case this form is used for AN INDEFINITE CONTRACT the following spaces shall be used for the annual insertion of length of school term, date of commencing of school term and the salary as per salary schedule or salary agreed upon.

[illegible]

This contract is executed in duplicate (triplicate for school relief units) this.....

day of....., 19..... and each party has a copy thereof.

School Trustees

Teacher

NOTES:—

1. This is the official contract form prepared by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction according to Section 6966, Burns' R. S. 1926.
2. A contract to teach in the public schools is not valid unless it is in writing.
3. Full authority is given a Trustee to substitute the words "principal," "supervisor," or "superintendent," for the word "teacher," in the event the contract should be so made.
4. A teacher's contract, according to Chapter 91 of the Acts of 1921, must stipulate the date of the beginning of the school term, the number of months of the school term, the total salary for the school year, and the number of salary payments.

TEACHER'S REPORT
TO SCHOOL BOARD OR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE

1. Total number of pupils enrolled during the year 193.....in:

ELEMENTARY

First Grade	-	-	-	.....	Fifth Grade	-	-	-	.....
Second Grade	-	-	-	.....	Sixth Grade	-	-	-	.....
Third Grade	-	-	-	.....	Seventh Grade	-	-	-	.....
Fourth Grade	-	-	-	.....	Eighth Grade	-	-	-	.....

HIGH SCHOOL

First Year	-	-	-	.....	Third Year	-	-	-	.....
Second Year	-	-	-	.....	Fourth Year	-	-	-	.....

Total number of pupils enrolled in all Elementary and High Schools for the year 193

2. Total number of pupils enrolled during the year 193.....

Males	White	-	-	.....	Females	White	-	-	.....	Total	-	.....
	Colored	-	-	.....		Colored	-	-	.....		-	.....

3. Average daily attendance of all children in the schools:

White	-	-	.....	General Average	-	.....
Colored	-	-	.....		

4. Average daily absence of all children in the schools:

White	-	-	.....	General Average	-	.....
Colored	-	-	.....		

5. Number of graduates from the "Common Branches":

Males	White	-	-	.....	Females	White	-	-	.....	Total	-	.....
	Colored	-	-	.....		Colored	-	-	.....		-	.....

6. Number of graduates from High School:

Males	White	-	-	.....	Females	White	-	-	.....	Total	-	.....
	Colored	-	-	.....		Colored	-	-	.....		-	.....

7. Inventory of Apparatus and Supplies on hand. (Furnish list of Library Books on separate sheet.)

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8. Recommended List of Materials and Supplies needed:

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NOTES: 1—To find the average daily attendance: Divide the total number of days attended by all pupils, by the number of days school was in session.
2—To find the average daily absence: Divide the total number of days of absence by all pupils, by the number of days school was in session.

FIG. 17B

"But that's only \$100 a month, pa. I thought teachers got big salaries."

"A great many other people think that they do, Tom; but a teacher has to go to a college or normal school for four years before he can teach. Teachers who began before 1937 could teach after attending only two years. A great many teachers got out the additional two years in summer school, which took up all that they could save during the winter. Actually, they get less than \$85 a month."

"How's that?"

"You forget that, while teachers may be paid only \$800 a year for an eight months' school, they have to live twelve months a year."

"Some more arithmetic, eh? That reminds me that I must study mine, but I want to know more about this. I'm just beginning to see that I'm throwing away money when I don't get my lessons."

"Did you hear about Gus Marley?" asked Tom at the table the next evening.

"No. What's happened?" asked his mother.

"He's sold his farm and expects to move to California. He wants to go in with his brother, who has a garage out there."

"But he's under contract to run the school bus," Mr. Wilson commented.

"That's what I wanted to ask you about, pa," replied Tom. "He told the children this morning that Mr. Hendricks had let him off. What has the trustee to do with it? I thought that Gus was in business for himself, just like any other bus business."

"No, we're not going to let just anyone take our children to school. We want someone who is steady and reliable and of good character. (See Fig. 18.) Besides, since the township had the schools consolidated so that they were no longer close to the students, it's the township's business to get the children to the schools. Twenty days before the third Tuesday of July, the advisory board advertises for bids for driving the school busses. On the third Tuesday of July, the board opens the bids in the trustee's office. The board can reject all the bids, but it usually accepts the bid of the lowest responsible bidder. It makes out a contract with him (See Figs. 19A and 19B) that sets forth his duties and responsibilities. The contract provides that the trustee can adjust with the successful bidder any matters not covered in the contract."

Rules of Safety

To be Observed by School Bus Drivers and Pupil Passengers

Indiana State Police

Don F. Stiver, Superintendent

Loran W. Warner, Director

✦

✦

✦

Bureau of Accident Prevention

1. No school bus driver shall at any time when children are in the bus, exceed twenty-five miles per hour, nor ten miles per hour over wooden bridges or culverts.
2. No school bus driver shall leave the bus with motor running.
3. No school bus shall be started until all children are seated and the doors are closed.
4. School bus drivers shall be governed by all rules of the road.
5. No assistance shall be given by any school bus driver to any other vehicle on the road.
6. No stranger shall be permitted to ride in any school bus at any time.
7. No school bus driver shall permit any other person to drive his bus, occupy his seat, tamper with the motor, or any controls, excepting such persons as are approved by the trustee.
8. No railroad or interurban track or tracks shall be crossed by any school bus until the bus has been brought to a complete stop. This is in accordance with a law on our statute books governing school buses when crossing railroad or interurban tracks.

All state police have been ordered to enforce this law rigidly.
9. All school bus drivers shall observe all stop signs at preferential highway intersections.
10. No school bus driver shall use tobacco while children are in his bus.
11. In case of accident, where any school bus is stopped on the road, the driver shall not leave the bus for any reason, except to place the warning flares or flags as required by law.
12. When necessary for pupils leaving a school bus to cross the road, they must keep to the right of the bus and cross in front, at a signal from the driver or school bus patrol officer. The driver shall not start the bus until such pupils have safely crossed the road. In cases of buses with rear doors, when impossible for children to go around to front before crossing the road, their crossing must be guarded by a responsible patrol.
13. Buses shall be stopped off pavement wherever possible to do so.
14. The "STOP" sign shall be displayed in time to warn approaching traffic of intention of the bus driver.
15. Traffic shall never be held an unreasonable length of time.
16. School bus drivers shall be at the school building ready for passengers at least ten minutes before the time of dismissal of school.
17. Every school bus driver should possess enough pride to keep himself neat and clean in clothing and speech, when operating a school bus. This demands respect of pupils and patrons.
18. Serious infractions of discipline, incorrigible cases, and cases involving loss of time from school must be taken up with the school principal by the bus drivers.

RULES FOR PUPILS

School bus drivers shall see that the following regulations are observed by all pupil passengers:

- (a) Each pupil shall be located immediately upon entering the bus in the place assigned by the driver.
- (b) No pupils shall stand or move from place to place during the trip.
- (c) Loud, boisterous, or profane language, or indecent conduct shall not be tolerated.
- (d) Pupils shall not be allowed to

tease or handle each other.

- (e) No windows or doors are to be opened or closed except by permission of the driver.
- (f) No pupils shall enter or leave the bus until it has come to a full stop and the door has been opened by the driver.
- (g) If a child has not entered his school bus or reported within three minutes after schedule time of leaving his home the bus shall not be held longer on his account.

The above rules are laid down by the Bureau of Accident Prevention, Indiana State Police, with the aim of securing the highest degree of safety for the school children of this State. Not only will the cooperation of drivers, teachers and patrons aid to this end, but strict observance of the above rules will form habits of safety in school children, that will influence their entire future. It is the responsibility of every citizen to participate in this educational safety movement.

CONTRACT FOR TRANSPORTING SCHOOL CHILDREN (New Form)

Terms 1931-1932, ---, ---, ---, Route No. --- School District No. ---
This contract entered into on the --- day of ---, 193---
between --- party of the first part, a resident of,
--- Township, and --- School Township, of

--- County, Indiana, party of the second part, by ---

its Trustee, said Trustee having given proper publication as required by Bus Drivers Law approved March 5, 1931.

The party of the first part having submitted the lowest or best bid pursuant to Bus Drivers' Law approved March 5, 1931 (for the sum named below, to be paid by the party of the second part) agrees to perform the following work: To drive the conveyance on Route --- in School District No. ---, for the school term of

1931-1932, ---, ---, in the School Township above named, and transport all the children of school age now residing along and adjacent to said route (or who may be along said route during the life of this contract) to and from the schoolhouse in the said School District, during the school terms above numerated. The said route to be known as Route No. --- and is as follows: ---

VEHICLE OWNERSHIP: Conditions:

1. The said School Township is to furnish ---
2. The party of the first part is to furnish ---
3. The party of the second part is to furnish the bus body and keep it in repair and the party of the first part is to furnish the chassis and all gasoline, oil, and repairs needed to efficiently perform the conditions of this contract.
4. In case a horse-drawn equipment is used, the party of the first part is to furnish, keep and feed all the horses, together with harness, necessary to draw such equipment on the said route without any expense to the said School Township other than the pay agreed upon in this contract.

Said work to be governed by the following conditions:

1. The party of the first part is to have control of all the school children so conveyed between the homes of the children and the school house, or vice versa; is to keep order and maintain discipline among the children while in the conveyance or along the route, and shall treat all the children in a gentlemanly and civil manner, and see that no child is imposed upon or mistreated while in his charge and shall use every care for the safety of the children under his charge.

2. The party of the first part is to drive the conveyance and take the children along the designated route every day during the school term or terms above enumerated, unless the school be dismissed for a holiday or by orders of the Township Trustee or Health Officers.

3. The party of the first part hereby agrees that he shall so run his conveyance that the entire route shall be gone over, the children be gathered up and be delivered at the school-house at least fifteen (15) minutes (and not over twenty-five (25) minutes) prior to the time set for the opening of the school, and that he will be ready to start from the school house with the children for their homes immediately at the close of school each day that there is school during the term of this contract. He shall inform the parents of the school children as to the time he will arrive at their homes each morning, so that the children can be ready to get into the conveyance with the least possible delay. He shall wait a reasonable length of time for the children at their homes, in case they are not ready when the conveyance arrives in the morning, but will not be required to so wait over three minutes. In case, horsedrawn vehicle is used, said party of the first part is to use as many horses as is necessary to draw the wagon on the schedule time and on the route as laid down in this contract. The party of the first part is to personally perform all the said work as set out in this agreement, unless he be sick, disabled or unavoidably prevented from so doing, and in such case he shall be given the right to get some other person, as equally able to perform this work as himself, and who is agreeable to the party of the second part, and such person so substituting shall perform all the duties as agreed upon in this contract by the party of the first part; but the party of the second part will not pay any extra sums to such substitute above the amount agreed upon in this contract. This contract shall not be assigned to another person to perform without the written consent of the said Township Trustee, as party of the second part, and to be written upon the back of this contract.

4. The said party of the first part is to deliver the conveyance to a shop designated by the Trustee, for repairs, and to return it from the shop; and get the conveyance at the beginning of the term of school; and at the close of the school is to wash and clean the conveyance and place it in the school conveyance shed or elsewhere, as directed by the Trustee, when this contract is entered into under conditions numbers --- and --- in paragraphs designated "vehicle ownership." Said party of the first part is also to keep a daily record of the arrival of his conveyance at each house along his route in a book to be provided by the party of the second part; he is also to report to the teacher the deportment of the children while in his conveyance; he is also to keep his conveyance clean and in a sanitary condition; all of which is to be done without extra cost above the sum hereby named in this contract for driving the conveyance.

5. The party of the first part, upon approaching any steam or electric railroad, or highways with said conveyance, shall in all things obey all the provisions and requirements of the law of the State of Indiana. Also party of the first part shall co-operate with the Trustee in any safety program designated by said Trustee, and use any mechanical safety device purchased and designated by the Trustee.

6. The party of the second part does hereby agree to pay the party of the first part the sum of --- Dollars (\$ ---) per day for every day such work is performed, including such holidays as may come during the school term or terms, and only, as are counted as a part of the school term. Pay for such work can be drawn on the first Saturday in each month, only, during the school term or at the end of the term, and on the same plan and terms as with the school teachers, if the Trustee so desires. No pay is to be received for Christmas or New Year's vacation, unless such time is a part of the actual number of days in the term, nor for days school is not in session in compliance with the orders of the State, County, or Local Board of Health.

7. Party of the first part is employed subject to dismissal at any time for incompetence, negligence, failure to perform his duties or for any other just cause. The same being in accordance with Bus Drivers' Law approved March 5, 1931.

8. In case anything should arise not named or covered by this contract, the matter shall be adjusted by the Township Trustee, whose decision shall govern all parties concerned.

9. To all of the above, except conditions: No. ---, ---, ---, in paragraph designated,

Vehicle Ownership," we do hereby agree in every particular by signing our names on this, the ---

day of --- 193---
WITNESSES: ---

Party of the first part.

School Township

By ---

(Its Trustee) Party of the Second Part.

BOND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, _____
as principal, and _____ as sureties, all of _____
County, in the State of Indiana, are firmly bound unto the State of Indiana, in the penal sum of _____
Dollars (\$_____) for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves jointly and severally,
and our joint and several heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, firmly by these presents this _____
day of _____ 193__

The conditions of the above obligation are such that, whereas, the _____
School Township of _____ County, in the State of Indiana, has let and contracted
with said _____ to drive the conveyance on a school route in the said School Town-
ship above named, during the school term or terms of _____, _____, _____, and _____, known as
"Route No. _____" (the said contract and conditions being set out upon the opposite side of this sheet of
paper).

Now, therefore, if the said _____ shall well and faithfully do and perform his contract
in accordance with the terms thereof, or is released therefrom, by the written consent of the Trustee of the said
School Township, then this bond shall be null and void; otherwise, we bind ourselves to pay all expenses incurred
in carrying out the full agreement, as entered into by and between the said _____
and _____ Trustee of the said School Township.

Witness our hands and seals, this _____ day of _____, 193__

(Seal)

(Seal)

(Seal)

By mutual agreement, this Contract is on this date assigned to _____
(as party of the third part), who hereby agrees to perform the same work under the same terms and conditions
as herein named.

Party of the First Part

(Trustee) Party of the Second Part

Dated _____ 193__ _____
Party of the Third Part

N. B.—In case of the assignment of this Contract to a Third Party, this Bond terminates and a new Contract
and Bond should be made.
FIG. 19B CONTRACT FOR TRANSPORTING CHILDREN (Back)

"Pa, why wouldn't it be a good idea to see that Frank Brown gets the contract? I bet Gus would sell his bus cheap, and you know how well Frank gets along with children. Remember, he drove the truck for Henry Bream when he was putting in the gravel for the driveway up to his house. If he can please Mr. Bream, he ought to please anyone else."

"Not a bad idea, son, in several ways; but," his father added with a quizzical look, "how is Frank going to buy the bus?"

"Why couldn't the township buy the bus and pay Frank for running it?"



FIG. 20

MODERN SCHOOL BUS

The government feels responsible for the safety of its children. Centralized schools make safe, comfortable transportation of school children a duty of the officials.

"You've got an idea there, son," his father replied. "We'll think about it."

A few days later, Mr. Wilson showed Tom a notice in the newspaper. The advisory board, the paper said, had bought the bus which Gus had been using and was advertising for bids for someone to drive it over Gus's route.

"Mr. Hendricks has been around to see everyone likely to bid for it, and everyone agrees that it is just the thing for Frank. Looks as if there won't be but one bid. I went around to see Frank today and suggested that he put in a bid. When I con-

vinced him that he had a chance to get the job, he and Kate broke down and cried. I'd've cried myself if I hadn't remembered that I had some work to do."

"What do you suppose he'll get?" Tom queried.

"More than he gets from the township now, and some new self-respect."

"Couldn't Mr. Hendricks just appoint the new driver?" Tom asked.

"Yes, he could; but only for the rest of the school year. If he goes through the regular form, though, he can give Frank a contract for the rest of his term of office. If he didn't, someone else might be after the job when the regular time for letting contracts comes around."

"Can the trustee make contracts for as long as he wants to?" Tom asked.

"No," replied his father. "He can make no contract to continue after the end of the school year in which his term expires. If he could, the next trustee might find that his hands were tied by contracts made before his term began. Then he might not be able to do the very things people elected him to do."

"I've been thinking about what you told me about teachers' salaries," Tom remarked Friday evening. "Don't any grade teachers get more than \$800 a year?"

"Oh, yes. That's only the minimum salary. For every year of experience, up to four years, they get \$2.50 a month more; and, for every eighteen weeks' training above the minimum seventy-two, they get \$2.50 a month more up to one hundred forty-four weeks' training. So you see a grade teacher's minimum salary may be as high as \$960 a year. High school teachers' minimum salary is \$1000, and they receive \$2.50 a month more for each year until they have had four years' experience. Then their minimum salary is \$1080. These salaries were set by the 1935 General Assembly."

"But that isn't a great deal, is it, pa, for college graduates? Everyone keeps talking about how an education helps one to make a better living."

"We don't think it's enough in this part of the state. We have grade teachers who have shown themselves to be good teachers who are getting \$1100 a year. Some high school teachers who have been outstanding in their work as teachers and citizens are getting \$1300 a year. Of course, the advisory board has to agree

to this; but the township trustee alone is responsible for hiring teachers and janitors, for buying school supplies, and for keeping the school property in good condition."

"I thought the principal of the school hired the janitor, if I thought of it at all."

"No, the janitor is under contract (See Fig. 21) just like the teachers and bus drivers."

"I'd think it would take lots of bookkeeping for the trustee to know how to spend his money."

"Not his money, son; our money, the citizens' money. When I was trustee, it bothered me lots more than my own money, because all the citizens of the township had trusted me to spend their money wisely and I felt accountable for it. The trustee has help, though. The advisory board budgets the township money. The funds of the school township are put into a tuition fund, a special school fund, a school building bond fund, and a library fund; and he has to keep his expenditures within the budget. The tuition fund is for teachers' salaries and school transfers."

"What is a school transfer?"

"Well, you know Harry Cranford, don't you? Does he live in our township?"

"No."

"Did you ever wonder how he happened to be in your school? He's in the corner of his township; and, when it's high water, he can't get to the road so that his bus can take him to school. So the trustee of his township lets him come to our school. The cost per pupil is more in our township than in his, but the trustee pays it out of his tuition fund. You see, it isn't fair to make one township pay for the education of children from other townships."

"What are the other funds for?"

"The special fund is for janitors' salaries, school bus drivers' salaries, janitor supplies, certain school supplies, coal, and general running expenses. The school building bond fund is used to pay off any indebtedness in the form of bonds and interest against school buildings. The library fund is used only for buying material for the library."

"Don't the trustees have anything to do with each other? It looks as if they could do more if they worked together."

"All the trustees of the county, the county superintendent of schools, and the presidents of any town or city school boards in the county make up the county board of education. They appoint a county attendance officer and decide on his salary."

JANITOR'S CONTRACT

(For the Township School)

This Agreement, Made and entered into between the Township School Corporation of..... in..... County, and State of Indiana, by..... the Township Trustee of said Corporation party of the first part, and....., party of second part, WITNESSETH, That said..... hereby agrees to act as janitor of the..... School Building for a consideration of..... Dollars per calendar (or school) month, to be paid semi-monthly, for the school year (or calendar year) beginning..... 193..., and ending..... 193..

Said party of the second part agrees to perform faithfully all the duties of said janitor, as specified in the rules of the County Board of Education or by the Township Trustee, under the supervision of the principal as directed by the Township Trustee.

Said party of the second part agrees not to leave the School Building premises on school days, between eight-thirty o'clock A. M. and the close of school in the evening, with the exception of one hour between eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon, unless there should arise great need of temporary absence, which may be approved by the principal.

Said School Corporation by said Township Trustee, agrees to pay said party of the second part for services as janitor of the..... School Building the salary indicated above.

PROVIDED, That it is hereby agreed that the principal of the..... School Building will make a weekly report to the Township Trustee as to the condition of the building, and

PROVIDED, That in case said party of the second part should be discharged by the Township Trustee for the failure to carry out the terms of this contract he shall not be entitled to any compensation after notice of dismissal.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names this..... day of..... 193..

..... Township Trustee

..... Janitor

FIG. 21

"How is the county superintendent chosen?" Tom inquired.

"On the first Monday in June, every four years, the trustees are called together by the county auditor; and they elect the county superintendent. If there is a tie vote or any one candidate receives just half the votes of the trustees, the county auditor casts his vote to break the tie."

"I don't see how the trustee can always know just how much money he will need. Suppose a storm damages the building and there isn't any money in the special fund to get a new one?"

"That's taken care of by the law. In case need for money arises through what is called 'an act of God'—wind, earthquake, fire—the trustee calls his advisory board together and asks for more money. If the board agrees, an advertisement (See Fig. 22) to that effect is inserted in two county papers of opposite political faith. Then, if there is no objection or if the board overrules the objections, the application is filed with the county auditor. The county auditor files the application with the state tax board for its approval. Within fifteen days, the state tax board sets a time and place for the hearing of objections and arguments in favor

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION.

Notice is hereby given the taxpayers of Washington Township, Boone County, Indiana, that the Advisory Board of said township will meet at the office of the Trustee of said township on July 1, 1935, at 8 p. m., to consider the following additional appropriation, which said officers consider necessary to meet the extraordinary emergency which exists at this time.

Fund 33—Transportation of pupils—for the purchase of one (1) school bus \$650.00.

Taxpayers appearing at such meeting shall have the right to be heard thereon. The additional appropriation as finally made will be automatically referred to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, which board will hold a further hearing within 15 days at the County Auditor's office of Boone County, Indiana, or at such other place as may be designated. At such hearing taxpayers objecting to such additional appropriation may be heard and interested taxpayers may inquire at the County Auditor's Office when and where such hearing will be heard.

ROBERT CRAIG,
Trustee Washington Township.

Advisory Board:
Frank P. Henderson,
L. R. Bennington,
Monroe Castetter.

6-21-28—2t.

FIG. 22

NOTICE OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

Every citizen has the opportunity to inform himself about government spending.

of the additional appropriations. The advertisements must tell the taxpayers that they have a right to appear before the advisory and the state tax boards."

"Then what is done?" Tom inquired.

"If the appropriation is approved, a record to that effect is made in the minutes of the advisory board. If, when the appropriations were made, they did not take up all the tax money, this surplus is transferred to the fund that this additional appropriation was for. If there is no surplus, then money may be transferred from some other fund which contains more than will be needed. In very rare cases, tax warrants may be issued."

"What are they?" Tom inquired.

"They are a good deal like checks dated ahead or like prom-

issory notes. They are advertised and are usually sold to whoever will take them at the lowest rate of interest. The money received for them is put in the proper fund. The warrants are collectible as soon as the county auditor makes his next distribution of taxes."

"Well, pa," Tom replied, "it looks to me as if the people who got up our government have thought of everything."

"Oh, no. Every year, we find something new that has to be thought out. New inventions, new customs, new conditions are all the time making it necessary to make changes. The government wasn't made all at once. It has grown because, as people meet each other in pleasure and in business, we find that the government has to step in every once in a while to help us live together easily and pleasantly. We are living with our government all the time; and the time when we do not realize that there is a government may be just the time when it is doing the most for us."

"That's an idea to remember," said Tom to himself as he turned to his lessons: "We are living with our government."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Who is your township trustee?
2. When was he elected?
3. When did he take office?
4. Was there any formality about his taking office?
5. When does his term of office expire?
6. Can he succeed himself?
7. Who are the members of his advisory board?
8. When were his school bus drivers' contracts let?
9. Why should trustees not be required to always accept the the lowest bid?
10. What do you consider a responsible bid on a school bus job?
11. Make a collection of newspaper items concerning the work of the township trustee. This might be used as the beginning of a scrap book relating to the problems of living with your government.
12. Can you make any suggestions of problems which your trustee ought to attend to?
13. List the duties of the trustee and his advisory board.
14. What kind of man should a trustee be?
15. How important is the occupation of a man running for trustee?
16. What must a trustee do to raise money for his township?
17. What funds does he put this money in?
18. What safeguards do the people have against the trustee's misspending their money?
19. Why is there a minimum wage law for teachers?
20. Why are school bus contracts let by bids?
21. Are the legal notices in the newspapers important?

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

"Pa," said Tom to his father at the supper table one evening, "Roger says that Mr. Bream hasn't paid for the cow he shot; and his pa's getting sore."

"Yes," replied his father, "Roger was over to talk to me about it today. Henry claims that the cow was eating his corn and that he won't pay for the cow. I guess there's nothing for Roger to do but go to law about it; the only way he can make Henry be a good neighbor is to make him understand that he must do what is right."

"Will he have to hire a lawyer?" Tom inquired. "I'd think that would be more than the cow was worth."

"No, I don't think that will be necessary. George Smith is justice of the peace, and he can handle little matters like this. There are a lot of little cases that aren't worth a lawyer's time; so we got the township trustee and his advisory board to ask the county commissioners to appoint a justice of the peace a year or so ago. Then, last fall, we thought George had done the job pretty well; so we elected him justice of the peace for the next four years."

"I didn't know that he was a lawyer," Tom said. "He just runs the general store at the Cross Roads."

"No, he isn't a lawyer; but there are lots of cases that don't need more than just horse sense. The parties won't agree because they are stubborn; but, if there is an outsider who isn't interested and who has the right to give a decision, they are usually glad to have the matter settled—not that Henry'll be glad."

"Doesn't that make more taxes?" asked Tom.

"No. Most justices don't get a salary but are paid from fees that are called part of the costs of the case and which are paid at the scale fixed by the legislature as far back as 1856; but, in Allen, Lake, and Marion Counties, the justices have so much work that their fees would give them salaries too high in comparison with the salaries of regular judges; so justices there get a salary set by the legislature. We don't have to have a justice if we don't want to, but it saves a lot of bitter feeling among neighbors and a lot of court expense in the regular courts. When a case is brought before the justice, he charges fifty cents docket fee if he gives a judgment. Sometimes, though, the parties settle

the matter without having a trial; then he charges only twenty-five cents. This money is given to the township trustee. The trustee pays the justice the last day of every March, June, September, and December."

The case came before Justice of the Peace Smith a few days later. The case was of general interest to the community, for Mr. Bream had had difficulties with more than one farmer in the township; so the store was well filled when the case came up. Mr. Bream looked confident and determined as he entered; but, when he saw that the farmers were unfriendly to him and sympathized with Mr. Swan, his confidence wilted. He had boasted that he would have a jury trial; but he decided that there was little hope that any of the farmers would vote in his favor; so he left the decision to the justice of the peace. Mr. Swan had offered to settle for sixty dollars, but was suing for seventy-five. Mr. Bream stormed at this.

"Is it true that he offered to settle for sixty dollars?" asked the justice.

"Yes," replied Mr. Bream.

"Why didn't you settle for that?"

"His cow had no right on my farm, and I wasn't going to pay for it. Roger should've kept his cow in its own pasture."

"Since you refused to settle peaceably and refused to settle when the trustee tried to make peace between you," the justice said, "Roger is entitled to something for the trouble you have put him to. It isn't right for a man to be fretted by his neighbor without good cause. You will have to pay Roger seventy-five dollars for the cow, besides the costs of the case. You should be thankful that he is letting you off so cheap. Now, you'd better go home and try to live peaceably with your neighbors. Neighbors are a powerful big help when we're in trouble."

Tom had been an interested spectator of the trial.

"I heard some one say," he said on the way home, "that Mr. Bream was going to have a jury trial. Why didn't he?"

"Well, I guess he saw that any jury from the crowd there would vote against him. In cases like this, six would be enough for a jury; but he didn't have a friend there. If it had been a criminal case, twelve would have been necessary for a jury."

"I'm glad Mr. Swan is getting the money for his cow and that the trouble is all over," Tom said.

"But it isn't," his father replied. "Henry has appealed the case to the circuit court. That'll mean a lawyer's fee for both of them, but Henry doesn't care. He thinks he can bluff Roger out."

"Why, I thought a trial settled matters!" Tom exclaimed.

"In most cases it does, but many cases can be taken to higher courts if the accused is dissatisfied. The justice of the peace court is the lowest court. The justice can not fine a person more than \$25 and costs, and he can not sentence anyone to the penal farm nor jail as punishment. If the man will not pay his fine, however, the justice can send him to jail until he lays out the fine."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, people used to be put in jail until they paid debts. We don't think that is fair any more; so a man can't be sent to jail for debt now. If he won't pay a fine, though, he can be made to lay it out at the rate of a dollar a day. If it wasn't for that, a man might get out of punishment by just refusing to pay his fine.

"If a civil case involves more than \$200, it can't be tried before a justice of the peace at all. He tries only minor cases. These are usually so clearly cases of guilt that in over ninety percent of the cases the accused pleads guilty. I know a justice of the peace in the next county who has tried about 1800 cases in the last eight years. That has kept the regular courts from getting cluttered up with a lot of little matters. Goodness knows, they have enough trouble keeping up with the cases that come before them."

"What becomes of the money he collects as fines?" Tom inquired.

"No. If a man won't pay his rent and won't move out, the owner has to sue for possession. The justice of the peace can take care of that anywhere in the county. He can perform marriages, too."

"What becomes of the money he collects?" Tom inquired.

"He keeps whatever people want to give him for marrying them, but he turns the fines over to the county treasurer. The county treasurer turns it over to the state treasurer, who puts it in the common school fund and then distributes it to the schools of the state according to the school population."

"Why doesn't he get to keep the fines?"

"O, that wouldn't be fair. If he kept the fine money, he would always be tempted to fine a man brought before him and to make

it as high as possible. That's one thing the colonists complained about and that led to the Revolutionary War."

"I never thought of that," Tom said shamefaced.

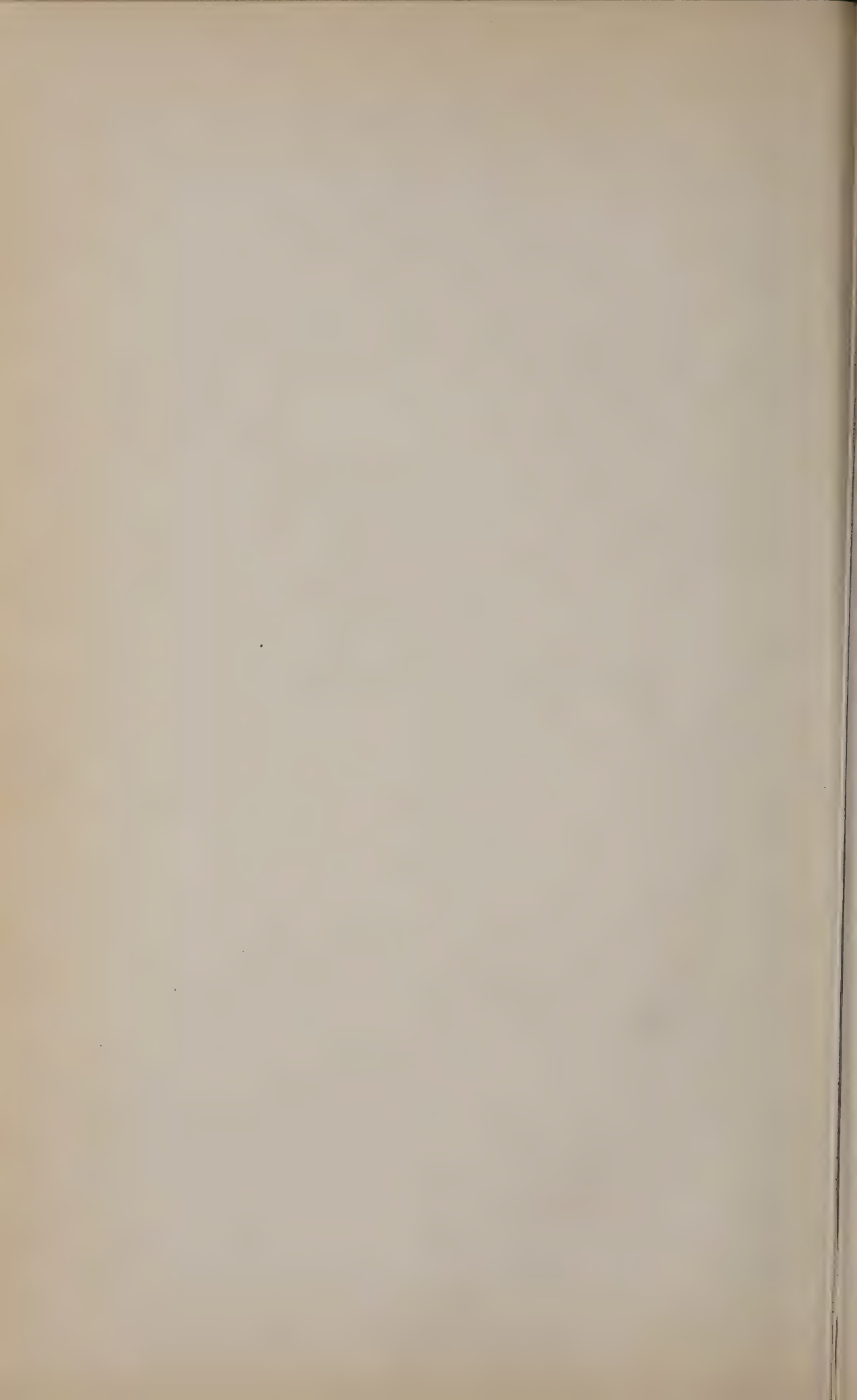
"No one else did at first," his father assured him. "Our courts and legislatures, and all the rest of our government, too, has grown by experience. That's why you shouldn't grow up to think that we must never make any change in our government. Then, on the other hand, that's why you shouldn't grow up to think that we must completely change our government. That's a reason, too, why you shouldn't grow up to think that we can throw away all we have. People have suffered and died to give us our government, and to protect our rights. We live with our government, and we want it to fit our needs."

"Thanks, pa," Tom said seriously; "I'll remember that."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. There are three branches of government: the legislative, the lawmaking; the executive, the law-enforcing; and the judicial, the law-declaring. Who are the members of each of these in the township?
2. Is there a justice of the peace in your township? Who is he?
3. Could the office of justice of the peace be efficiently combined with that of trustee?
4. What is the most widely publicized work of the justice of the peace?
5. Of what value is the justice of the peace?
6. Can you think of any reasons why the law-declaring officer should not be a law-enforcing officer? That is, can you see any reason why the person making the complaint should not decide the case?
7. What is the difference in the number required for a jury in a justice of the peace court and a regular court?

COUNTY GOVERNMENT



SCHOOL COUNTY

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Early in August, Miss Jackson drove to the Wilson home and asked to speak to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. Tom racked his brain in wonderment. Had he done anything the year before that the teacher wanted to speak to his parents about? So, when she had left with a reassuringly pleasant goodbye to him, he found something to keep him busy in the house, hoping to hear what Miss Jackson had wanted.

"You'll have to behave yourself at school this winter," his father at last remarked, secretly amused at his curiosity.

"What did she tell you I'd been doing?" Tom asked hesitantly.

"Oh, so you have been up to mischief?" his father teased him. "Well, since you don't behave yourself, she's going to board at our house next winter. Then we'll hear all about you."

"She is!" exclaimed Tom. "I bet she'll like it better than at Jim Crosby's tourist home at the Cross Roads. That's great!"

"She's coming the week before school opens; that'll be the last of the month."

"Why?" Tom queried.

"Teachers' institute is the week before school, and she thought she'd rather stay here and drive in to town than to stay at a hotel there."

"What's a teachers' institute?"

"It's a sort of convention and training school for teachers. All the school teachers in the county except those in the city schools meet for a day or two before school opens and listen to lectures on topics connected with their work. This gives the principals of the schools a chance to meet their teachers before the school term opens and make arrangements for opening school, and it gives the county superintendent a chance to meet them and to see that everything is ready to start off right. Most of the teachers want to see him about the course of study or something else that has been on their minds all summer."

"County superintendent?" asked Tom. "I thought that the township trustee had charge of the schools."

"He does, but he is very seldom qualified to say much about the teaching done in the schools. He attends to the business part,

sees that the buildings and equipment are in proper condition, and does many other things of that sort; but there are many things which only someone educated in the teaching profession can really attend to. So the trustees of all the townships in the county and the presidents of any town or city school boards in the county form the county board of education. Every four years, the county auditor calls a special meeting of the trustees to elect a county superintendent of schools. If the vote is a tie, the auditor votes. When the county superintendent is elected, he at once becomes a member of the board. If he makes good, he may be re-elected at the end of his four-year term. Sometimes he is re-elected over and over. Often, however, a superintendent loses his position when the majority of the trustees belong to a different political party than when he was elected."

"I'd think that he would have to be a teacher so that he would understand what the teachers are supposed to do."

"Yes," Mr. Wilson agreed, "he must have had at least five years' successful experience in the public schools; and he must have a superintendents' license."

"What else does the board of education do?"

"They elect the attendance officer. Then, of course, they get reports from the county superintendent so that they will know what is going on in the schools of the county. The county superintendent is the president of the board; and the other members help him decide when the county institute will be held, when the schools will open and close, and when the vacations will be.

"He is supposed to be the expert school man of the board, however; and most of the work of the county board of education is left to him. Most of the textbooks used in the schools are selected by the state board of education, but the county superintendent selects the other books. While he is chosen by the county board of education, he is really a representative of the state department of public instruction. That department's contacts with the township school units is carried on through the county superintendent."

When Miss Jackson came to the Wilsons' to begin her winter stay with them, she was bubbling over with enthusiasm about the summer school she had attended.

"Why did you go to school?" Tom inquired. "I thought you knew everything you needed to know."

"Thank you, Tom," she laughed. "You'll find out that there are a great many things that I don't know. I don't know enough about any high school subject to teach it well, even though I have

studied most of them. You see, teaching is a big field. When your father and mother went to school, one teacher taught everything."

"At least, she tried to," Mr. Wilson interrupted. "We older boys used to get lots of fun out of getting our teachers tangled up in an arithmetic problem. Lots of times our teachers didn't know as much about some subject as some of us. They generally had only a grade-school education; and so those of us who were fourteen or fifteen years old had had almost as much schooling as they had had."

"Well, Tom," Miss Jackson added, "it isn't that way now. I have a five-year license to teach only the upper grades. I went to normal school for two years. After I finish my four years in normal school and have had five years' teaching experience, I get a life license. Even then, if I want to teach in some other grade or in a high school, I would have to have more schooling, for some of the subjects I studied for a grade license do not count for other kinds."

"Who watches to see that you have the right kind of license?"

"The trustee generally asks about my license, but I have to show it to the county superintendent, too. He makes a record of my name, the number of my license—licenses are numbered just like automobile licenses—the kind of license I have, the subjects I am to teach, the amount of teacher training I have, my teaching experience, and my salary." (See Figs. 23A and 23B.)

"They don't give you much chance to slip by, do they?" grinned Mr. Wilson.

During the winter, Tom noticed that Miss Jackson often brought home her records to make out reports of various kinds. Sometimes, she asked him to help her.

"Why do you have to make out these reports?" he asked.

"I have to give them to the township trustee so that he can make his reports to the county superintendent. Then the superintendent has to make reports to the state department of public instruction. You see, the state collects a tax on intangible property and on liquor dealers and cigarette and cigar manufacturers. The money from these taxes is distributed to the schools on the basis of attendance. So it is necessary for the county superintendent to send in an account of the number of pupils enrolled, the average daily attendance, the total secured by adding the number of days each pupil attends, and the number of transfers to and from each school unit.

State of Indiana
INDIANAPOLIS
The State Board of Education
HEREBY ISSUES THIS
Indiana License

To _____
who has furnished satisfactory evidence of good moral
character, and scholastic and professional training and
whose soundness of belief in the ideals and principles of
our government is undoubted is hereby issued this

REGULAR HIGH SCHOOL LICENSE, FIRST GRADE

—— ENGLISH, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY. ——

valid for employment in the public schools of Indiana
for the corresponding kind of school work described on
the reverse side of this license.

This license is valid upon which to contract for
employment in the public schools when recorded with
the superintendent of schools in the school corporation
where employed.

This license is valid for life from date

Licenses of lower grade than life are renewable if
the additional requirements of the State Board of
Education are met.

Date January 1, 1928

FIG. 23A

Roy C. Winkhart
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

TEACHERS' LICENSE

"Besides this, some of the money from the gross income tax, a tax on the money received in salaries and from sales, is given to the schools. So, in October and April, the county superin-

L-2

MAKEY, Herman O.
R.R. 2
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Serial No. 28077C

Kind of Certificate Grade
Reg. High School License 1st

Basis of issuance
4940 6 yrs. exp. prior '23

Issued Valid until for
March 20, 1928 LIFE

Institution	City	State	Credit	Year
DePauw U. 'U. of Chicago	Greencastle	Indiana)	A.B.	

Additional Credits Earned Institution	Normal	College		Expe- rience	Success	Conversion and Renewal		
		Acad.	Prof.			Action of Board	Date	Valid until
				4	98	Reg. High School license converted to life	3/20/28	LIFE

Required for Conversion to 1st grade.....

Required for Conversion to 2nd grade.....

VALIDITY OF LICENSES

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPERVISORY LICENSES

Superintendent's License, "good for administration and supervision in any school corporation."

Assistant Superintendent's License, "good for administration and supervision in such position in any school corporation."

General Supervisor's License, "good for general supervision in any school corporation."

High School Principal's License, "good for administration and supervision in any high school (junior or senior) or elementary and high school (junior or senior) combined."

Elementary School Principal's License, "good for administration and supervision in any elementary school or elementary and high school (junior or senior) combined, if of first or second grade."

HIGH SCHOOL LICENSES

High School License, "good for teaching the branches for which the license is issued in any high school (junior or senior) or in the seventh and eighth grades of any elementary school." Explanation. Group VII. Social Studies, First Option: History, General and United States, Economics, Science of Government, Sociology, Community Civics, Vocational Information. Second Option: History, General and United States. Third Option: Economics, Sociology, Science of Government.

Group VIII. Science. First Option: Subjects listed on license. Second Option: Biology, Botany, Zoology, Human Physiology. Third Option: Physics, Chemistry, Physical Geography, Commercial Geography.

Special High School License, "good for teaching and supervising the branch for which the license is issued in any high school (junior or senior) and in any elementary school."

Junior High School License, "good for teaching the branches for which the license is issued in any junior high school and in the seventh and eighth grades of any elementary school." Explanation. Group III. Social Studies: United States History, Community Civics.

Group IV. Science: Geography, Physical Geography, Biology, Botany, Zoology, General Science.

ELEMENTARY LICENSES

Kindergarten License, "good in the kindergarten and first grade of any elementary school."

Primary License, "good for teaching in the first, second, third and fourth grades of any elementary school."

Intermediate-Grammar Grade License, "good for teaching in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades of any elementary school. A first grade license is also valid in the seventh and eighth grades of any junior high school."

Rural School License, "good for teaching in any one-teacher elementary school."

SPECIAL ELEMENTARY LICENSE, "good in any elementary school and in the ninth grade of any high school (junior or senior)."

Lower grade licenses are renewable upon presentation of ten semester hours (twelve weeks) of additional work in approved courses and one additional year's experience and a satisfactory success grade.

RENEWAL OF LICENSES

FIG. 23B

TEACHERS' LICENSE (Back)

tendent has to report the number of pupils enrolled for the preceding forty days or from the beginning of the first and second semesters. He has to give the total attendance and the average daily attendance."

"Why does the state department need to know all that?"

"The money is distributed according to the average daily attendance in the schools. That's the only fair basis, isn't it?"

"I suppose it is."

"Then there are a great many other things the state department wants to know. Some of it seems useless, but there isn't anything asked for that hasn't been found useful sometime. The department wants to know the number of boys and girls in each grade, the names of the teachers and their salaries, the number of beginning teachers, the number of janitors, the number of school buildings and class rooms, etc. All this information is given the county superintendent by the trustees and is tabulated by him and passed on to the state department."

"That must be a lot of work!" Tom exclaimed.



FIG. 24

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

By consolidating schools, the advantages of city schools are possible in rural districts.

"He usually has a clerk to do most of that," Miss Jackson explained. "Some counties will not pay to give him a clerk, but he has things to do that a clerk can't do. He has to visit all the teachers at least once a semester; and, if they want help or advice, he tries to give it to them, either during his visit or at other times. Saturdays are busy days for him, for a great many teachers want to see him. The trustees come to him for advice, too. Then, parents who have complaints about teachers often go to him, too."

"Why don't they go to the trustee?" Tom asked. "He hires the teachers, doesn't he?"

"Yes, all the county superintendent does about it is to approve their licenses."

"Then why do parents go to the superintendent with their complaints," Tom persisted.

"Most parents do go to the trustees, but sometimes the trustee doesn't satisfy them, and sometimes they think that the county superintendent knows more about schools than the trustees. Sometimes, I suppose, they just go to him because he is called the superintendent."

"Does he have anything to do with the high schools?" Tom asked.

"Yes, he has the same relation to the high schools as the grade schools. He keeps a permanent record of the names of all high school pupils in the county—that is, outside the cities. This record tells the date of their birth, the names and addresses of their parents, their semester grades, their credits, the time they entered high school, and the date of their graduation. This is important if the pupil ever wants to go to college."

"He certainly has to keep a lot of records."

"Yes, I expect he often wonders what good it is; but, like so many other things about our government, this work has grown with the needs. Experience has shown that, although much of it may seem useless, when it is wanted, it is wanted very much."

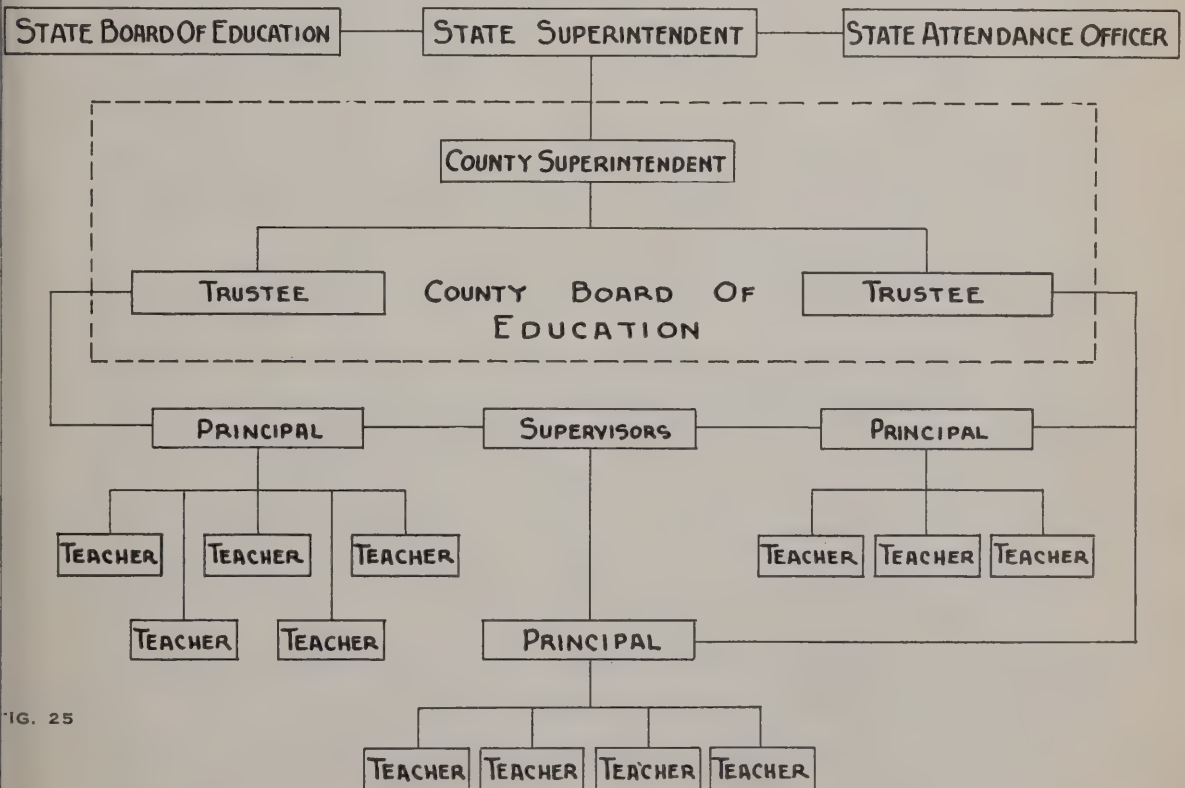


DIAGRAM OF SCHOOL SYSTEM

"I suppose, if you tried real hard, you couldn't think of something else he has to do?" Tom grinned.

"Well, now, let's see. Oh, yes, he receives copies of the state course of study from the state department and gives each one of the teachers one. Let's see; he has supervision of the county attendance officer, too. Well, I'm glad I've got you to help me with these reports; and I expect the county superintendent is just as glad to have a clerk to help him."

"Well, good night, Miss Jackson," Tom replied. "Next time the county superintendent visits our school, I'll try to raise your success grade by having a good lesson."

"Do that," she laughed, "every day, for you can't tell when he'll be there. Good night."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Why do trustees often consult the county superintendent of schools before hiring a teacher or principal?
2. What are courses of study? Why are they prepared? By whom?
3. Of what value would the county superintendent of schools' records be if the school area wished to get the approval of a tax board for the building of a new school-house?
4. Who is your superintendent? What political party does he belong to? What political party does each trustee in the county belong to?
5. Should their politics be important in choosing a county superintendent?
6. Is there anything wrong in choosing between fairly equally qualified candidates a superintendent of the party to which the majority of the trustees belong?
7. When has the county superintendent visited your schools?
8. Where is his office? What help does he have in the office?
9. Watch for newspaper clippings to add to your scrapbook.
10. Why is teacher training important?
11. Ask your principal to show you reports which he makes to the trustee and the county superintendent.
12. On what basis is the gross income tax distributed to the trustees?

COUNTY ATTENDANCE OFFICER

"I wonder why George Bream hasn't been to school the last two days," remarked Miss Jackson to her room one morning. "Does anyone know anything about him?"

"I saw him shucking corn as we went by his house last night," said Harry Crawford.

Miss Jackson dismissed the subject and went on with her classes. During the noon hour, after she had sent the children out to play, she telephoned to the county superintendent's office and asked for the county attendance officer.

The next morning, Herbert Swan was the center of an excited group.

"Yes," Miss Jackson heard him say, "the attendance officer was out and told Mr. Bream that he couldn't keep George out of school to shuck corn. Mr. Bream came over to our house and lit into pa for telling on him, but pa didn't know anything about it. He'd been shucking corn over in the far corner of our place and didn't even know that George was out of school. Then he blamed me. Criminy, but he was hot!"

"Is George coming to school this morning?" asked Hattie. "He didn't come on the bus."

"No, Mr. Bream said he'd show the attendance officer who was boss. He said he had to stay out of school lots of days when he was a boy and help with the corn shucking and plowing and, if he wanted to keep George out, it wasn't anybody else's business. I guess the attendance officer must have talked pretty straight to get him riled up so."

During the noon hour, Mr. Bream drove up to school house. When Miss Jackson saw him, she bit her lip and turned a little pale; but, when he came into the room, she was self-possessed.

"I want to talk to you," he said angrily to her.

"Very well," she replied.

"Send these youngsters out," he demanded. "They don't need to hear this."

"If it's about George," she replied, "they might as well hear what you have to say. You know that it's my duty to keep records of the attendance. When George wasn't here for three days, I notified the attendance officer."

"It's none of your affairs if I keep him out," shouted Mr. Bream threateningly.

"Perhaps not," returned Miss Jackson, holding tight to her desk, "but it is the affair of the State of Indiana. I am an employee of the state, and it's my duty to report absences. Now, Mr. Bream, you're making a disturbance here; and it'll be better for all of us if you'll let me take up school for the afternoon."

"We'll see about you, Miss High-and-Mighty," replied Mr. Bream, striding out. "There'll be a new trustee next election, and then you'll see where you stand."

The children were awed by this earthquake in their midst. They were surprised to see Miss Jackson stand up to Mr. Bream, for almost everyone in the school knew that their parents had had quarrels with him. He was one of the sort common a generation

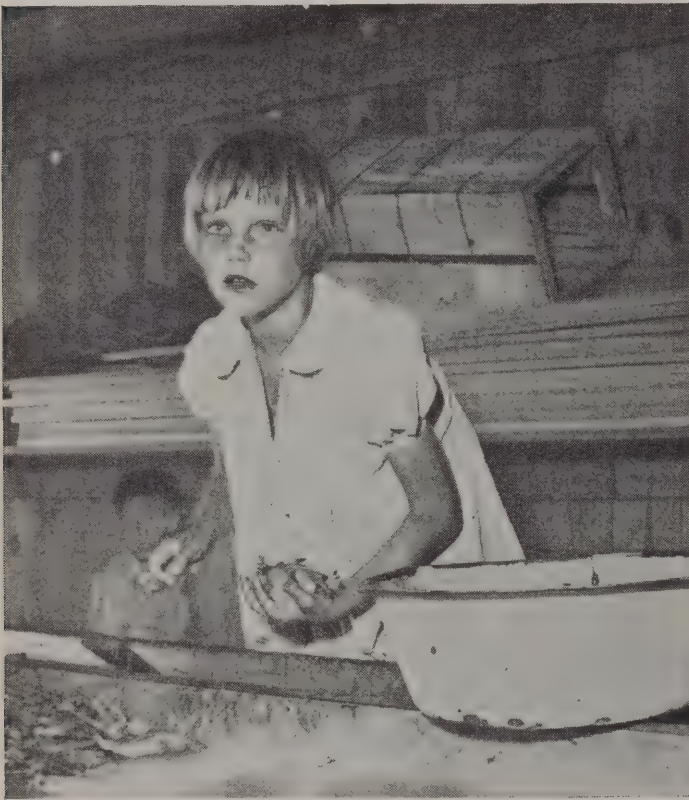


FIG. 26

Courtesy of Nat. Child Labor Com.

CHILD LABOR

We believe today that childhood is the time to play, to explore many interests, to learn. Since we have public education, we insist in Indiana that children like this girl shall not be forced to be a wage-earner.

or two ago but less common now, always on the lookout for ways to show his independence and opportunities to "stand up for his rights," as he put it. Miss Jackson was flustered the rest of the day, but the day finally ended.

When Tom reached home, he told his father what had happened.

"I'll be back for supper," he told his wife and began to put on his overcoat.

"Don't worry, pa," she assured him. "I'll hold supper till you get back, and Tom will take care of the feeding."

Mr. Wilson stopped at the schoolhouse and assured Miss Jackson that she had nothing to worry about.

"If you feel nervous," he advised, "don't try to drive home. I'll be back after a while, and you can ride back with me."

Then he drove on to Mr. Bream's. Mr. Bream and George were still out in the field shucking corn; so Mr. Wilson went out to them.

"Now, hold on," he said as Mr. Bream turned on him angrily with flushed face. "I'm going to say a few words and then go. It'll be lots better than for you to do the talking. First, we people aren't going to have you bullying a woman. Then, you had better understand that we're all getting tired of having you constantly fighting. Leave Miss Jackson alone; and, if you think you have a case, fight it out with the attendance officer; but I'd advise you to give George a chance to get an education. Goodby."

He was gone before Mr. Bream had an opportunity to recover from his surprise that anyone would come on such a mission. He stopped at the school and took Miss Jackson home.

"What's this all about?" asked Tom after Miss Jackson had shared their exceptionally good supper and gone to her room.

"Mr. Bream hasn't kept up with the times," Mr. Wilson replied. "When he and I were boys, we were kept out of school whenever we were needed at home; but now there is a state law that says that children must go to school until they are sixteen. The county board of education appoints a county attendance officer to help the county superintendent. They appoint him in May, and he begins his term of office August 1. That gives him a chance to get acquainted with things before school starts. Of course, if he is re-elected, he knows the ropes pretty well and doesn't have to do so much in preparation. The county superintendent decides the number of days he works. He usually works only on school days and a few days before and after the school term.

"His work is to see that children are in school unless they have a reasonable excuse. Work at home is no excuse, for any parent who wanted to keep his child out of school could find something for him to do. When a child is absent for several days, the teacher reports the case to the county attendance officer, who visits the home to find out why the child has not been at school. If the child is sick, the attendance officer tells the teacher when to ex-

pect the child back. If he is not back then, she notifies the officer again."

"But what can he do when a father acts like Mr. Bream?" Tom asked.

"If the attendance officer can't get the parents to send the child to school, he may swear out a warrant for the arrest of the parents. They may be tried in the justice of the peace court and may be fined. If they are tried in a mayor's court or in a circuit court, they may be fined or imprisoned, or both. If the township did not have a justice, the case would be tried in the circuit court. If the parents have an unusually bad attitude, the case may go to the circuit court, anyway. If the case comes up in a city, it is usually tried in the mayor's court."

"But suppose the parents can't send the child to school?" Tom persisted.

"Well, the Brown children never missed school, did they? Frank couldn't afford books and shoes and other clothing, but the Red Cross or some other civic organization is always willing to help in cases of that sort. Sometimes the Parent-Teachers organization has a fund to help in cases of that sort. When the state requires the child to go to school, it has the obligation to make that possible; so, if there is no other help, the trustee has to see that the child gets what is necessary."

"Then I guess Mr. Bream had better send George to school," Tom commented.

"He just better had!" agreed his father.

"Where is the attendance officer's office?" Tom inquired.

"Usually in the same place as the county superintendent's. They usually need to consult with each other frequently; so it is convenient to be together. Of course, the attendance officer has to report to the county superintendent; but he also has to report monthly and yearly to the state attendance officer and every half year to the board of education. In these reports, he gives the number of office calls, the number of home calls, and the reason for each call."

"I should think that the county board of education would be pretty particular who they chose for this job."

"They are," his father replied. "Even if they weren't, the state sets certain standards. The county attendance officer must have certain training and must be licensed, just like the teachers and the county superintendent. To get a one-year license, he must

be a high school graduate and have finished an approved course in attendance work in an accredited Indiana state college or university or its equivalent. If he is a college graduate and has taken a certain amount of work fitting him for his duties or has had a year's experience in some other kind of social work, he can get a two-year license. He can get a five-year license by meeting other requirements. Besides, he must be a legally qualified voter."

"I'd think that he'd need pretty good pay," Tom added. "I wouldn't like to be arguing with people like Mr. Bream every day."

"Well, not everyone is like him," his father replied. "The county attendance officer's salary is fixed by the county board of education, but a state law says that it cannot be less than three dollars nor more than five dollars a day."

"Well, I wonder what Mr. Bream will do."

"One thing you can be sure of: he'll send George to school; if not tomorrow, soon."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Is it fair to compel parents to send their children to school when they are needed at home to help make a living?
2. Should the trustee make it financially possible for all children of school age in his township to attend school?
3. Should a parent be sent to jail if he persists in keeping his child absent from school?
4. Why should attendance officers have special education?
5. Why do parents keep their children away from school?
6. How can this be remedied?
7. Just how important do you think education is?
8. Under whom does the attendance officer work?
9. Who elects him?

THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

One day at school, Miss Jackson told the children that the county agent would visit her room the next afternoon and that she wanted each child in the room to ask his parents if he could join the 4-H Club.

"You know that means **head, heart, hand, and health**; each one of you wants to have a good mind, good health, a heart that is turned toward everything good, and a hand that is useful. I'm sure that your parents will be glad to have you join this club. How many of you have older brothers and sisters in the 4-H Club?"

Five or six of the students held up their hands, and several began to talk at once about the club.

"Now, now," Miss Jackson reminded them, "one at a time. Sim, suppose you tell us about it."

"Frank joined the 4-H Club when he was in this grade, and he went into the ton-litter contest. Dad let him buy a sow and feed the pigs the way the county agent told him to. There were eight pigs; and, when they were six months old, they weighed 1,657 pounds. He got a bronze medal as third prize, and he aims to get a silver or gold medal this year. Dad's letting him have another litter this year; and, whatever money he makes on them, over and above their cost, Dad is going to give him that much more if he puts it all in the bank so that he will have money to put him through Purdue."

"That's fine; and he'll get through Purdue, too. Grace, what can you tell us about the 4-H Club?"

"Mary joined the 4-H Club, and she put up all kinds of canned stuff last year. She canned green beans, and peas, and corn, and beets, and berries, and peaches. And do they taste good this winter! Ma said she never could make corn keep when she canned it, but Mary didn't have a single can spoil."

"You can do lots of other things," Miss Jackson added. "The 4-H Club has projects in beekeeping, poultry, and wheat-raising. I don't believe I could tell you all of them."

"Then there are camps for members. There is the state Kiwanis Camp, state fair camps, county camps, and the 4-H Club Round-up at Purdue. Besides having a good time, you can learn about the projects that the 4-H Clubs are interested in."

The next day, when Mr. Barton, the county agent, visited the school, everyone was excited. He brought in an armload of pamphlets and sent one of the boys out to his car to bring in some more.

"These are pamphlets put out by Purdue University and by the United States Department of Agriculture," he told the children. "We'll pile them here in stacks, each kind by itself. Look them over; and, if you find any that you are especially interested in, take one. I'll put the ones the girls will want to see over here and the ones for the boys over here."

While the children were examining the pamphlets, Mr. Barton was talking to Miss Jackson. She told him the names of the children; and, while he did not know the children, he did know the fathers of many of them.

"Fine," he said at length, "that'll help me to know what to talk to them about."

When school took up, he explained briefly about the 4-H Clubs and asked for questions. Since some of the children had older brothers and sisters in the club and all knew members of the club, they did not have many questions; and most of them were eager to join.

"I'm going to have several farm demonstrations this spring and summer," he told them. "Watch the papers and remind your fathers to come; and you come along, too. The time is past when farmers can do their work the way they remember that their fathers did it. Our land is wearing out where we neglect it, and there are no longer the same demands for food that there used to be. We must raise different crops, and we must raise livestock for different purposes. It used to be that farmers farmed mostly for themselves, but now they have to farm to meet the demands of the markets. Farmers must work together in many ways that they used to never think of."

After his talk, he asked if there were any more questions.

"Mr. Barton," said Harry Cranford, "Dad's been teaching me lots of things about government. Tom Wilson, and some of the other boys, and I have been talking about our officers; and we'd like to know more about them. Are you a part of the government?"

“That’s a good question,” Mr. Barton smiled. “Yes, I’m a part of the government. In fact, I am a part of more of the government than any other officer in the county. I get pay from the county, the state, and the nation. Now, I don’t mean that I get three salaries; but all three go together to pay me. Maybe just one of them couldn’t raise enough money by itself.”

“How does that happen?” asked Herbert Swan.

“Well, a country that can’t raise its own food naturally has to depend on other countries. In time of war or crop failures somewhere else, food may become very scarce in such a country. The citizens there have to work to pay other countries to raise food

Form Prescribed by the State Board of Accounts Revised County (Blank) Form No. 17
A claim, to be properly itemized, must show: Kind of service, where performed, dates service rendered, by whom, rate per day, number of hours, rate per hour, price per foot, per yard, per hundred, per pound, per ton, etc.

Decatur County, Indiana:

TO.....DR.
ON ACCOUNT OF APPROPRIATION FOR.....County Agricultural Agent.....

Dec.	1936...	ITEMIZED CLAIM	DOLLARS Cts.	
		County Agent's salary	83.	33
		Mileage--490 mi. @ 5¢	24.	50
		Expense for District Conference, December 14	5.	60
		Telephone toll	2.	10
		Ink and Ink pads	2.	27
		Stencils and pencils	9.	18
		Carbon paper	3.	00
		Mimeograph paper	29.	25
		Letterheads	11.	75
STATE OF INDIANA, DECATUR COUNTY:			170.98	

I.....of.....Indiana, vocation.....
swear that the foregoing bill in the sum of \$..... is true and correct; that the said County has received the full value and the exact consideration therein named; that the prices therein charged are in accordance with contract or statute; that the said bill or any part thereof has not been paid or commuted, and that neither bonus, commission nor any other consideration has been given or promised within my knowledge or belief, because of the proposed exchange of values therein set forth, or for any other reason.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this.....day of....., 19....

FIG. 27A Auditor Decatur County.

COUNTY AGENT'S CLAIM

and ship it to them. Not only must the farmers, merchants, and railroads of these other countries be paid; but steamship lines and merchants in their own countries have to be paid.

“So every country tries to raise as much of its own food as possible. That gives work to a great many people who enjoy

farm life and provides a kind of life that not only gives them a living but a kind of life that has many advantages over city life. It gives them a good place to bring up their children, too.

“In 1889, the United States government set up a Department of Agriculture. It would take too long now to tell you all the good that it has done, but there are many things which can be done by the nation which cannot be done by smaller divisions.

“Indiana, like every other state, has an interest in agriculture, too. Purdue University has courses in all phases of agriculture that apply to Indiana conditions, and that university was established and is supported by the state. It was also aided by a grant of land by the national government. It has charge of the agricultural work that the state does as a government.

I have examined the within claim and hereby certify as follows:
That it is in proper form.
That it is duly authenticated as required by law.
That it is based upon { contract statutory authority
That it is apparently { correct incorrect

City Clerk-Treasurer.

I certify that the within bill is true and correct; that the supplies and materials therein enumerated and for which charge is made were ordered by me and were necessary to the public business; that each and every item has been delivered to me at prices mentioned, and was in accordance with contract, except

19.....

COUNTY AGENT'S CLAIM (Back)

“Then each county has a county agricultural agent. An applicant for this position must satisfy the requirements of the county agent agricultural board. This consists of the director of agricultural extension of Purdue University, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The director of agricultural instruction of Purdue University appoints a qualified county agent for each county. If he is approved by the county agricultural agent board, the office is his.”

“How does he get paid?” several of the boys asked.

“The county council must provide at least \$1000 a year for the expenses of the office. Purdue University pays from a state fund at least \$2000 a year toward the agent’s salary. Other state

funds are distributed by Purdue according to the qualifications of the agent and the needs of the county. The agent has to report his expenses monthly to Purdue University. (See Figs. 27A, 27B.) If the university approves this bill, it is sent to the county auditor and finally paid by the county treasurer. The federal government gives money to each state to help pay the agent, too. How many of you know where my office is?"

"In the post office at the county seat," several answered.

"Who owns the post office?"

There was a silence.



FIG. 28

COUNTY AGENT'S DEMONSTRATION

"Post offices belong to the United States government," he told them at last. "My office is there because I am a representative of the Department of Agriculture. Where the post office can not be used, the county agent has his office in the courthouse, or even in a rented room."

When he got home that night, Tom could talk of nothing else but the 4-H Club and the county agent.

"He said that he would have demonstrations," he said. "What did he mean by that?"

"The county agents have learned that there are a great many things that can be explained best by showing how they are done. A great many of our farms were beginning to get in bad condition a few years ago. The farmers had plowed the hillsides, and

the rains were washing the soil down and forming gullies. It looked as if we would soon have to quit farming them. Then the county agent held a demonstration and showed us how to plow hillsides so that they wouldn't wash so badly. He shows us how to test our soil to see what kind of fertilizer we need. If we can't do it, he will see that it is tested."

"Why was he trying to get us in the 4-H Club?"

"A great many boys leave the farm every year," his father told him. "Of course, some of them must, because there isn't enough land for everyone; but many boys who ought to stay on the farm leave it because they do not see any opportunity there. That is serious for the country. Farmers feed the nation, and they provide a market for what the factories make. If they are not intelligent and efficient, everybody suffers. If you boys and girls can be taught that you can profit from the farm and can be taught to farm intelligently and happily, every one will be better off. The 4-H Clubs are a great help in that direction."

"What else does the county agent do?"

"The United States Department of Agriculture and the state universities are always carrying on experiments to find the best ways of doing things. It used to be that farmers did as their fathers did. We don't make shoes nor machinery in the way our fathers did, because we have learned better ways; in the same way, we are all the time learning better ways to farm. Of course, some things that our fathers did were all right; or maybe I'd better say that some of the things that some of our fathers did.

"But we have farms in this county that had corn on the same field every year for forty years, without any fertilizer on the fields. The farmers were getting poorer and poorer. That was bad enough; but they were discouraging other farmers, and especially boys. They were grumbling about the way the world was going, and they were no help to the community. Now some of these same fields have been properly treated and are beginning to become profitable again.

"There are new feeds and new ways of feeding. There are new crops and new ways of cultivating the old ones. We are finding out how to fight insect and weed pests. New ones come into the community by wind, and birds, and freight cars; and the county agent helps us to get rid of them before they get too strong a hold.

"Spraying programs help to get rid of insect pests on fruit trees and help us to increase our income by avoiding wormy and

blemished fruit. Sowing wheat later has helped us to get rid of the Hessian fly. Burning weeds and doing fall plowing has destroyed millions of pests. The county agent has conducted the search for barberry bushes and almost got rid of wheat rust, which used to cut our crop yields so badly. A great many farmers used to be doubtful of 'college' methods, but the demonstrations put on by the county agents have won most of them over to a belief that farming can be intelligent."

"Mr. Barton seemed interested mostly in the ton-litter contest for the boys," Tom said.

"No, but he knew that you boys would be. Mr. Barton is an all-around farmer. He thinks that it is all right for some people to specialize, but he knows that the ordinary farmer is best off when he doesn't put all his eggs in one basket. He believes that we ought to have a variety of crops so that, if one fails, we still have other sources of income. So he is interested in improving our horses and organizes horse breeders' associations; he has our cows tested so that we do not have tubercular cows and helps us to find out which cows are earning their keep. He tries to improve our breeds of hogs, and sheep, and chickens. He is even interested in bees and tries to get farmers to raise bees.

"Besides that, he is interested in marketing. Farmers used to pride themselves on being independent, doing as they pleased without reference to anyone else. Well, the county agent is helping them to see that we can do better if we market our products together in many cases. The fruit growers of California have been able to sell their fruit all over the country because they pooled their production. The apple growers of Orange, Washington, and Lawrence Counties, in southern Indiana, formed the Tri-State Apple Growers Association and have been represented in national and international apple shows by that association. We haven't organized in every field, but the county agent is helping us to know when and how to market our products to the best advantage. In fact, he is a sort of teacher going around the county helping us to do what we are doing better than we have been doing it."

"I can see now why Purdue University helps to pay him," Tom remarked.

"Yes, and he conducts schools for the farmers, too. He brings state and federal specialists to the county to conduct marketing schools, swine schools, farm machinery schools, terracing projects, poultry schools, farm accounting schools, etc. He encourages and helps the township trustees to form home economics

and cultural clubs, and he tries to organize farm organizations in each township."

"I'd think that he would need help to do all those things," Tom said.

"In some counties, the county agent has a home demonstration agent to help him teach the farmers how they can improve their homes. In some counties, he has assistants to help him with the 4-H Club work. We're going to have both to help Mr. Barton next year."

"I'd like to be a county agent," Tom said. "It seems to me that that would be a real man's job."

"It is. Well, study hard at school; and, if you can do good work in the agricultural school at Purdue, you may be able to be a county agent. That's a kind of teaching that you can constantly see the results of."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Why do farmers come to county agents with their problems? Why not write to specialists at Purdue University?
2. Why should county agents set up demonstrations of crops, fertilizers, etc.?
3. Why should the state and federal government pay part of his salary?
4. Why should he hold swine, poultry, crop, etc., schools and tours in his county?
5. Why should he help organize and conduct 4-H Club work?
6. Can the economical and practical points of one man's farm operations observed on a tour be of practical value to another farmer on his own farm?
7. Why do the county agents work so closely with the farm bureau and home economics clubs?
8. Why does the county agent have the right to send mail without paying postage (franking permit)?
9. Who is your county agent?
10. Where is his office?
11. What organizations has the county agent set up in your district?
12. Have some 4-H Club member bring his record book and explain it.
13. Have another member tell of the 4-H Club show, another of a club camp, and another of a demonstration.

THE CIVIL COUNTY

THE COUNTY SURVEYOR

"Pa," Tom said as the family was sitting at the table after their supper, "they've shut off the Grafton Road. There was a detour sign there as we passed it in the bus this evening."

"So they're going to improve it? Good. Let's see: tomorrow's Saturday. How'd you like to go over there tomorrow and see what's going on? I haven't seen Ralph for a long time."

"Who's that?"

"Ralph Farnham, the county surveyor. You never saw them survey, did you?"

"No, pa."

"Well, there'll be a lot of work to be done there; and you'll want to be getting an eyeful while you can. He will lay out the plans for the road and oversee the contractors when the road is built."

"You called this man we're going to see the county surveyor," Tom said as they drove to the Grafton Road the next morning. "Is that a political office?"

"Yes," his father smiled. "There's a great deal more than a trustee can attend to. Besides, it doesn't seem sensible to have more officers than we need, especially when their duties are of more than local interest; so we have one surveyor for the whole county. He is elected every two years."

"Do we have to have a new one that often?"

"Oh, we often elect the same man to succeed himself. If we don't elect a certified civil engineer, he must hire one out of his salary to do his surveying and make his blueprints. If he picked up his knowledge by experience and short courses in some college or correspondence school, he may be able to do the work; but surveying is so important that all his work must be approved by someone who has had regular training specified by law. So we generally elect a licensed surveyor. Ralph is a Purdue graduate."

"What does he do?" Tom inquired.

"Well, we'll see some of his work in a few minutes. Ralph was appointed road superintendent by the county commissioners; so he is really holding down two jobs. The Grafton Road has been

needing attention for some time. Here we are. Maybe Ralph can tell us something about what he is going to do. Hello, Ralph."

"Well, if it isn't Joe Wilson himself! How are you?" the surveyor replied cordially. "And I'll bet this is the boy, young Tom. You've grown some, young man, since I saw you about—must've been about ten years ago we fixed up your road, wasn't it, Joe?"

"Nine," Mr. Wilson replied. "Can't be more than that; the road's still passable."

"You bet she is; and she'll still be traveled when they take you over the hill to the graveyard, and you look good for several years yet."



FIG. 29

A COUNTY ROAD

"All right, have it your way," Mr. Wilson grinned. "Anyway, I brought the youngster over to see how a good road is made. Tom, this is Ralph Farnham. He was a bachelor when he built the road past our house; and he stayed at our house when the rains made it too muddy to get back to town at nights."

"Well, Ralph, what are you going to do with this road?"

"Plenty. There are two bridges that have to be rebuilt, and there has to be something done to make it passable in wet weather. I'm closing the road so that no one will go through the

bridge over the Collum Creek. Joe Hendricks was in to see me about it last week. I should have been out myself to look after it, I guess.

"How long will it be closed? I don't know yet. I'm looking over the ground. Of course, there will be two bridges to build; and I've got to estimate their cost. The road's as crooked as a dog's hind leg, and it might as well be straightened. I haven't surveyed it yet; but I'll bet that we can cut off two or three miles of road. That saving in surfacing the road will pay for the bridges; and, everytime anyone travels the road, he'll be saving money for gas, and oil, and tires."

"Going to cut down any of the hills?" Mr. Wilson inquired.



AN S-ROAD

Such roads are disappearing to save building and traveling costs.

FIG. 30

"Looking for a job for your tractor, are you?"

"No," Mr. Wilson laughed, "farming's enough for me. You'll be cutting the new road right when I'm busiest with the corn plowing. But, if you want to save us gasoline and oil, cut down on the hills." (See Fig. 29.)

"Well, you know we aren't surfacing any roads with steep grades any more. Your hills will be cut down."

"That's fine. When do you begin work?"

"Can't tell. I've got to make an estimate of the cost of the bridges and the cost of surfacing the road as it is. Then I've got to make an estimate of the survey for the short cuts (See Fig. 30) and the grading on the hills and bridges at their new locations. The county commissioners will meet in two weeks, and I hope to

have this ready for them then. Then, as soon as the work is authorized, we have to put out advertisements for bids and materials. Of course, I'll begin to survey as soon as the commissioners authorize it."

"Is school out, Bud?" he asked, turning to Tom.

"It will be next week," he replied.

"How'd you like the job of keeping us men supplied with fresh drinking water this summer? Got a horse?"

Tom looked inquiringly at his father.

"We've got a colt that ought to be broke," his father remarked. "Think you could ride her?"

"I have already, pa," Tom blurted out.

"Thought I hadn't seen you, I suppose," his father laughed. "Well, she's too young to do heavy work; but we'll train her a little more, and then I guess you can carry water on her. You can get water from Frank Brown's well over there."

"Gee, pa," Tom exclaimed, "that'll be great!"

"You haven't asked about the pay," the surveyor chuckled.

"Oh, do I get paid for it, too?"

"Well, not much; fifty cents a day is about all we can give you."

"That'll be fine, won't it, pa?" Tom asked anxiously.

So, three weeks later, Tom began work. He had watched the paper for details about the meeting of the commissioners and had called his father's attention to the advertisements for bids for supplies. He took pride in keeping the men supplied with cool water throughout the summer, but he found time to watch the surveyor sight through his transit and to help the men set stakes and mark the levels for the road. Sometimes, he carried the chain.

After the survey, there was a week when he had no work and spent hours going over the ground with his schoolmates showing them where he had helped survey the new road. Then the surveyor was out once more with a crew of men with tractors, plows, scoops, and scrapers. Tom was busier than before, but he had occasional opportunity to look at the queer-looking sheets of bluish paper which Mr. Farnham seemed to be always consulting. One noon, as they were sitting under a tree after their dinner, he showed them to Tom.

"These are blueprints," he said. "After I made a drawing of the road from the figures that I kept as I surveyed the road, I made what we call blueprint copies of it. One set I filed away

with all the other blueprints that have been made by the county surveyors. From these blueprints, we can always check on what has been done on roads and bridges in the county."

One day, after the road was well started, Tom saw Mr. Swan drive up and have a long talk with the surveyor.

"All right," he heard Mr. Farnham say, "I'll be over in a couple of days. The work'll be going along all right by then, and I can leave things with the foremen long enough for that. Have you notified Bream yet?"

"No, I don't see that he needs to know anything about it."

"Well, if I were you, I'd send him a legal notice that you are going to have the boundary line surveyed next Wednesday. Then you won't have to pay all the charges."

"How's that?" inquired Mr. Swan.

"Well, if you give him notice, the survey is legal. Otherwise, it is only your personal survey. I charge each of you half the cost of the survey; and, if you don't pay it, the cost is put on your tax duplicate next year."

"All right, I'll do that."

Tom remembered that his father and mother had been talking a few nights before about some quarrel between Mr. Bream and Mr. Swan but had paid little attention to it at the time.

"Why does Mr. Swan want you to survey his farm?" he asked Mr. Farnham.

"Well, Mr. Bream claims that the line fence is too far over on his farm," Mr. Farnham replied.

"How can you tell if it is?" Tom inquired. "I'd think the corner posts on the farm would decide that. They've been there for a long time."

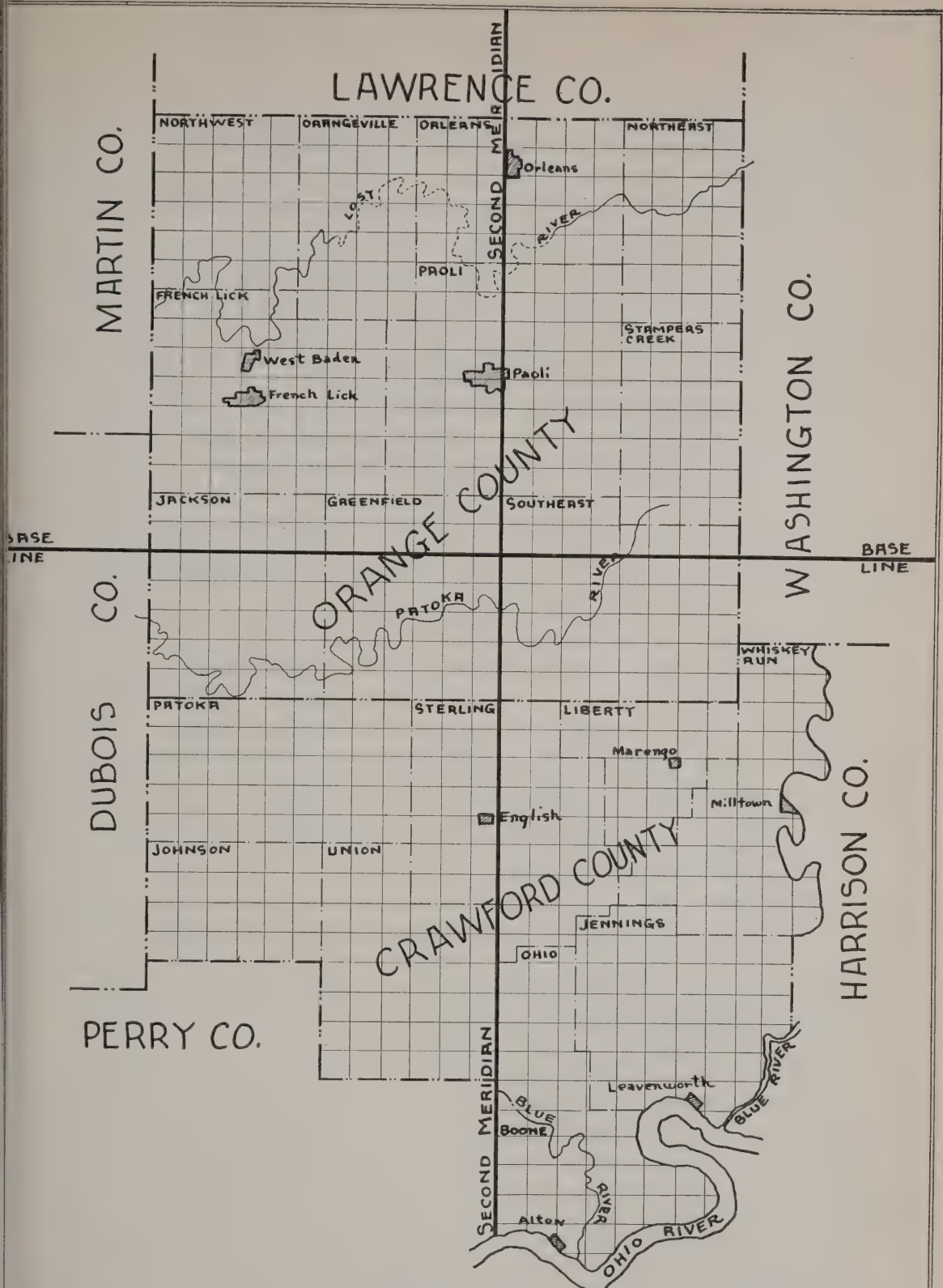
"Well, surveys used to be less careful than they are now; and surveyors sometimes make mistakes. But this ought to be easy to settle."

"Why?"

"Well, back in 1787, the colonies organized the Northwest Territory by the Ordinance of 1787."

"Yes, we studied about that in our history; but what has that to do with this?"

"Well, this is part of the Northwest Territory. When this was set up, a survey was ordered. The first principal meridian falls on the boundary line between Indiana and Ohio. The second



Intersection of base and meridian lines in Orange County. Civil townships are shown. Congressional townships are blocks of land six miles square (36 sections) laid out from the intersection of the base and meridian lines. Sections are shown by small blocks which are one mile square.

W. K. Hollis, del.

principal meridian runs from the mouth of the Little Blue River due north to Lake Michigan. It passes through the middle of the courthouse at Lebanon, Indiana. Of course, there wasn't any courthouse there then.

"East and west lines called base lines were laid out, too. The only base line in Indiana strikes the Wabash River four miles above the mouth of White River and runs due east, passing six miles south of Paoli. (See Fig. 31.)

"It took a long time to make this survey, for a stone marker was supposed to be placed every quarter mile along every section line. These stone markers were buried a short distance underground. Each one is marked with a cross cut into the top of it. Did you notice that, when we started the survey for this road, I dug around, hunting for the nearest marker? When we know where it is, it is easy to locate the place on a map. Then directions can be run from it wherever we please.

"Now I happen to know where the marker on the boundary between the Bream and Swan farms is, for I found it a month or so ago when I was doing some road work up there. So all I'll have to do is to run a north and south line from the marker. That won't take long—unless Henry Bream wants to argue instead of survey, but I'll let him talk while I run the line."

"How did they mark where farms were before they had surveys?" Tom inquired.

"They used what they called metes and bounds. A tree would be marked by the people whose land joined, or a big stone would be used as a permanent mark, or something else that seemed likely to last a long time would be used. Some farms in Southern Indiana are described in the original deeds by such marks."

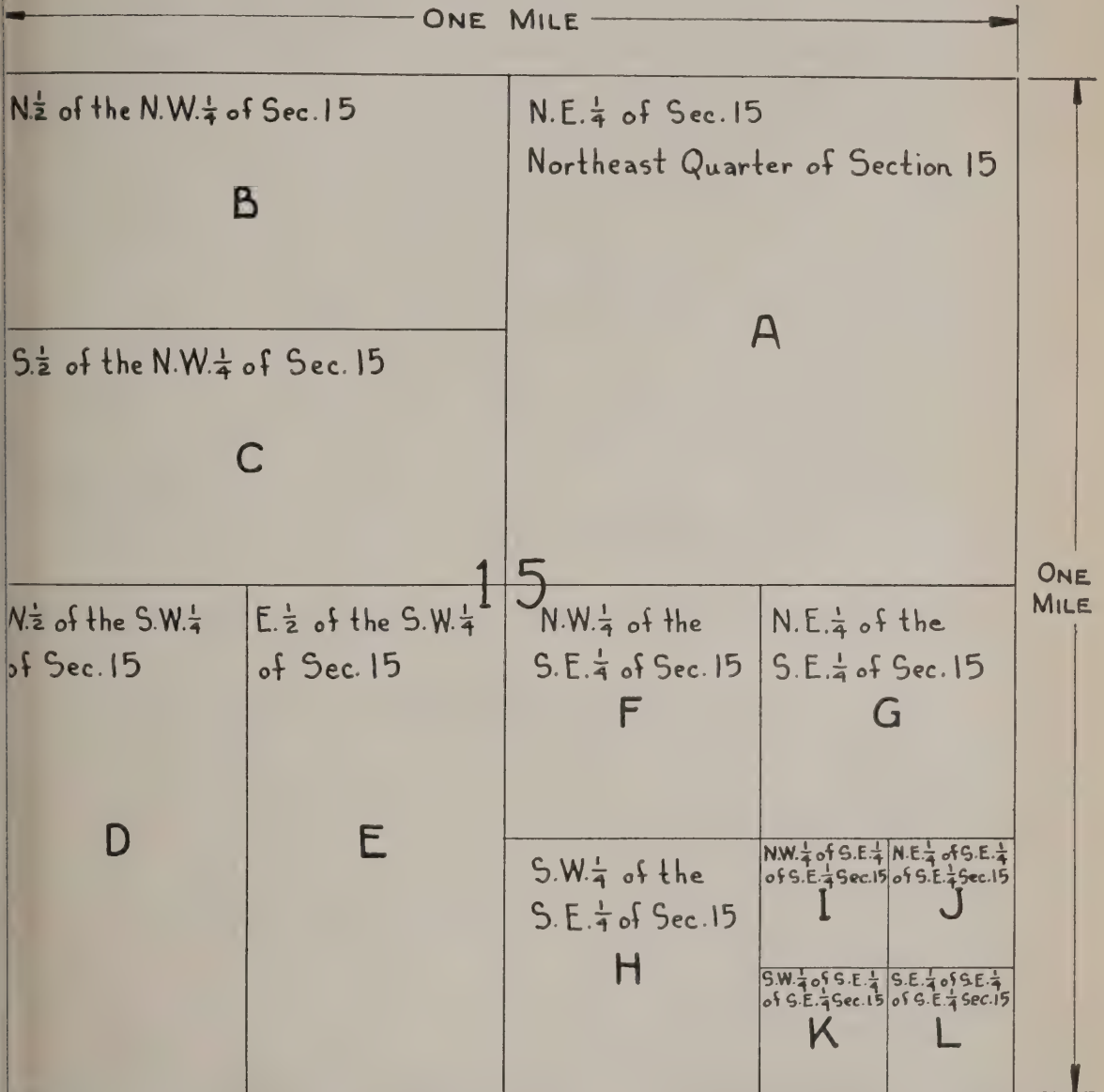
"Wouldn't the tree get cut down or blown down sometimes?"

"Yes," Mr. Farnham replied, "and then there was likely to be a boundary-line quarrel. Nearly every community used to have someone like Henry Bream who was always quarreling about the boundary of his farm. With the survey, though, we can always tell if the line is in the right place. Someone might move the big stone that marked the corner of a farm, but no one is going to move all the markers that the surveyors planted." (See Fig. 32.)

"Well," Mr. Farnham told him when he returned from surveying the boundary line, "Henry is peeved; but the old line stands. I don't believe he ever thought it was wrong; just wanted to make trouble for Roger."

"What else do you have to do besides survey and build roads and survey boundary lines?" Tom asked him one noon.

"Not much here," Mr. Farnham replied; "but, if I lived in some districts in Indiana, I'd have to look after a lot of ditches. When



DIVISION OF A SECTION FOR LAND DESCRIPTIONS

FIG. 32

drain improvements have to be made, the county surveyors up there have to lay out and plan the improvements and oversee the work. Come up to my office Saturday afternoon, and I'll show you some of the blanks my brother in Boone County has to use.

(See Figs. 33, 34, 35.) Of course, the township trustee looks after some of the work of looking after the drains after they are built. We keep a record of all surveys for roads and ditches and keep the roads and ditches in repair. The county commissioners have to O. K. all of the larger expenditures."

Certificate of Acceptance on _____ Ditch

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, BOONE COUNTY, INDIANA

Lebanon, Ind., _____ 193__

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That all that portion of the above-named ditch, described as follows:

Beginning at Station_____, plus_____ feet, and running to Station_____, plus_____ feet,

being_____feet in all, allotted to _____ for cleaning

out, has been cleaned according to specifications.

PIONEER PTC. CO., LEBANON, IND.

Deputy Surveyor.

FIG. 33

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE

PETITION FOR REALLOTMENT OF PUBLIC DRAIN

TO THE SURVEYORS OF BOONE COUNTY, INDIANA

I or we the undersigned, interested land owners petition for a new allotment on the _____

_____ public drain in _____ Township, because _____

SIGNATURES

(Places for 8 signatures on original form)

If the surveyor finds no cause for complaint, he shall report to the County Auditor who shall tax all costs in the proceedings to the petitioners and such costs shall be collected as other taxes are collected.

FIG. 34

"How do you get the money for your office and salary?"

"Well, every year, I have to make out an estimate of what the expenses of my office will be. This includes my salary and that

of any assistants or office help that I think I am going to need. Postage, telephone expense, blueprint material, repair material, stationery, etc., has to be estimated. If the estimate is accepted, this estimate is used to help determine the taxes necessary. Sometimes, I don't get as much as I need; but I usually have no trouble." (See Fig. 36.)

OFFICE OF DRAINAGE COMMISSIONER
COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE

Lebanon, Ind.,192..

M.....

You are hereby notified that a payment amounting to \$..... on your
assessment on the

.....Public Drain was due

I am required by law to keep these assessments collected to provide funds for the
payment of costs and for the work as it progresses.

Your assessment has been divided into ten equal installments payable monthly.
When assessments are not paid I am required to certify them to the County Auditor for
collection as delinquent taxes and are collected with the usual penalties. I prefer not to
do this and am writing to make sure that you understand the requirements.

Very Truly Yours,

.....
Drainage Commissioner.

FIG. 35

NOTICE OF DRAIN ASSESSMENT

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Does your principal have a blueprint of your school building? If so, what does it show you?
2. What is meant by carrying the chain?
3. Find out what a transit is.
4. Can your father or teacher have the surveyor come to the school and show you his instruments?
5. What could be done if there were doubt whether the fences about your farm were on the line?
6. What are the advantages of cutting down hills on a road?
7. Why should a surveyor make a blueprint and cost estimate of a new road or a road improvement?
8. After a contract has been let for the building of a road or bridge, why does the surveyor still supervise the work?
9. Why are county surveyors often road supervisors also?
10. Could a surveyor settle a boundary dispute?
11. Locate Paoli. Where does the base line near Paoli come?
12. What reasons can you give why the regular congressional townships are superior to the irregular boundaries in Orange County?

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S ESTIMATE

State of Indiana,.....County

TO THE COUNTY AUDITOR:....., 19.....

In compliance with the provisions of An Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An Act Concerning County Business," and "An Act Concerning Taxation," requiring the State Board of Accounts to prescribe forms for a Budget, same being Chapter 222, Section 3, Page 640, Acts of 1921, as amended by the Acts of 1927, page 247, the undersigned Surveyor of said County respectfully submits the following estimate of expenses of the office for the calendar year ending December 31, 19.....

00 SERVICES PERSONAL

101 Salary or Per Diem of Surveyor.....			
102 Salary of Assistants.....			
103 Per Diem of Deputies.....			
104 Per Diem of other employes.....			
Total.....			

00 ALL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

201 Communication and Transportation			
201a Freight, Express and Drayage.....			
201b Postage.....			
201c Telephone Tolls and Telegraph.....			
201d			
201e			
201f			
204 Printing and Advertising			
204a Photographing and Blue Printing.....			
204b			
204c			
205 Repairs			
205a Repair of Equipment.....			
205b			
205c			
205d			
211 Office Supplies			
211a Books, Stationery and Printing.....			
211b			
211c			
211d Other Office Supplies.....			
213 Other Operating Expenses.....			
Total.....			

00 PROPERTIES

602 Equipment			
602a Furniture.....			
602b Instruments.....			
602c Typewriters.....			
602d			
602e			
Total.....			
GRAND TOTAL			

I certify the above to be a fair and true estimate of the probable expense of this office for the year ending December 31, 19....., and that according to my best knowledge and belief the amounts named in the various items will be necessary for the proper transaction of the business of this office.

Signed.....
County Surveyor

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this.....day of....., 19.....

THE COUNTY TREASURER

It was early in June that Mr. Wilson received a letter from Mr. Marley, who had given up the school bus route and had sold his farm so that he could move to California.

"How does he like things out there?" Mrs. Wilson asked.

"He seems to be making money in the garage business out there with his brother," Mr. Wilson replied, "but he doesn't say much about it. Seems that Sam Cranford hasn't paid the spring taxes, and the county treasurer sent Gus notice of the delinquency." (See Fig. 37.)

"Why should he send the notice to Gus, pa?" inquired Tom.

"Well, you see, assessments are made on March 1. Of course, the assessors can't get around to everyone on one day; but he

DEMAND NOTICE

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER

Lebanon, Indiana

THIS IS A PERSONAL DEMAND FOR DELINQUENT TAX

Township_____

Dup. No._____

Our records show your { Poll
Personal Tax amounting to \$_____
Real Estate

(including penalties and costs), delinquent for the_____ of 193__

HARRY C. WELLS,

Treasurer of Boone County

Bring this notice with you.

FIG. 37

DEMAND FOR DELINQUENT TAXES

Failure to pay taxes cripples the government. The tax rate of all must be increased if some do not pay.

assesses things as nearly as he can the way they were on that day. If a piece of land is sold on March 2, it is assessed against the man who owned it on March 1.

"Since it is impossible to know how to fix the tax rate until the assessments are all made and until the estimates for all the expenses which will have to be met have been made and approved,

the tax rate isn't fixed until September. Then, there is a great deal of work to be done figuring out the amount of each person's taxes on real estate, personal property, and poll."

"What's the difference in them, pa?"

"Personal property, Tom," his father replied, "is movable property that belongs to a person or corporation. Household goods, merchandise in stores, and things of that sort are personal property. A watch, an automobile, a farmer's machinery, and livestock are all personal property.

"Real estate is land and buildings. These things are not movable and can be seen by anyone, but personal property may be hidden or moved from place to place."

"And what is poll tax? I hear the boys talking about that. What has that to do with getting a drivers' license?"

"Poll tax is a tax on a person. Every man in Indiana over twenty-one years of age and under fifty has to pay a tax. This tax differs in different counties and even in the same county. A certain amount goes to the state, and this is the same all over the state. A certain part goes to the county funds, and this is the same all over the county. The part which goes to the township or city will vary from one of these corporations to another. Everyone has to pay this tax, whether he has property or not."

"I don't see what these taxes have to do with drivers' licenses," Tom said.

"Well, a great many men used to neglect to pay their poll taxes. Since they were not assessed against property, nothing could be done about it. So the legislature put into the law which requires everyone driving an automobile to have a license a clause requiring a receipt for current poll taxes to be shown before he can get one."

"That gets nearly everyone, doesn't it?" Tom grinned. "Everyone wants to drive a car."

"That's what the legislators thought," his father agreed. "But women don't have to pay poll tax. That's one of the equal rights they haven't been fighting for," he added with a wink toward Mrs. Wilson.

"Do you want us to?" she asked. "Who'd pay my poll tax?"

"Well, as I was about to say," Mr. Wilson grinned, "it is well along in the winter before all the work of getting ready to collect the taxes is done. So, the taxes that are assessed in 1939, for instance, won't be paid until May and November of 1940."

"Do we pay taxes twice a year?"

"Yes, Tom, we pay half the taxes by the first Monday in May and the other half by the first Monday in November. Of course, there's nothing to keep you from paying it all at once. I guess that the two payments started when nearly everyone farmed. We used to try to have corn or hogs to sell in April and wheat or oats in August and September; so we had money to pay taxes then."

"I see," Tom answered. "Mr. Marley didn't sell his farm till December; so the taxes are assessed against him."

"That's right, but he thinks that Sam is to pay the taxes and wants me to go around and see him in a friendly sort of fashion. He doesn't want to have any trouble; but, naturally, he doesn't want to pay what isn't his debt. Want to go along?"

"Sure. Harry and I can look at his dogs while you talk to his father."

When the boys entered the house after their visit with the dogs, the men were still talking about the taxes.

"What do you think is the right thing to do about it?" Mr. Cranford was asking. "I thought, as long as I didn't have the deed, that Gus was to pay the taxes."

"Well," Mr. Wilson replied, looking thoughtfully at a document in his hand, "I think that Gus will have to pay the taxes. There's nothing in the contract that says anything about taxes, and Gus got all the benefit from the farm last year. You ought to pay the taxes for this year, payable next year, though, for you are getting the benefit of the farm. I'll write to Gus. He wants to do the square thing; so don't you worry."

"What will be done now?" Tom inquired on the way home.

"I'll write to Gus in the morning and tell him that the taxes are his to pay. I'll have the treasurer send him a statement for the fall taxes. (See Fig. 38.) If these were personal taxes, he would have to pay 6 per cent on the delinquency; but there is no interest on delinquent taxes on real estate."

Saturday, when they went to town, Tom went with his father to the courthouse while his mother was shopping. He had often been in the courthouse, but never in the offices. It had been a great deal of fun for him and some of his friends to explore the corridors and especially the belfry. They liked to be in the belfry when the town clock rang. This, however, was his first time in one of the offices, as he had usually stayed with his mother while his father had paid his taxes and attended to other duties at the courthouse.

PLEASE RETURN THIS MEMORANDUM WITH YOUR REMITTANCE

1937

Memorandum of TaxesFirst Installment Delinquent After First Monday in May
Second Installment Delinquent After First Monday in November
1936 ASSESSMENT PAYABLE IN 1937Lebanon,
Indiana

Duplicate No.	NAME	Township or Town	1st Installment \$ Cts	2nd Installment \$ Cts

Examine statement to see if all property, both real estate and personal is included. County treasurer is not responsible for any omission of property.

Return this notice with self-addressed stamped envelope to insure correct return of receipt.

MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO MARVIN CALDWELL, TREASURER BOONE COUNTY

FIG. 38

So he was surprised at the size of the treasurer's office. There were not many people in it, however. This, his father explained, was because taxpaying time was over and there was little to be done now.

"But, around April and October," his father told him, "there is a full force in the office; and, even then, there is often a big line waiting to be served."

"Why is that?"

"Each taxpayer must get his tax receipt so that he will know how much his taxes are. He can send for it by mail, but most people call here for their receipts and then pay the cashier while they are here. (See Figs. 39A, 39B.) You'd be surprised how many don't know what township they are in nor the description of their land. Many can't tell whether they are to pay on real estate or not. Then, there are extra tax duplicates for improvements, ditch assessments, etc., which are to be paid. If the taxpayer doesn't ask for these, he may find out later that his taxes are delinquent. All these things have to be looked up if the taxpayer asks for them, and that takes a lot of time. Now, though, there isn't much to do. I know the treasurer, and he won't care if we go in here behind the counter."

While they were there, the treasurer showed Tom the big books in which the names of the taxpayers were recorded, together with their tax assessment.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF SHELBY COUNTY

Notice is hereby given that the Tax Duplicates for State, County, Townships, Schools and Corporations of Shelby county for the year 1937 and payable in 1938 are now in the hands of the County Treasurer, who is ready to receive the taxes charged thereon. The following table shows the rate of taxation on each \$100.00 worth of taxable real and personal property and each poll in the several units.

Due January 1, 1938. First installment delinquent after first Monday in May. Second installment delinquent after first Monday in November.

JOHN R. ECK, Treasurer Shelby Co.

COUNTY TREASURER

85

done openly so that we all have a chance to know what is happening. The assessor or township trustee lets us know what our property is assessed. If we don't like it, we can complain to the county assessor about our personal tax assessment. Complaints about assessments on real estate can be made to the state tax board. It will ask the county board of review to examine the property and send it a report. Then the state board will make its decision.

	ITEM NUMBER	SHELBY COUNTY TAX RATES FOR YEAR 1937, PAYABLE IN YEAR 1938	TOWNSHIPS														CORPORATIONS		
			Addison	Brandywine	Hanover	Hendricks	Jackson	Liberty	Marion	Moral	Noble	Shelby	Sugar Creek	Union	VanBuren	Washington	Morristown	St. Paul	Shelbyville
STATE RATES	2	Common School Relief Fund.....	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
		Educational Improvement Fund.....	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
	6	State Teachers' Retirement Fund.....	.024	.024	.024	.024	.024	.024	.024	.024	.024	.024	.024	.024	.024	.024	.024	.024	.024
		Indiana Wolf Lake Park Fund.....	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002
		State Forestry Tax.....	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002
	5	State Board of Agriculture.....	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035	.0035
COUNTY RATES	1	State General Fund.....	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285	.0285
		TOTAL STATE.....	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
	1	County General Fund.....	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
	5	Welfare Fund.....	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
		TOTAL COUNTY.....	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33
		TOTAL CIVIL TOWNSHIP RATES.....	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77	.77
CIVIL TOWNSHIP RATES	1	Township Fund.....	.01	.10	.06	.06	.08	.06	.10	.06	.09	.06	.05	.09	.09	.10	.06	.09	.01
	2	Poor:																	
		Reimbursement.....	.10	.05	.10		.05	.05	.06	.01	.07	.02		.06	.02	.03	.10	.07	.10
		Levy for Year 1938.....	.28	.08	.14	.01	.05	.11	.09	.02	.13	.03	.02	.07	.03	.08	.14	.13	.28
		Bond.....	.15																.15
	4	3-Mile Road Bond.....	.23	.12	.22	.05		.18	.62	.10	.03	.05		.23	.20	.08	.22	.03	.23
SCHOOL AND LIBRARY RATES		TOTAL TOWNSHIP.....	.77	.35	.52	.12	.18	.40	.27	.19	.33	.16	.07	.45	.34	.29	.52	.32	.77
	1	Tuition.....	.15	.18	.18	.33	.20		.15	.19	.08	.08	.27	.24	.20	.17	.18	.08	.32
	2	Special School.....	.24	.39	.39	.25	.50	.51	.46	.50	.42	.55	.42	.34	.34	.16	.30	.42	.51
	3	School Bonds.....	.15	.10	.17				.21		.36	.21	.13	.25		.20	.17	.36	.16
	8	Library.....	.61		.01								.01			.01	.01		.05
		TOTAL SCHOOL AND LIBRARY.....	.55	.97	.66	.58	.80	.54	.79	.65	.86	.84	.83	.83	.54	.84	.66	.86	1.04
CORPORATION, CITY, TOWN and HOSPITAL RATES	1	General Tax.....															1.20	.52	.16
	2	Policeman and Fireman Tax.....																	.004
	3	Corporation Bonds.....																	.20
	4	Park Fund.....																	.03
	9	Light and Water Tax.....																	.186
	22	Other Levies (Hospital).....																	.05
POLL TAX		TOTAL CORPORATION.....															1.20	.52	.93
		TOTAL ALL RATES.....	1.80	1.80	1.66	1.18	1.46	1.42	1.54	1.32	1.66	1.48	1.38	1.76	1.36	1.61	2.86	2.18	3.22
		Each Installment.....	.90	.90	.83	.59	.73	.71	.77	.66	.83	.71	.69	.88	.68	.805	1.43	1.09	1.61
	1	State.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	2	State School.....	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
	3	County.....	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
TOTAL POLL	4	Tuition.....	.25	.25	.25		.25		.25	1.00	.25		.50	.75			.25	.25	.25
	5	Special School.....	.75	.75	.75	1.00	.75	1.00	.75		.75	1.00	.50		.25	1.00	.75	.75	.75
	6	Corporation.....															1.00		1.00
		TOTAL POLL.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00

STATE OF INDIANA, SHELBY COUNTY, ss:

I, Claud X. Mohr, Auditor of Shelby county, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of all tax levies for the taxes collectable in the year 1938.

CLAUD X. MOHR, Auditor.

"When the treasurer is ready to receive tax payments, he posts a notice in each township and in the courthouse (See Fig. 40), showing the rate of taxes for township, county, and state purposes and explaining various matters about the payment of taxes.

"Then he sends out notices of delinquencies. If the taxes are not paid for three years, the county auditor advertises the real estate on which taxes are delinquent. This list must be advertised in two papers in the county and posted in the courthouse. During the depression, the legislature passed laws delaying the sale of property for taxes; but that was only an emergency measure. (See Fig. 41.)

"On the date set in the advertisements, the property is offered for sale. It cannot be sold for less than the amount of the tax and penalty against it. So, if Gus doesn't pay the taxes, Sam will have to if he wants to keep his farm from being sold for the taxes. Gus will pay, though."

"Does Mr. Crandall have to pay taxes, even though he doesn't own the farm?"

"Until he gets a deed, he will have to pay the taxes on the full assessed value of the farm. After that, if he hasn't paid for the farm in full, there will be a mortgage against the farm. Then he can fill out a mortgage exemption blank and file it with the auditor. Then he can get a reduction in the assessment to the amount of his mortgage if that is not more than half the assessment; but, if the assessment is more than \$2,000, he can get an exemption for only \$1,000."

Notice of Tax Sale

The undersigned Treasurer of Boone County, will expose to Public Sale at.....
 in the..... of....., on the.....day of.....
 192.., between the hours prescribed by law, the following personal property, to-wit:.....
 (4 writing lines like this on original form)
 Taken as the property of.....to satisfy the Taxes due from him for the year 192..
 Dated.....192...

FIG. 41

.....
 Treasurer of Boone County

"Does the treasurer collect any other taxes besides personal, real estate, and poll taxes?"

"Well, of course, everything is really included in these; but we do have special taxes which are not usually considered with these. Every month, the cashier of each bank and trust company has to make a statement to the county auditor so that he may tax its stock and deposits, although it could charge this against its patrons. It is easier for the treasurer to collect taxes from banks than from the thousands of people who deposit their money there. (See Figs. 42A, 42B, 42C.)

"There are other intangible taxes, as taxes of this sort are called, for it is hard to find out who owns such property and how much each one owns. Corporations have to make a monthly report (See Figs. 43A, 43B, 43C, 43D.) on their stock upon which taxes are to be paid.

"When anyone in the county dies and leaves property for his heirs, the judge asks the county assessor to appraise the estate for him. Then the county treasurer collects what is called an inheritance tax for the amount set by the judge who settles the estate. If the treasurer cannot collect it, he informs the county prosecutor, who takes action."

"He must handle a lot of money, pa," Tom exclaimed. "How can we know that he is honest with it?"

"Well, he isn't likely to collect taxes twice, for he gives a receipt for all the money he collects. The money he collects has to balance with the delinquent taxes and the amount of taxes to be collected. His report to the auditor will show this, and his books are looked over by the county commissioners as well as by the auditor. Besides, he has to give bond."

"What's that?" Tom inquired.

"There are insurance companies which will look up a man's record and, if it is good, will insure his employer against loss from the man's dishonesty. The county commissioners know about how much money the treasurer is likely to have at any one time; so they require a bond insuring the county against the loss of this sum."

"Doesn't that cost the treasurer a lot?"

"Well, it wouldn't be fair to make him insure the county against his dishonesty, especially if he is honest. The county pays this just as a precaution, not because it thinks the treasurer is dishonest. It's better to be safe than sorry."

(This report is to be filed on or before the fifteenth of each month and is based on the capital account and deposits as of the last day of the month immediately preceding.) See Sec. 9, Chapter 83, Acts 1933.

MONTHLY TAX REPORT

Showing Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits and Deposits of

.....BANK

.....ADDRESS

FOR MONTH OF

.....193.....

Sec. 6. The value of the shares of stock of any bank or trust company shall be fixed and determined by deducting the assessed value of any real estate owned by such bank or trust company from the total amount of its capital, surplus and undivided profits. The value of the deposits in any bank or trust company shall be fixed and determined by deducting the amount of any public, non-resident deposits and deposits of other banks, as herein defined, from the total deposits in such bank or trust company. The value of the surplus and undivided profits of any savings bank shall be fixed and determined by deducting the assessed value of all real estate owned by such savings bank from the total amount of its surplus and undivided profits.

Sec. 7. On or before the fifteenth day of each month the cashier of every bank and the secretary of every trust company shall deliver to the auditor of the county wherein such bank or trust company is located, a statement, under oath, in duplicate, upon form prescribed and furnished by the commission.

Sec. 8. On the last day of each month, every bank or trust company shall elect whether it will pay the taxes imposed and assessed against its shares of stock and/or its depositors, and shall file a written notice of such election with the auditor of the county wherein such bank or trust company is located on or before the fifteenth day of the succeeding month. Such election shall continue in effect from month to month thereafter unless revoked in writing or withdrawn by such bank or trust company.

Sec. 9. If such bank or trust company shall so elect not to pay the taxes imposed against its shares of stock; then such bank or trust company, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, shall deliver to the auditor of such county a list, under oath, showing the names and addresses of its shareholders and the number of shares of stock owned by each of them, as of the last day of the preceding month, and if such bank or trust company shall so elect not to pay the taxes so imposed against its deposits, then such bank or trust company, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, shall deliver to such auditor a list, under oath, showing the names and addresses of its depositors and the amount of deposits owned by each of them as of the last day of the preceding month. If such bank or trust company elects to pay the taxes assessed against its shares of stock and/or against its depositors, it shall not be required to deliver such lists of shareholders and depositors to the auditor, as provided in this section.

TAX REPORT FOR MONTH OF....., 193.....

1.	(a) Common Stock (No. Shares.....) Value.....	\$.....
	Par Value of Shares Issued and Outstanding.	
	(b) Preferred Stock (No. Shares.....) Value.....	\$.....
	Other than those held by R. F. C.	
	(c) Capital Debentures	\$.....
	(Other than those held by R. F. C.)	
	(In lieu of tax imposed by Ch. 81-Acts 1933, as against the holder of debentures)	
2.	Surplus	\$.....
3.	Undivided Profits, Including Current Net Earnings.....	\$.....
4.	Total, lines 1 to 3 inclusive.....	\$.....
5.	Assessed Value of Real Estate on which Bank pays Taxes.....	\$.....
6.	Taxable Value of Shares, Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	
	(Line 5 from line 4)	
	(A deficit here cannot be deducted from taxable value of deposits.)	

7.	Total Amount of Deposits, last day of.....	193.....	\$.....
8.	Public Deposits	\$.....	
9.	Non-Resident Deposits	\$.....	
10.	Deposits of Other Financial Institutions.....	\$.....	
11.	Float	\$.....	
12.	Float of Non-Taxable Deposits.	\$.....	
13.	Float of Taxable Deposits (Line 12 from Line 11).....	\$.....	
14.	Total Deductions (Lines 8, 9, 10 and 13).....	\$.....	
15.	Deposits Subject to Tax (Line 14 from line 7).....		
16.	Total Amount Subject to Tax (Lines 6 and 15).....		

FIG. 42B

MONTHLY TAX REPORT (Page 2)

"I wouldn't want to have the risk of taking care of that much money."

"No, nor I, Tom; but the treasurer puts his money in banks. He sends each bank in the county a notice by registered mail and keeps the post office receipt as proof that he has done so. Each bank in the county that wishes it must receive its proportional shares. Then he checks out from these banks the funds author-

STATE OF INDIANA

COUNTY OF _____

} SS:

I, _____, the undersigned Cashier, Secretary of _____, hereby swear that the above statement of Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits and Deposits, of said bank is true and correct as shown by the books and statements of the bank as of _____ 193_____

Bank or Banking House

Cashier or Secretary

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 193_____

My commission expires _____

Notary Public.

This space is for memorandums by the bank. Changes from time to time in Items 1 (a) (b) (c), and 5 of Group A, must be accounted for by memorandum.

Value of Taxables					
<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">\$</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">\$</div>		Auditor's Extension of Taxes		Treasurer's Record of Payment	
		Amount of Tax	Date of Payment	Receipt No.	Cash on account of Taxes paid
		<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">\$</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">\$</div>			

The columns above are for extension to be made by the County Auditor and Treasurer.

The Auditor should see that the Treasurer's receipt is noted here before sending copy to the State Board.

Auditor must forward one copy of this report to the State Tax Board immediately following the 20th of each month.

FIG. 42C

MONTHLY TAX REPORT (Page 3)

ized by the county auditor. The treasurer signs all vouchers, as the orders upon him to pay out money are called, and indicates the bank from which payment is made. He tries to check out the money so that the banks keep about equal amounts."

"Who appoints the treasurer?"

STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS, ETC.

(FILE IN DUPLICATE WITH THE COUNTY AUDITOR—DUPLICATE TO BE SENT TO STATE TAX BOARD)

Section 107, Tax Law—Every manufacturing, mining, gravel road, plank road, savings bank, insurance and other associations incorporated under the laws of this State (other than rail-road companies and those heretofore specifically designated) shall, by its president or other proper accounting officer, between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of May of the current year, in addition to the other property required by this act to be listed, make out and deliver to the County Assessor a sworn statement in duplicate of the amount of its capital stock. . . . Such schedule shall be made in conformity to such instructions and forms as may be prescribed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. In case of the failure or refusal to make report, such corporations shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars for each additional day such report is delayed, etc.

STATEMENT by _____
of Capital Stock, etc., as required by Section 107, Chapter 59, of the published Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 11, 1919, as amended Acts 1921, p. 656.

1. Name of Company or Association _____

Location of principal office _____ Kind of business _____

2. Capital Stock authorized—total of Common and Preferred _____ \$ _____

Number shares into which Capital Stock is divided: Common _____; Preferred _____

Guaranteed per cent on Preferred Stock, _____ per cent.

3. Amount Common Stock paid up, March 1, 1938 _____

Amount Preferred Stock paid up, March 1, 1938 _____

4. Market value stock: Common _____; Preferred _____; Total _____ \$ _____

Actual value stock: Common _____; Preferred _____; Total _____

5. Value of all tangible property 1938, as follows:

(a) Lands and lots _____ \$ _____

(b) Improvements _____

(c) Personal property _____

Total tangible property valuation _____

6. Assessed value of our tangible property fixed by assessors 1938

(a) Lands and lots _____ \$ _____

(b) Improvements _____

(c) Personal property _____

Total tangible property assessment _____ \$ _____

7. Name and value of all franchises owned or enjoyed _____

8. Gross receipts for year ending March 1, 1938, or last fiscal year _____

9. Amount of surplus on March 1, 1938 or end of last fiscal year _____

10. Amount of Reserve Fund on March 1, 1938, or end of last fiscal year _____

11. Amount of undivided profits on March 1, 1938, or end of last fiscal year _____

COMPLETE BALANCE SHEET

(Date)

The following is a copy of the Balance Sheet of this corporation, showing assets and liabilities, as of March 1, 1938, as same are carried on the company's books. (If books are not closed March 1, give balance sheet of nearest date, and give date thereof.)

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
Real Estate -----	\$-----		Common Stock -----	\$-----	
Improvements ----- \$-----	* * *	* *	Preferred Stock -----		
Less Depreciation ---			Funded Debt -----		
Mach. and Equip. ---	* * *	* *	Notes Payable -----		
Less Depreciation ---			Accounts Payable -----		
Delivery Equipment -	* * *	* *	Taxes Payable -----		
Less Depreciation ---			Reserves -----		
Furniture & Fixtures -----	* * *	* *	Accrued Liabilities -----		
Less Depreciation ---			Other Liabilities -----		
Investments -----			Undivided Profit -----		
Non-Taxable Investment -----			Surplus -----		
Accounts and Bills Receivable -----					
Notes Receivable -----					
Accrued Assets -----					
Cash on hand -----					
Cash in Bank -----					
Inventory (mdse., material and supp.) -----					

Total -----	\$-----		Total -----	\$-----	

The above assets in the amounts below set out are located in the following units:

COUNTY	TWP CITY OR TOWN	REAL ESTATE	IMPROVEMENTS	PERSONAL	TOTAL

1. If the foregoing balance sheet is for a date other than March 1st, would a statement for March 1st be substantially different?----- If so, explain such variance in each item, stating the amount of purchases and sales at cost for the intervening period.
-
2. Gross receipts for year ending March 1, 1938, or last fiscal year?-----
-
3. The amount of insurance carried on the property situated in this State is as follows:
- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Buildings ----- | \$----- | Equipment ----- | \$----- |
| Merchandise ----- | \$----- | Machinery ----- | \$----- |
| Material and Supplies-- | \$----- | Other Property ----- | \$----- |
4. Give present value of real estate, \$-----; Original Cost \$-----; and date of purchase----- If not carried at cost in balance sheet give date of appraisal and manner by which valuation was fixed by you.

DOMESTIC CORPORATION
STATEMENT

—BY—

COMPANY

County of

City or Town of

Township of

Returned by the Assessor

And filed in the office of the County Auditor
this day of , 1938.

County Auditor.

These statements should be arranged in alphabetical order and numbered. They should then be scheduled by the County Assessor, and said schedule and statements returned to the County Auditor when the report of assessment is made.

This Statement to be filed with the County Auditor and Confidential under the Statute.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TAXPAYERS

(Read Carefully)

This form is prescribed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners under and pursuant to the authority vested in it to prescribe necessary forms. It is not an assessment sheet and is required in addition to Schedule of Personal Property. (Form No. 1).

The return must be made in duplicate and two copies filed with the County Assessor of each county in the State in which you own property. Provided, That where you have property in more than one county in the State, it shall be sufficient for you to make one COMPLETE return on this form in the county where your principal office is located, and in addition thereto to make and file an INCOMPLETE return on this form in duplicate in each county in which you own property.

An incomplete return as referred to above shall be made by answering question number one on first page of blank, furnishing book figures on items listed on balance sheet in bold faced type, answering all questions so far as applicable, explaining such items, and by showing therein that a Complete Return in duplicate has been filed, as above provided, with date and place of such filing.

You are asked to furnish a copy of your annual balance sheet nearest March 1st of the current year. A form is provided on page two for your guidance, which may be varied to suit the particular set-up you carry on your books. The assets and liabilities to be shown on such balance sheet must be an exact copy of your books. If additional space is required use additional sheets. If the balance sheet is for a date other than March 1st of the current year, in answer to Question 1 on page two, explain variance if any on that date.

If you do not carry a separate balance sheet for each county in which you own property, in addition to furnishing a copy of your complete return as instructed above you shall furnish a copy of the distribution of your property in this state by percentage or value in the several taxing units in which you own property. And in case you operate in one county only but in more than one taxing unit, you shall furnish a similar distribution for each taxing unit in that county.

Do not fail to answer all questions numbered 1 to 13, inclusive, on pages two and three of this blank so far as they may be applicable to your business. This is imperative and a failure on your part may cause your report to be returned for completion, or you may be called before the Board of Review or the State Board of Tax Commissioners to furnish the information requested. Answers to Questions 5 to 9, inclusive, are absolutely necessary in order to make proper allowance for these items on your balance sheet.

The term "present value" as used in this return shall be taken to mean the "full, true cash value on March 1st of the current year."

This report shall be considered by the Board of Review when reviewing assessments and is confidential under the statute.

Additional information or details may be required by the County Board of Review or State Board of Tax Commissioners.

In all cases in which this return is executed or filled out by any individual, agent, representative or attorney, other than the taxpayer, the following oath shall be made:

ss: } COUNTY OF _____
STATE OF INDIANA,
_____day of _____, 1938.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____day of _____, 1938.

taxpayer's books.
contained in this report is true; that the assets and liabilities in balance sheet are shown exactly as carried on
of the above-named taxpayer; that the information
being duly sworn, upon oath says that he is

INSTRUCTIONS TO REPRESENTATIVES OR AGENTS

"He isn't appointed. The constitution of the state created the office of county treasurer. He is elected for two years. He can succeed himself only once, but he can be re-elected again after some one else has served a term."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Using the expense of your basketball team, figure out a tax rate, assuming each pupil in the class as a taxpayer, to meet all of the needs for a year.
2. What use is made of the money secured by the poll tax?
3. Who should have paid the taxes on the farm Mr. Marley sold in December? When are 1937 taxes paid?
4. Where is the county treasurer's office in the courthouse?
5. What does the treasurer do besides take in and pay out the tax money?
6. Why did the treasurer send the notice to Mr. Marley by registered mail?
7. What would have happened if Mr. Marley could not have been found? Would this have been fair?
8. What is the amount of your treasurer's bond? What does it cost a year? What per cent is this? What does this prove about the risk?
9. What qualifications would you expect of a treasurer if you personally were hiring him?
10. Should the treasurer be allowed to charge extra for delinquent taxes?
11. Should he be allowed part of the extra charge?
12. Is it fair to require a poll tax receipt before one can get a drivers' license?
13. If you live in a city, learn what you can about the Barrett Law.
14. Why should people pay an inheritance tax?
15. Is the rate the same on all inheritances?

THE COUNTY ASSESSOR

One Sunday afternoon, the telephone rang. The Wilsons were sitting out in the grove across the road, but the telephone continued to ring. Finally, Mrs. Wilson heard it.

"Must be important," Mr. Wilson said. "Now that I know what it is, I've heard it for some time."

He ran to the house and in a few minutes hurried out to the garage.

"Get in," he said to Tom, who had run up when he saw his father getting out the car.

"Fire at Jim Hixon's down by the Cross Roads," he called to his wife. "We'll have to hurry and help."



FIG. 44

"AN ACT OF GOD"

The government "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" by reducing taxes after such disasters.

"Lucky we have on our old clothes," Tom remarked.

"That's right, but I hadn't thought of it," his father replied. "When there's a fire, we can't wait to dress for the occasion."

"When they reached the farm, however, the fire was beyond control. The barn had been full of new hay.

"It must have been put away too green," one of the crowd of farmers remarked. "Tough luck."

"I'll say it is," came from several members of the group.

"Lucky the wind blows the fire away from the house, too," one of them added.

Tom was awed by the sight of the flames mounting high. At last, they died down; and the farmers, sure that the house was safe, started home.

"There's nothing more we can do," Tom overheard his father tell Mr. Hixon. "Your insurance will help you rebuild, won't it?"

"I won't be able to build this year," Mr. Hixon said. "The live stock can use the other barn till then. I've lost all my wheat and alfalfa; so I won't have much cash coming in until I sell my hogs in December."

"If you need hay this winter, we can spare some," Mr. Wilson said. "Don't forget, while you're in town to see about the insurance, to ask the county assessor to change the appraisement of the farm," Mr. Wilson urged. "You can save on taxes, anyway."

"Pa," said Tom on their way home, "you said there was a county assessor; but I thought that the assessments were made by the township trustee when the population was under 5,000 and by the township assessor when there was a larger population. Where is there anything for the county assessor to do?"

"Well," his father replied, "the constitution of the state doesn't provide for a county assessor because there didn't seem to be any need for one; but, in 1891, the legislature provided for a county assessor with a term of four years. He can succeed himself as often as he can be re-elected. Since he works under the state board of tax commissioners, he is really a state officer, although he is elected by the people of the county. Would you know how to go about the work of assessing property if you were elected trustee?"

"Of course not!" Tom replied.

"Neither does the trustee, even though he is a man and has had his property assessed for several years. In order that the trustee may know something about his work and especially to keep one trustee from being too easy or too hard in his assessments, the county assessor holds an assessors' school before the first of March. Under suggestions from the state tax board, the county assessor and the township assessors at that time fix the rate at which the several kinds of personal property shall be assessed. All automobiles of the same make and year are assessed at the same value throughout the state; livestock is divided into three grades, and a price is fixed for each grade, etc. Every four years, assessment values are fixed for real estate, as a rule; but, when there is an emergency, as in a depression, the real estate may be appraised in any year so that injustice may be prevented." (See Fig. 45.)

ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS

Forms 10 and 11 should be
so ruled that they can be written
with one impression.

THIS ASSESSMENT DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY
MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT.

STATEMENT of Lands, Town Lots, and Improvements subject to taxation for the year 1932, in _____ Township and Marion County,

belonging to _____ viz:

DESCRIPTION OF LAND	Section or In Lot	Township or Out-Lot	Range or Square Block or Square	Acres	Hundredths	Value of Lands or Lots	Value of Improvements	Value of Lands or Lots and Improvements	DWELLING HOUSE OR BUILDING		APARTMENTS, STORES AND OFFICE BUILDINGS	
									Size of Foundation	Cost \$	Size of Foundations	Material
									When Built	Cost \$	No. of Stories	No. of Cu. Ft.
									Material		When Built	Cost
									No. of Stories		Kind of Heating	Fireproof*
									No. Rooms—Downstairs	Upstairs	Built-in Features—Enumerate—	
									Built-in:—Cabinets, Cupboards, Bookcases, Fireplaces (Underscore)			
									Bathroom—Walls	Floor	Fixtures	
									Kind of Heating Plant		FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS	
									Kind of Lighting Plant		No. of Buildings	Material
									Kind of Water System		Size of Foundations	
									BARNs AND OUT BUILDINGS		When Built	Cost \$
									No. of Buildings		Built-in Features—such as Elevators, Automatic Sprinkling System, Heating or	
									Size of Foundations		Ventilating devices included in this valuation must be enumerated here.	
									When Built			
									Material	Cost \$		
									Condition			

Received Copy of the above Assessment this _____

day of _____ 193 _____

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____ 193 _____

Assessor.

By _____ Deputy.

DWELLING HOUSE OR BUILDING

Size of foundation _____
When built _____
When repaired _____
Material—frame, stucco, brick, cement _____
No. stories high _____ Basement _____
Style of house _____
Porches—No. sq. ft. _____ Material _____
No. rooms upstairs _____ Kind of floors _____ Woodwork _____
No. sq. ft. floor space upstairs _____
No. rooms downstairs _____ Kind of floors _____ Woodwork _____
No. sq. ft. floor space downstairs _____
Built-in cabinets, cupboards, bookcases, fireplace _____
Bathroom—Walls _____ Floor _____ Fixtures _____
Kind of heating plant _____
Kind of lighting plant _____
Kind of water system _____
Vicinity to railroad _____
Vicinity to hard surface road _____
Vicinity to gravel or dirt road _____

FORM 10

ASSESSMENT OF ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS BELONGING TO

BARNs AND OUTBUILDINGS

Foundation material _____
Size of foundation _____
Bank _____ Flat _____
When built _____
When repaired or rebuilt _____
Condition _____
Type of roof _____ Height _____
Floor—cement, wood, dirt _____
Walls—material _____

OUTSIDE BUILDINGS

Foundation material _____
Size of foundation _____
Kind of floors _____
What used for _____
Remarks _____

Filed _____ 193 _____

County Auditor.

"That ought to make the work of the township assessors and trustees lots easier," Tom agreed, "but suppose someone thinks that his real estate has been appraised too high?"

"There is a county board of review to which he may complain. The county assessor is one of the members of that board. Of course, one can go directly to the assessor and ask for a change in the appraisal. If a farmer has a fire that destroys his house or barn, he may ask the county assessor to re-appraise his farm between the times when regular appraisals are made."

"Does the county assessor help to assess everything in the county?"

"No. Railroads, interurbans, telephone lines, and things of that sort, which run through several counties, are assessed at a rate set by the state board of accounts so that the appraisal will be uniform throughout the state. It wouldn't be fair for them to be assessed at one valuation in one county and another valuation in another county. Companies incorporated under Indiana laws must file a special report with the assessor."

"Doesn't the county assessor have anything to do at other times?"

"Yes. Whenever a new house or barn is built or any other improvement is made which affects the value of real estate to any considerable extent, the county assessor makes an assessment on these improvements (See Figs. 46A, 46B) at the time of his next annual assessment to be added to the previous assessment of the real estate. Whenever there is a death and property is left to heirs, the county assessor appraises the inheritance to find out if it is subject to an inheritance tax. He reports to the county judge, who decides what amount the inheritance tax shall be. The judge's decision must be approved by the state tax board before it is given to the auditor, who enters the tax on the tax books. Then, sometimes the assessor is asked by other county officers to appraise property so that they can perform their duties."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Why does the county assessor call all of the township assessors of his county together before the year's assessments are begun?
2. How many automobiles did your county assessor get listed for taxes last year?
3. Why are his books always open to the public?
4. Why does the assessed value of a piece of property not show what it is worth?

THE COUNTY RECORDER

One Friday evening early in December, Mr. Cranford and Harry drove over to the Wilsons'.

"How have things gone on the farm?" inquired Mr. Wilson after some general conversation.

"Fine!" replied Mr. Cranford, "fine! With hogs at today's market, it would be strange if they hadn't. The corn in our bottom land ran about seventy bushels to the acre this year. Two weeks ago, Harry and I hauled the last of our spring hogs to market; and I sent Gus a check for two thousand dollars.

"Harry tells me that Tom can't talk of much except government these days. From his reports, it seems that you're showing him how the government concerns us citizens; so I thought that I'd better begin letting Harry find out some of it at first hand, too. I'm going in to town in the morning, and I thought maybe Tom would like to go with us. I've got to take a deed (See Figs. 47A, 47B) and a mortgage (See Figs. 48A, 48B) to the recorder. I want to register my release from the contract of sale, too."

"So you've paid Gus enough to get a deed. That's fine. We farmers have had some pretty lean years, but things are looking better. You won't find it hard to pay off the mortgage if things keep up the way they look now. Sure, I'd like to have Tom go along."

"What's a deed, pa?" Tom asked after their neighbors had left.

"Well, we have to have some way to show that the owner really has a right to his land. Suppose someone decided he'd like to live on our east forty. There's a good well, and the ground is rich, and it would be a good place for a little home for someone. If I had nothing to prove that I had a right to the land, about all I could do would be to fight for it.

"When the Northwest Territory was organized in 1787, this land was claimed by the government. Of course, the Indians claimed it, too; so the government had to make treaties with them. Sometimes we had to fight them first, but finally the Indians gave up their claims. Then the government of the United States gave deeds to the people who bought the land. In these deeds, the government promised to protect the purchaser in his title to the land and also to protect the rights of anyone to whom these purchasers might transfer the land. So, when I got a deed

to that east forty, I felt sure that, if anyone tried to take it away from me, the state of Indiana and the Federal government would protect me. If I should sell the land, I would give a deed, which would show the government that I had given up my claim to the person to whom I sold the land."

"But how could you prove that the east forty was the land meant by the deed?"

"Didn't you see last summer how Mr. Farnham surveyed the land for the road and how he surveyed the line between Henry Bream and Roger Swan? Land is surveyed from the base lines

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That-----

of ----- County in the State of -----

CONVEY AND WARRANT to -----

of ----- County in the State of -----

for the sum of ----- DOLLARS

the following REAL ESTATE, in ----- County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

(In original form, 7-1/4 inches unruled space here for property description)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said -----

ha-----hereunto set-----hand---and seal---this-----day

of ----- 193----

----- (SEAL)

----- (SEAL)

----- (SEAL)

----- (SEAL)

STATE OF INDIANA,

} SS:

----- County, }

Before me, the undersigned, a -----
in and for said County and State, this ----- day of ----- 193-----
personally appeared -----

and acknowledged the execution of the within and annexed DEED to be ----- voluntary act and deed

FIG. 47B WITNESS my hand and ----- Seal, this ----- d
of ----- 193-----

----- (SEA
WARRANTY DEED (Back)

and principal meridians into congressional townships six miles square. (See Figs. 9, 49.) Each of these townships is divided into thirty-six sections one mile square. Each township is numbered so many townships north or south of the base line and so many townships east or west of the principal meridian or other meridians called range lines. Each section is numbered. If the farm is only part of a section, it is described by reference to the part of the section it is."

"And what is a mortgage?"

"Well, Sam didn't have enough money to pay for the farm in full. He could have borrowed the money from the bank or from some friend, but Gus was willing to let him have the farm if he would promise to pay for it at a certain rate. It was just the same as lending Sam the money, you see. Now, when a man lends a lot of money, he wants to feel sure that he will get it back. Sam is honest; but everyone is likely to have trouble or to die; and, no matter how honest he is, he can't pay a debt if he can't. So we have mortgages to take care of that. Sam signed a paper which says that, if he doesn't pay according to a certain agreement, Gus can take the farm back and consider the money Sam has paid in as rent for the land. Then, no matter what happens, Gus will be sure not to lose. Of course, if Sam can't pay, he may be able to borrow money to pay Gus off and give a mortgage to the man or bank that he borrows from. Some people take every opportunity to foreclose a mortgage, that is, to take the farm when the

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That _____

of _____ County, in the State of _____

MORTGAGE AND WARRANT

To _____

of _____ County, in the State of _____

the following **REAL ESTATE** in _____ County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

(9 writing lines here in regular form)

to secure payment when _____

(11 writing lines here in regular form)

being the unpaid balance of the purchase money for the above described real estate, and the mortgagor expressly agree to pay the sum of money above secured, without relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the mortgagor ha hereunto set _____ hand and seal, this _____ day of _____ 193____.

_____ SEAL.	_____ SEAL.
_____ SEAL.	_____ SEAL.
_____ SEAL.	_____ SEAL.
_____ SEAL.	_____ SEAL.

FIG. 48A

purchaser is hard up. Most people, though, will give him every chance to make good."

"Why does the mortgage have to be 'recorded?'"

"Well, Sam might want to sell the farm; and, if there was no record of the mortgage, he might make the purchaser think that the farm was all his. Sam wouldn't do that, but some people

would. Then, when Gus didn't get the payments on the farm, he could take the farm away from the purchaser."

"Have you your abstract of title?" Mr. Wilson asked Mr. Cranford when he and Harry stopped for Tom the next morning.

"Yes, Gus saw to that before he went to California. We had it examined by the lawyer who drew up our contract."

"What is an abstract of title?" Harry asked his father as they drove toward town.

"Well, deeds, mortgages, contracts, and things of that sort which have anything to do with deciding what right one has to a piece of property have to be recorded. If the taxes aren't paid or if there is an assessment for a ditch or road, the purchaser would want to know that, for he would have to pay it or have his property sold to pay it. So, when I bought Gus's farm, I wanted

STATE OF INDIANA, BOONE COUNTY, ss:

Before me, _____, a _____
in and for said County, this _____ day of _____, 193____.

acknowledged the execution of the annexed Mortgage.

WITNESS my hand and _____ seal.

FIG. 48B

SEA

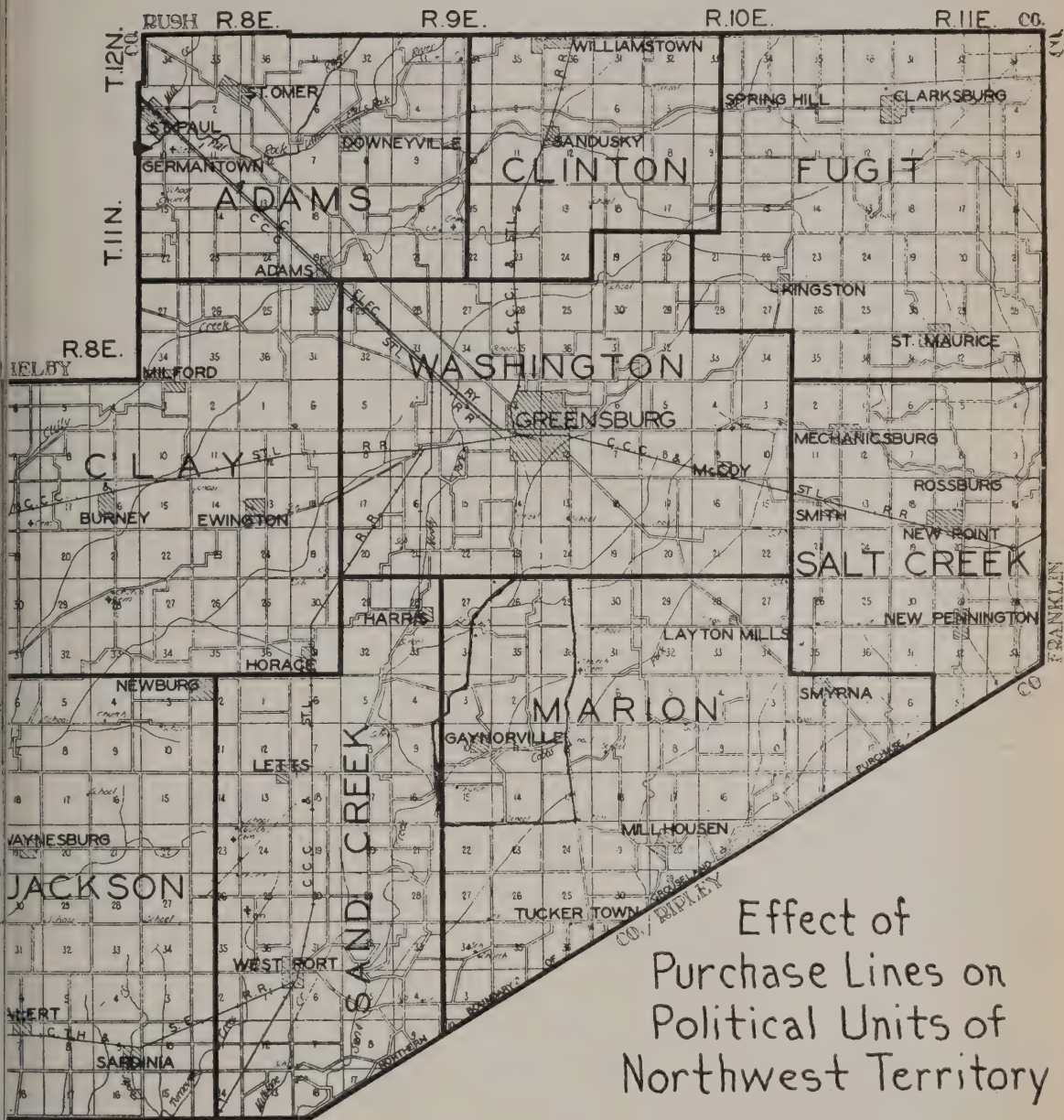
MORTGAGE (Back)

to know if he really owned it and if there were any charges or responsibilities that I would have to take over.

"I don't know enough about such things to run down the records through all the books; but there are men who make this their business—abstractors—we call them. They have gone over all the records on all the property in the county from the time the land belonged to the government. They put all this together so that a purchaser can buy from the complete history of his land. This abstract, as it is called, names every owner, tells how he got the land, what mortgages, etc., have been against it, and if they have been paid.

"Since I couldn't tell much even from this, I got a lawyer to read over the record to see if I was buying any indebtedness or

DECATUR COUNTY INDIANA



MAP OF DECATUR COUNTY

obligation along with the land and to see if it really belonged to Gus. It was not that I doubted him, but one ought to be safe, and even Gus might have paid for something that didn't belong to him."

"You'll have to take the deed to the auditor," Mr. Wilson had told him, "but you can leave the mortgage and the release from

Recorder's Report of Fees Collected

To the Auditor of.....County, Indiana.

I,, Recorder in and for said County, in compliance with Section 124 of An Act fixing the compensation and prescribing the duties of certain State and County officers, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, March 11, 1895, and the acts supplemental and amendatory thereto, hereby report that from the.....day of, 19....., to theday of....., 19....., I have collected fees as follows, to wit:

	NUMBER OF INSTRUMENTS	KIND OF INSTRUMENTS	AMOUNT					
			Dollars				Cts.	
		Deeds						
		Transcripts						
		Mortgages						
		Mechanics' Liens						
		Chattel Mortgages						
		Releases						
		Assignments						
		Powers of Attorney						
		Articles of Incorporation						
		Plats						
		Marginal Releases						
		Marginal Assignments						
		Miscellaneous						

State of Indiana, County, ss:

I,, Recorder in and for said County, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of all the Recorder's Fees collected by me from the day of, 19....., to the day of, 19....., and belonging to said County.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this..... day of....., 19.....

the contract of sale with the recorder. One of us will be in town soon, and we can get the deed from the auditor and bring it to the recorder."

When they went into the recorder's office, Mr. Cranford gave the recorder the mortgage and the release. The recorder gave him a receipt for the papers and for the fees, \$1.00 for recording each.

"If you'll come back in three or four days," the recorder told him, "you can get them back."

"Why did you have to pay the recorder?" Tom inquired. "Don't we pay taxes for that?"

"We do, but he helps to pay for his office help from fees (See Fig. 50) fixed by law. The more work there is, the more clerks he needs—and the more fees there are to pay them."

"What else does the county recorder do?" Tom asked his father after he had told him about the visit at the recorder's office.

"He keeps a record of a great many important matters. Sometimes, when a man borrows money, he gives a mortgage on his tools, or his cattle, or some other personal property. This is called a chattel mortgage (See Figs. 51A, 51B), and it should be recorded so that it will be official and public. When we named our farm *The Richland Farm*, I had the name recorded so that no one else in the county would use the same name and so cause confusion. Every former soldier, sailor, or marine who has been honorably discharged by the United States Government has his name recorded so that he will be protected in case anyone claims that he was not honorably discharged. Every will that includes the transfer of real estate in the county must be recorded before the transfer can be made."

"What is a will?"

"The law provides that, if a person dies, his property shall be divided among the members of his family in a certain way. If one wants to make sure that the property shall be divided differently, he must write a will, a statement that he wants the property to be divided in a certain way. This will must be signed by witnesses, and it is best to have it written by a lawyer. Then, it should be put in a place where it will be sure to be found when the maker of the will dies. Some people leave their wills with banks, trust companies, or lawyers."

"I'd think that the recorder would be a busy man," Tom interrupted.

State of _____, County of _____, ss:

Before me, a in and for
County and State, this day of, 192..., personally appeared
.....
.....
to me well known, and acknowledge the execution of the foregoing instrument as
for act and deed.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

(Official Character)

My commission expires, 192...

FIG. 51B

CHATTEL MORTGAGE (Back)

“Oh, that isn’t all he records. He keeps a record of all the corporations in the county. He keeps blueprints of all the county ditches and the land drained by them so that there can be no argument about who should be taxed to keep them in good condition. When a man wants some one else to sign papers for him, he writes out a statement (See Figs. 52A, 52B) called a power of attorney giving that right. This must be recorded. The county recorder keeps a plat book of all towns and cities.”

"What is that?"

“Farm land is usually in sections, half-sections, and quarter-sections; but city property is so small that it would be very hard to describe it in the same way as farm property is described. When property is taken into a city or town, it is generally divided into lots. This is done by having the land surveyed into small parts called lots. A copy of a map showing this survey is filed with the recorder. The divisions or sub-divisions, as these surveys are called, have special names and show the lots by numbers. So a deed for a piece of town property gives the description by reference to the name of the division and the number of the lot.” (See Fig. 53.)

"I wondered about that," Tom remarked, "and intended to ask you about it sometime."

“When Gus sold his farm to Sam, he gave him a contract of the sale, agreeing to give a deed whenever Sam had paid in a certain sum. All such contracts should be recorded. When

POWER OF ATTORNEY

Know All Men by These Presents, That_____

ha_____made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint
_____true and lawfu

Attorney_____for_____and in_____name, plac
and stead_____

(17 writing lines like this on original form)

giving and granting unto_____said Attorney_____full power and authority to do an
perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done in and about th
premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as_____might or could do if personally present
with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that_____
said Attorney_____, or_____substitute shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue thereof

IN WITNESS WHEREOF,_____ha_____hereunto set_____hand _____and seal_____
the_____day of_____, in the year one thousan
nine hundred and_____.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

_____ [SEAI

_____ [SEAI

FIG. 52A

someone owes a small sum of money, the person to whom it is owed may take out what is called a lien against the debtor. This gives the creditor the right to take the property that the lien is against if he does not pay. Such liens should be recorded. Often, in cities, especially, property is rented for a long time, with penalties if either the owner or the renter fail to keep certain agreements. This is called a lease and should be recorded. If anyone

State of _____, County of _____, ss:

Before me, _____, a _____

personally came _____

to me well known, and produced the within Power of Attorney, and acknowledged the signing and sealing hereof to be _____

for the uses, purposes and objects therein contained and set forth,

IG. 52B

WITNESS my hand and _____ Seal, this _____ day

of _____ 19 _____

fulfills the conditions of a recorded obligation or sells the obligation to someone else, the release of the obligation or the assignment should be recorded. (See Figs. 54, 55, 56.)

"Besides these, quarterly reports have to be made by many officials to the county auditor; and these have to be recorded. The recorder charges one dollar for the first 600 words and ten cents a hundred for additional words in these reports. These reports are filed the last day of March, June, September, and December.

"Sometimes, before marriage, a couple, or their parents, may make an agreement about the property which the bride and groom are or will be concerned with. All such contracts should be recorded.

"A chattel mortgage may simply be filed with the recorder for fifty cents. This saves labor for the recorder and money for the holder of the chattel mortgage."

"Well, it looks as if the government was doing all it can to keep us from going into business deals with our eyes shut," Tom exclaimed.

"Right. We have a right to know many things which people might at first think are private matters. As fast as we find out that it is important for the public to have information for its protection, we require that information to be recorded."

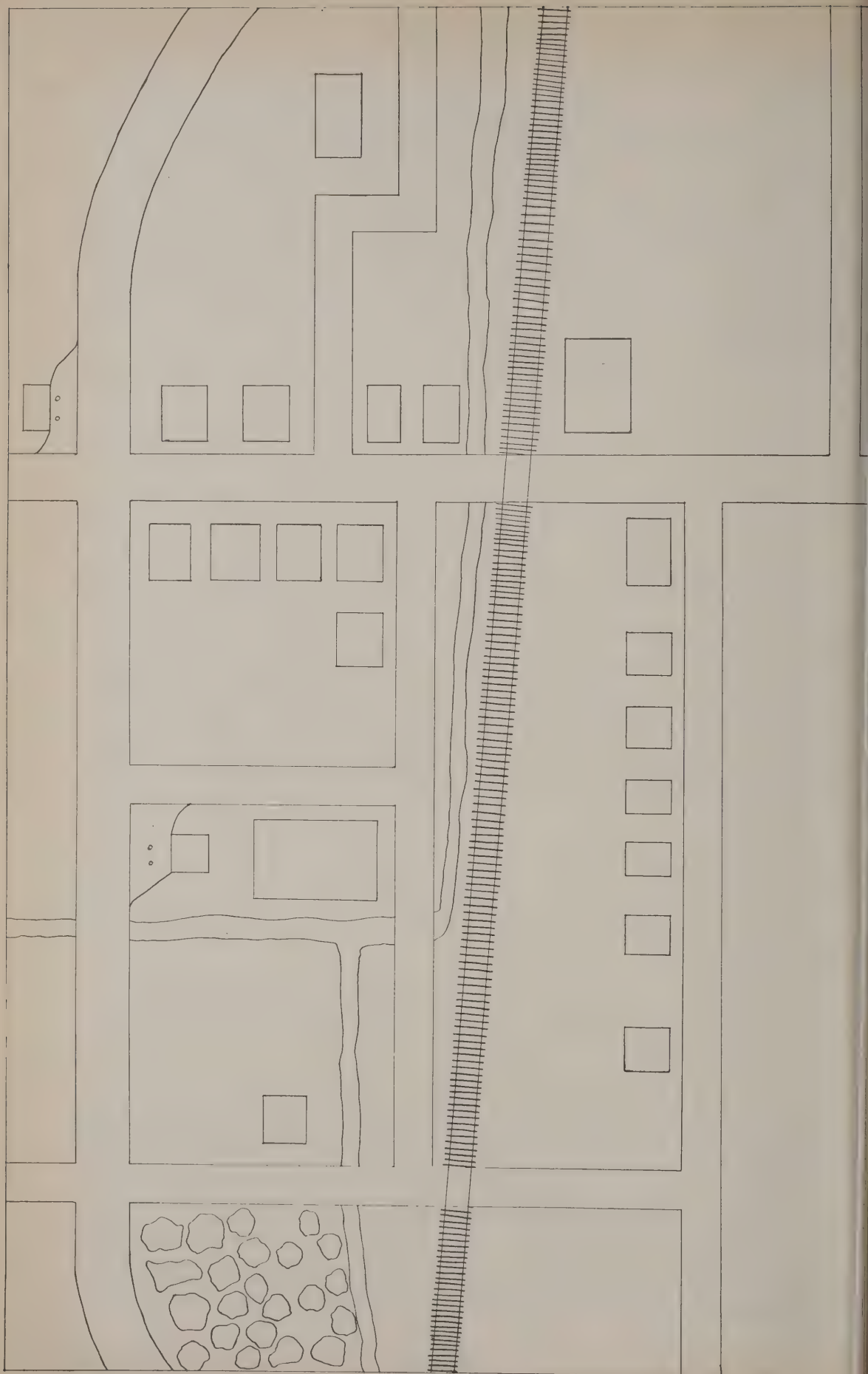


FIG. 53

PLAT OF VILLAGE

Notice of Mechanic's Lien

Form No. 2130 (1375)

NOTICE OF MECHANIC'S LIEN

To _____, 19____

_____ and all others concerned:

You are hereby notified that _____ intends to hold a
Mechanic's Lien on _____
(Description of lot or tract of land)

and also upon the _____
(Description of structure)
recently erected thereon by _____, for the sum of
(Name of owner)

Dollars, for work and labor done and materials furnished by _____ in
the erection and construction or repair of said _____ which work and labor
was done and which materials were furnished by _____ at your
special instance and request of _____

_____ (The contractor or sub-contractor)
and within the last sixty days. (If credit has been given say.) That credit has been given on said bill
or _____
(State length of time)

FIG. 54

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What would happen if one legal heir had not signed away his rights to a tract of land?
2. How can one tell if he has?
3. Why should an abstract of title be brought up to date when the land is purchased?
4. By the Torrens system, used in Canada, the state gives the title to land at each purchase. Can you see any value to this system?
5. Why would it be a good thing if an abstract of title of farm land carried a soil drainage map?

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE

This certifies, That the mortgage executed by _____
 _____ on
 to _____ day of _____, A. D., 19____, calling for \$_____ and duly
 recorded in Mortgage Record No. _____ on page _____ of the records of
 Boone County, State of Indiana, is hereby assigned for value received to _____

Witness _____ hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, 19____

State of Indiana, _____ County, ss:

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County, this _____
 day of _____, A. D., 19____, personally appeared _____

and acknowledged the execution of the above assignment of mortgage.

Witness my hand and notarial seal.

 Notary Public

My commission expires _____

FIG. 55

6. Why should one hire a good attorney to examine the abstract of title, mortgage, and contract of sale when one purchases land?
7. Who must pay all liens against property that is purchased if nothing is said about this in the deed or contract of sale?
8. What would be the result if the courthouse should burn and destroy the county's records?
9. What is the legal description of your school property?
10. What is the legal description of your home?
11. Can someone in the class bring an abstract of title to class?

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE

THIS CERTIFIES, that a certain mortgage executed by _____
 _____ to _____
 on _____ day of _____, 19____, calling for \$_____ and duly recorded
 in the record of mortgages of _____ County, State of _____ in
 Record No. _____, on page _____, has been fully paid and satisfied, and the same
 is hereby released.

Witness _____ hand _____ and seal _____, this _____ day of _____ 19____

State of _____ }
 _____ County } ss:

BEFORE ME, _____ a
 in and for said County, this _____ day of _____, 19____

acknowledged the execution of the annexed Satisfaction of Mortgage.

WITNESS, my hand and _____ Seal.

(Official Character)

THE COUNTY AUDITOR

From the recorder's office, Mr. Cranford and the boys went to the auditor's office, just across the hall.

"I'll stop in and get it sometime when I'm in town," he told the young woman as he paid the fee, "and take it to the recorder."

Tom and Harry wanted to look around at the office; so they did not leave at once.

"It looks like a busy place," Harry remarked as they left. "What a lot of big books they have!"

"Why did you have to take the deed to the auditor?" Tom inquired of Mr. Cranford.

"If I hadn't, the tax charges would have been made out for Gus," Mr. Cranford replied. "You see, the auditor is the chief executive of the county. He acts for the county council and the county commissioners between their sessions and compiles the county tax books from the county assessor's records. If he has the estimated expenditures of each officer approved by the county council and the assessed valuation of the county, it's easy for him to find the tax rate for the county. So, whenever any real estate changes hands by sale, or trade, or inheritance, a record must be made in the auditor's office so that the proper changes may be made in the tax books."

"Doesn't he check on the treasurer, too?" Tom asked.

"Yes, the treasurer is a good deal like a bookkeeper or cashier in a business house. The auditor has to O. K. all his papers. All the bills against the county have to be filed with the auditor on a specified form ten days before the last Wednesday before the first Monday of the month if payment is expected that month. If these bills are approved by the county commissioners, the auditor writes out the checks and sends them to the county treasurer to be signed by him. Then the checks are returned to the auditor, and the party making the claim secures them after signing a receipt.

"After the treasurer has collected the taxes, the auditor audits the books. That's why he is called the auditor. That means that he checks them to see that everything is as it should be. Then he sends the state government its share and divides the rest to the county funds and to the cities, towns, and townships in the proportions given in the tax budget."

"I see some legal notices in the paper, pa," Tom remarked one evening a few weeks later. "Why does the auditor sign them?"

"Let me see them. Oh, yes. When the county commissioners approve expenditures, the auditor advertises them so that the people may know what expenses are about to be paid. Then, after they are paid, the auditor advertises them again. He advertises meetings of the county council (See Fig. 57) and of the county commissioners, notices to bidders for materials for county

**Notice of a Meeting of the Boone County
Council of Boone County, Indiana.**

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the laws concerning county business, a special meeting of the Boone County Council of Boone County, Indiana, will be held in the Auditor's office in Lebanon, Indiana, at ten o'clock A. M. on

Thursday, January 28 and

Friday, January 29, 1937

for the purpose of considering additional appropriations.

CARL C. BOWMAN,

Auditor Boone County, Indiana

2Jny 14-21

NOTICE OF MEETING OF COUNTY COUNCIL

Public notices of this sort enable us to influence our government.

FIG. 57

use, notices of elections, and all other notices of the action of the county commissioners and county council, for, besides being the chief executive of the county, he serves as secretary of the board of county commissioners and of the county council. These advertisements have to be put into two county papers of different political policies so that the people can know what is going on and can object, if they want to, before it is too late to do any good."

"What happens if there is no money to pay the bills?" Tom inquired.

"The auditor has to keep track of the money set aside for each fund. Besides taking care of the taxes, he has to report to the county commissioners all the fees he has collected; and he must make an annual statement of all county moneys received and spent. (See Fig. 58.) When there is no more money in a fund, he must report that to the commissioners. Like the treasurer, he is bonded so that, if he misuses the county's money, overdraws a fund, or embezzles the county's money, the county won't lose it."

"What does **embezzle** mean?"

"Embezzlement is taking money that belongs to someone else and has been entrusted to you."

"I'd call that stealing," Tom replied.

Annual Statement of County Auditor

The annual statement of the Board of Commissioners of Boone County, Indiana, showing the receipts and disbursements and the balance on hand in each of the respective funds of said County for the calendar year ending December 31, 1934.

Balance on Hand	Received Total	Total Receipts		Disbursements	Balance Jan. 1, 1935
\$ 4,223.30	\$ 4,223.30		Clerk of Circuit Court	\$ 5,141.69	
141.20	141.20		County Auditor	4,476.23	
234.16	234.16		County Treasurer	5,494.32	
			Mortgage Tax Refund	304.50	
4,836.25	4,836.25		County Recorder	3,183.20	
1,293.27	1,293.27		County Sheriff	4,186.04	
			County Surveyor	54.86	
			County Superintendent	2,295.48	
			County Coroner	736.45	
			County Assessor	1,180.70	
362.00	362.00		Prosecuting Attorney	1,955.65	
25.00	25.00		Court House	9,317.07	
			County Jail	1,413.26	
1,115.65	1,115.65		County Farm	11,752.17	
16.22	16.22		County Orphans Home	3,412.75	
			Heating Plant	3,408.20	
			Co. Comm. Sal.	960.00	
			Co. Comm. Transportation	306.93	
			Co. Health Officer	340.00	
			County Attorney Salary	400.00	
			Per Diem Board of Review	247.52	
758.20	758.20		Per Diem Attendance Officer	812.00	
			Expense Election	5,276.89	
			Township Assessor's Supplies	303.27	
61.40	61.40		C. C. Co. Comm. Exp. Tele. & Teleg.	382.00	
			C. C. Co. Comm. Trv. Co. Atty. & Attd. Off.	182.75	
323.06	323.06		Public Advertising	2,939.99	
2,166.50	2,166.50		O. O. Exp. Co Atty. Attd. Ofc & Health Ofc	18.66	
			Registration	4,742.33	
			Ditch Improvement Fund	1,263.23	
			C. C. Co. Comm. Old Age Pension	19,346.00	
			C. C. Co. Comm. Prem. on Off. Bonds	462.50	
			C. C. Co. Comm. Burial of Soldiers	1,200.00	
			C. C. Co. Comm. Partner vs. Board of Comm.	715.00	
			C. C. Co. Comm. Prev. of Contg. Diseases	59.40	
			C. C. Co. Comm. Sch. Fund Int.	221.17	
			C. C. Co. Comm. Exp. Inmates St. Inst.	3,775.63	
			C. C. Co. Comm. Co. Agent	458.58	
546.08	546.08		C. C. Co. Comm. Exp. of Records	911.00	
13.90	13.90		C. C. Co. Comm. Exp. Highway Viewers	13.90	
			C. C. Co. Comm. Exp. Assessing	4,695.00	
			C. C. Co. Comm. Comp. Ins.	49.90	
			C. C. Co. Comm. Don. Memorial Day	100.00	
59,563.10	59,563.10		C. C. Co. Comm. Township Poor	41,649.91	
			Interest and bonds, Bridge & Heating Plant	17,719.25	
1,243.70	1,243.70		Change of Venue	147.82	
			Cir. Court Expense	6,235.12	
190.00	190.00		Special Judge		
30.50	30.50		Jury Fees		
2,092.82	2,092.82		Intangible Stamp Tax		
			Exp. of Burial of Old Age Pensioners	504.00	
			C. C. Co. Comm. County Council Sal.	280.00	
1.17	1.17		C. C. Co. Comm. Ditch Exp.	15.85	
			C. C. Co. Comm. Agr. Inst.	100.00	
800.00	800.00		Excise Tax		
102,059.02	102,059.02		Taxes Co. Rev.		
5.00	5.00		Misc. Items	33.94	
\$55,721.96	\$ 55,721.96				
			Bal. on Hand January 1, 1934		
\$55,721.96	\$182,101.50	\$237,823.46	TOTAL IN COUNTY REVENUE	\$175,242.24	\$ 62,581.22
34,303.50	89,778.10	124,081.60	Gravel Road Repair Fund	117,915.16	6,166.44
	2,284.46	2,284.46	State Sinking Fund	2,284.46	
* 1,657.98	16,788.39	16,788.39	Taxation of Co. Unit Bond & Coupons	16,347.98	440.41
1,036.74	1,036.74	1,036.74	Bond for Const. of Twp. Roads	1,036.74	
6,015.15	76,574.88	82,590.03	Taxation for Twp. road bond & Int coupons....	72,099.97	10,490.06
668.83		668.83	Bond for Const. of Public Ditches		668.83
6,293.50	24,313.61	30,507.11	Taxation for Ditch Bonds & Coupons	25,098.32	5,408.79
89.75	2,192.46	2,282.21	Tax Sale Redemption	2,180.59	101.62
728.20	6,985.00	7,783.20	Principal Common	6,720.00	1,063.20
	1,050.00	1,050.00	Principal Congressional	1,050.00	
	1,700.00	1,700.00	Principal Per. Endowment	1,700.00	
599.24	6,904.00	7,503.24	Interest Common	1,060.00	700.00
1,038.36	1,519.20	2,557.56	Interest Congressional	1,767.21	742.03
475.78	303.36	303.36	Interest Per. Endowment	1,346.17	1,211.39
760.97	19,540.36	20,301.33	County Hospital	931.86	628.50
	4,236.14	4,236.14	Inheritance Tax	16,315.38	3,985.95
	16,144.56	16,144.56	State Tax	3,777.34	458.80
	21,441.59	21,441.59	State Tuition Tax	16,144.56	
	1,137.86	1,137.86	World War Memorial Tax	21,441.59	
	6,819.45	6,819.45	State Teachers' Ret. Tax	1,137.86	
	994.50	994.50	Board of Agr. Tax	6,819.45	
	568.30	568.30	State Forestry Tax	994.50	
	37.65	37.65	Clark Memorial Tax	568.30	
	13.27	13.27	Educational Imp. Tax	37.65	
	6.64	6.64	Library Bldg. Tax	13.27	
28.00	324.00	352.00	Docket Fees	6.64	
	30.00	30.00	Show License	308.00	44.00
	15,394.81	15,394.81	Township Tax		30.00
	70,902.35	70,902.35	Local Tuition Tax	15,394.81	
	122,087.43	122,087.43	Special School Tax	70,902.35	
	53,443.25	53,443.25	Excise Tax	122,087.43	
	14,633.78	14,633.78	Common School Revenue	53,443.25	
	7,370.47	7,370.47	Surplus Dog Fund	14,633.78	
	105.50	105.50	Corporation Tax	7,370.47	
	40,628.23	40,628.23	Electric Light Tax	105.50	
	1,366.09	1,366.09	Street Tax	40,628.23	
	1.25	1.25	Park Fund	1,366.09	
	3,308.30	3,308.30	Sewer Fund	1.25	
	167.03	167.03	Street & Alley Fund	3,308.30	
	570.52	570.52	Sinking Fund	167.03	
	1,779.55	1,779.55	Fire Protection Fund	570.52	
	2,751.07	2,751.07	Special Line Fence, etc.	1,779.55	
	6,283.12	6,283.12	Excess Penalty	2,751.07	
	163.02	173.52	Intangible Stamp	6,283.12	
		261.01	Intangible Tax Sch. Fund	173.52	261.01
10.50	3,481.20	3,481.20		3,481.20	
261.01	6,278.43	6,278.43		6,278.43	
109,689.47	834,474.68	942,030.39	TOTALS	\$848,305.14	\$84,353.75
2,133.76			Overdrafts (*)		628.50
107,555.71	834,474.68	942,030.39		\$848,305.14	\$83,725.25
(*) Overdrafts.					

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Boone County, Indiana, certify that the above is a true Statement to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Attest CARL C. BOWMAN,
Auditor of Boone County, Indiana.

O. J. KIBBEY,
CHARLES P. WALKER,
Commissioners of Boone County, Indiana.



FIG. 59

CAMPUS OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME

"Well, it is; but it isn't like ordinary stealing, taking something that is in someone else's care. I think embezzlement is worse than stealing, for it is betraying a trust, too."

"No wonder he has such a large office," Tom replied, "with all that to look after."

See Acts, 1901, Page 212

License to Ex-Union Soldiers or Sailors TO VEND, HAWK and PEDDLE GOODS

State of Indiana, Boone County, ss:

No. _____

I, _____ Auditor of said County, certify that _____, having presented his certificate and papers of honorable discharge as an Ex-Union Soldier, and having shown proofs of his identity as the person named in said certificate of honorable discharge, is hereby licensed to vend, hawk and peddle goods, wares, fairs and merchandise in Boone County, Indiana.

WITNESS my hand and official seal, this _____ day

of _____ 19__

AUDITOR, BOONE COUNTY

FIG. 60

"Did you know that old Jack Machlin was sick, pa?" asked Tom, coming home from school one evening.

"No. So old Jake's about to go! Feeble as he's been, it won't take long for almost any sickness to get him."

"Who'll bury him?" Tom inquired. "He hasn't any relatives around here, has he?"

"No, I've never heard of anyone visiting or writing him for years. The county will bury him. There's a fund for that, and the county auditor will see that he is buried with the honor due an old soldier."

"I'm glad of that!" Tom exclaimed. "We ought to do more for our soldiers."

"We do," his father replied. "Besides pensioning them or giving them bonuses, we see that helpless veterans are cared for in the Soldier's Home at Lafayette and their orphans at Knightstown. Honorably discharged soldiers may secure special licenses to sell goods. (See Fig. 60.) If they are wholly disabled, they

Form No. 12—Prescribed by State Tax Commission.

AFFIDAVIT FOR SOLDIER'S EXEMPTION

STATE OF INDIANA,.....COUNTY, SS:

.....being sworn, on oath says thathe is.....

years of age; thathe resides at.....County, Indiana; thathe is an honorably discharged

soldier
sailor
marine
nurse } who served ninety days or more in the military or naval

forces of the United States and is totally disabled, or is the widow of such soldier, sailor, or marine, as evidenced by pension certificate or award of compensation numbered.....exhibited to the County Auditor.

That this affidavit is made for the purpose of having one thousand dollars (\$1,000) deducted from the assessed valuation of the following described taxable property for the year 193....., to-wit:.....

as provided by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 9, 1927.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, and pension certificate verified this.....day of.....193.....

Auditor

NOTE: Any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, marine or nurse who shall have served ninety (90) days or more in the military or naval forces of the United States, and who is totally disabled as evidenced by pension certificate or the award of compensation, and the widow of any such soldier, sailor or marine, may have the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) deducted from his or her taxable property, providing the amount of taxable property as shown by the tax duplicate shall not exceed the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and the amount remaining after such deduction shall have been made shall constitute the basis for assessment and taxation: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That the age of sixty-two shall constitute the basis of total disability for any pensioner. (Acts 1927, p. 519.)

may secure an exemption of \$1,000 on the assessed valuation of their property so that they and their widows may have their taxes reduced." (See Fig. 61.)

"Can anyone else get tax exemptions?"

"Yes. Next spring, Sam Cranford can fill out a mortgage exemption blank (See Fig. 63) and get \$1,000 reduction on his assessment because Gus Marley is supposed to pay taxes on his mortgage. This exemption is filed with the county auditor so that it can be credited on the tax books. It has to be filed every year."



FIG. 62 INDIANA SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

"What else does the auditor do?" Tom asked. "It seems to me that he has enough to keep several people busy."

"That's why he has to have so many clerks. He has charge of the common school fund. This fund is the result of the sale of the sixteenth section in each township, certain fines, forfeited bonds, and a few other sources of county income. Since only the interest on this can be used, he has to invest it. Most of this money is loaned on real estate on long-time loans. He makes these loans and takes care of the mortgages.

"Besides that, he acts as the clerk at the auction of real estate that is sold for delinquent taxes. He gives a temporary title to the land; and, when the buyer has held the land for two years and no attempt has been made to redeem it, the auditor gives a final deed for the land. (See Figs. 64A, 64B, 64C.)

"If extra assessors are needed, the auditor appoints deputy assessors. He is also a member of the county board of review."

"What does it do?"

AFFIDAVIT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS

Nº 49877

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, ss:

Address _____
 being duly sworn, upon oath says that _____ was on March 1, 19____, the owner of the following described real estate situated in _____ Township, Marion County, Indiana:

DESCRIPTION	LOT	OUT-LOT	SQUARE	SEC.	TWP.	RANGE	ACRES	HUND.

That there was an actual bona fide mortgage indebtedness of \$ _____
 _____ Dollars, existing
 against said realty March 1, 19____, in favor of _____
 mortgagee, see record _____, page _____, in the Recorder's Office of said County; the holder of
 said mortgage being _____, whose Postoffice
 address is Indianapolis, _____.

This affidavit is made to secure the deduction provided by an Act of the General Assembly of the
 State of Indiana Concerning Taxation.

And affiant further says that _____ has not and will not ask for a mortgage deduction in excess of one thousand dollars, and has
 not and will not ask for credit for the amount of the above mortgage deduction on _____ personal property scheduled.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this _____ day of _____ 19____

Applicant's Receipt

Nº 49877

Name _____

Date _____, 19____

Amt. Mortgage _____

Assn. _____

By _____

Name of Notary

County Auditor's Receipt

Do not detach.

Nº 49877

Name _____

Date _____, 19____

Amt. Mortgage _____

Assn. _____

By _____

Name of Notary

File with Application only; void if not
 attached to application.

"Anyone not satisfied with his assessment and unable to get it changed by the township trustee or township assessor can appeal to the county board of review. This is made up of the county auditor, the county treasurer, the county assessor, and two others appointed by the judge of the circuit court. This board has the power to raise or lower any individual assessment or the assessment of any taxing unit."

"It looks to me," said Tom, "as if the auditor has a finger in everything we do that concerns money."

"Well, the government touches us in a good many ways in our daily life," his father agreed. "We don't know it all the time; but, if the government quit functioning for a little bit, we'd all know it."

"Who thought it all out?"

Whereas,..... did on

the..... day of..... 19____, produce to the undersigned,

..... Auditor of the County of.....

in the State of Indiana,..... certificate of purchase, in writing bearing date

the..... day of..... 19____, signed by.....

..... who at the last mentioned date was the Auditor of said

County, from which certificate it appears that.....

did, on the..... day of..... 19____, purchase at Public Auction

at the door of the Court House in said County, the tract, parcel or lot of land lastly in

this Indenture described, and which land was sold to.....

for the sum of..... Dollars and.....

Cents, being the amount due on the following tracts or lots of land returned delinquent

in the name of.....

for the non-payment of taxes, costs and charges for the years.....

namely:.....

(19 writing lines like this on original form)

"Oh, it's like Topsy, it just grew," his father laughed. "Some people think that our government is a scheme someone thought up and put over on us. The fact is that we keep adding new duties to the government, taking away some of the duties, and changing others all the time. As long as we keep our right to vote and the right to say what we please, the government will belong to the people; and we can change it to suit the times. We live with our government, and we can change it to suit ourselves."

and the time fixed by law for redeeming the land therein described having now expired, the said _____ nor any person in _____ behalf having paid or tendered the amount due the said _____

_____, on account of the aforesaid purchase, and for the taxes by _____ since paid; and the said _____ having demanded a Deed for the tract of land mentioned in said certificate, and which was the least quantity of the tract above described that would sell for the amount due thereon for taxes, costs and charges above specified; and it appearing from the records of said County Auditor's office, that the aforesaid lands were legally liable for taxation, and had been duly assessed and properly charged on the Duplicate with the taxes for the years _____

Therefore, this Indenture, *Made this _____ day of _____ 19 _____ between THE STATE OF INDIANA, by _____, Auditor of said County, of the first part, and the said _____*

_____ of the second part, WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the premises, has granted, bargained and sold unto the said party of the second part, _____ heirs and assigns forever, the tract or parcel of land mentioned in said certificate, situate in the County of _____ and State of Indiana, and described as follows, namely:

(22 writing lines like this on original form)

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said last mentioned tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said party of the second part heirs and assigns forever, in as full and ample a manner as the said Auditor of said County is empowered by law to sell the same.

In Testimony Whereof, The said _____
Auditor of the said County of _____
has hereunto set his hand and affixed the seal of the
Board of County Commissioners, the day and year last
above written.

Auditor _____ County

Attest _____

Treasurer _____ County.

State of Indiana, _____ County, ss:

Before me, the undersigned _____ in and for said
County, this day personally came the above named _____
Auditor of said County, and acknowledged that he signed and sealed the foregoing
Deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal
this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

IG. G4C _____ [Seal.]

TAX TITLE DEED (Page 3)

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Why are the people given so many chances to check on tax expenditures?
2. Why are they given so many opportunities to be heard about the tax rate?
3. Who are the members of your county board of review?
4. Where is the auditor's office in the courthouse?
5. Who is the chief executive of the county? Why do you think so?

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

As the Christmas season approached, Tom's room at school decided to have a Christmas entertainment for the benefit of the orphans' home. Hattie Brown had suggested the idea.

"Have you seen Mr. Carter's new baby?" she had inquired of the teacher one day.

"No," Miss Jackson replied. "Have they a new baby? How old is it?"

"Three years," Hattie answered with a grin.

"How's that?" Miss Jackson gasped.

"They've adopted a baby from the orphans' home, and it's the cutest thing you ever saw. Why can't we do something for the home this Christmas? Since the depression started, money for the orphans' home has been hard to get, Mr. Carter says. They have plenty of plain food, but children need something else. Why, even before Dad had the school bus contract, we had nuts, and persimmons, and wild blackberries, and strawberries. I bet some of the children at the home haven't had an orange since goodness knows when."

So the idea started. Every child brought nuts—hazel nuts, walnuts, hickory nuts. Some brought apples, and berry jam, and pears. They decided that they would go to the orphans' home with their food and give their Christmas program before the children there. Their parents made up packages of toys and food, too.

The children arrived at the home early so that they could look around. They went through the dairy, the barns, and the chicken houses. The ground was too soft for them to go out into the fields; but the boys were interested in what they could see of the orchards, the pasture, and the wheat field. The garden still showed where the cabbage, tomatoes, and beans had been.

The inside of the house was more interesting, for it was different from what they had expected or were used to. The big kitchen interested the girls. There were big ovens and stoves of modern type. Everything was clean and shiny. The big dormitories with their rows of white beds stretching row on row across the room seemed plain but comfortable. There were windows on three sides, and the setting sun streamed comfortably in.

"Where do the children go to school?" one of the girls inquired.

"A bus takes us in to the county seat," the boy who was showing them around explained.

Tom and his schoolmates had almost as good a time as the children whom they had come to entertain.

"Isn't it fine that they have a place like that!" Hattie exclaimed on the homeward way. "Mother used to be afraid that something would happen to Dad and we'd have to go there, but she didn't know how nice it is."

"No," one of the other girls said, "it isn't bad; but, just think, they haven't anything of their own and no one cares for them just because they love them. I don't care if I don't get any Christmas present; I still have pa, and ma, and little sis."

"How do we happen to have the orphans' home, pa?" Tom asked that night.

"Well, we used to have what we called the poor farm. The old people who couldn't take care of themselves, orphans, and insane people were all put together. In many cases, the people who had charge of them tried to make as much money as possible; and so they didn't give them any too much to eat and wear; and sometimes they made the poor people work harder than was reasonable. Then, they didn't know anything about taking care of feeble, ailing old folks and helpless children, and certainly nothing about insane people. Old folks dreaded going to the poorhouse worse than almost any other one thing.

"Finally, people came to see that generally it wasn't their fault that they had to go to the poor farm, at least, not often. Little by little, we began to find better ways of taking care of the helpless people. So we have the orphans' home and, right across the road, the county farm for older people. They have good care and are treated decently. You know we still take care of old Ned, even if he is too old to work to a plow. He worked hard for us when he was younger; so we give him pasture and shelter in his old age. People are worth more than horses."

"But who pays for that, pa?"

"The county. Besides our regular officers, we have three people who are called county commissioners. The county is divided into three districts, and one commissioner is elected from each one. They serve three years, and one takes office every year; so there are enough old members all the time to keep things going along smoothly. Since elections are not held every year,

two commissioners are elected every two years. One takes office the next January 1 and the other the following January 1. These commissioners appoint people to take care of the orphans' home and the county farm."

"Is that all the commissioners do?"

"Oh, no. They and the county council are responsible for most of the laws that concern just their county. We don't call them laws, but that is what they are. The regularly elected officers tend to the ordinary affairs of the county, but they are responsible in many ways to the county commissioners. These officers have to make estimates of the costs of their offices for the coming year. They give these estimates to the county commissioners, who combine these estimates and present them to the county council. If any supplies are needed, the commissioners authorize the auditor to advertise for and receive bids. The first Tuesday after the first Monday of the month, the commissioners open the bids. They may reject all the bids if the bids seem undesirable, but they usually accept the lowest bid by a responsible party. All supplies for public property and institutions belonging to the county are secured in this way. All material for county roads—gravel, cement, stone, tarvia, trucks, graders, culverts, and that sort of thing—are bought on bids. Bids for supplies are generally made to be delivered as called for during a six-month period.

"All expenses from county officers have to be filed with the county auditor and approved by the commissioners each month. The county commissioners meet on the first Monday of the month to approve expenditures and on the next day to let contracts and to hold commissioners' court. At this time they take bids, allow contracts, approve salaries for road work, and hear complaints. In the last few years, many poor people have complained that, because the trustees did not have funds for that purpose, they could not get enough help from the trustees; and they have asked the commissioners for help. When bids are made for construction work, the contractors have to give bonds guaranteeing the work in case the bid is accepted. (See Fig. 65.)

"I remember," Tom interrupted, "that Mr. Farnham had to wait until his estimates on the Grafton Road were accepted by the commissioners and then, although he had made his drawings and estimates, the work couldn't be started until bids were accepted."

"That's right. Then, you remember, the treasurer has to have the consent of the commissioners to deposit his money in banks.

CONTRACTOR'S BOND FOR CONSTRUCTION

Know all Men by these Presents, That we, the undersigned

of are firmly bound unto the State of in the penal sum of Dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves jointly and severally, and our joint and several heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, firmly by these presents, this day of , 19

The Conditions of the above Obligation are such, That whereas, the Board of Commissioners of County, are about to let a contract for

And whereas, the above named has filed a bid for said work with the Auditor of the County: Now, therefor, if the said Board of Commissioners shall award the contract for said work, and the said shall promptly enter into a contract with said Board of Commissioners for said work, and shall well and faithfully do and perform the same in all respects according to the plans and specifications adopted by the Board of Commissioners and according to the time, terms and conditions specified in said contract to be entered into and shall promptly pay all debts incurred by in the prosecution of said work, including labor, materials furnished, and for boarding the laborers thereon, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force, virtue and effect.

(Seal.) (Seal.) (Seal.) (Seal.)

State of , County of , ss:

Before me, the subscriber, a in and for said County, personally appeared

and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing instrument for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

WITNESS my hand and seal, this day of , A. D., 19

Accepted and approved, 19

Board of Commissioners County

Attest: Auditor County

The treasurer, the auditor, and the commissioners form the board of finance for the county. They authorize advertisements for depositing the county funds and require contracts with the banks and monthly statements. (See Fig. 66.)

"You said that they could make some kinds of laws for the county. What are they?"

"They make rules about the property of the county. In some counties, when they think there should be a new highway, they send out by the county sheriff (See Fig. 67) for a committee to look over the proposed site of the road and to give their opinion of the need and advisability of such a road. In our county, the commissioners have appointed the surveyor county road superintendent; and he does this. The commissioners then decide whether such a road shall be constructed. Like the legislature,

T 5M RLDX 4-33

Form Prescribed by State Board of Accounts Revised General (Blank) Form No. 8-1931

MONTHLY STATEMENT BY DEPOSITORY

To the Board of Finance of _____ Indiana:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, Cashier of the _____

Depository for the public funds of said _____

respectfully submits the following statement in and for the month of _____ 19_____, showing minimum balance and interest thereon.

MEMORANDA	Month..... Year.....	Daily Balances
(A line like this for each day of the month.--31 lines.)	1	
	2	
	3	
	30	
	31	
Total		
Balance in Depository on the first day of this month		
Total deposits during the month		
Total amount of balance and deposits		
Total amount of warrants paid by this Depository during the month		
Balance in Depository at close of business on the last day of this month		
Minimum balance during month		
Interest due your account on minimum balance		

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the daily balances and the interest due on the minimum balance for the month of _____ 19_____.

By _____ Bank _____ Cashier

Examined and approved this _____ day of _____, 19_____, by the Board of Finance of _____ Ind., and the Secretary of the Board is hereby ordered and directed to charge the Treasurer with interest herein reported and credit same as provided by law.

Attest: _____ The Board of Finance of _____
Secretary _____ By _____ President

Notice to Road Viewers

State of Indiana, Boone County, ss:

To the Sheriff of said County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to notify

that they were appointed by the Board of Commissioners of said County, at their
Term, 191...., to view a proposed Public Highway, described in order
accompanying this notice, (which order deliver to said viewers,) and that they meet at
on the.....day of
191...., at 10 o'clock A. M., to be sworn, and to make such view,
and they report as required. Herein fail not and return.

WITNESS, my hand and official seal this.....day of
A. D., 191....

Auditor of Boone County.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice.

FIG. 67

Sheriff Boone County.

they allow all accounts against the county which are not otherwise provided for and direct the raising of the money needed for these accounts. They can build and keep up a county hospital and a public library."

"Gee, pa, can they spend as much money as they want to?"



**MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
GREENSBURG, INDIANA**

Modern society believes that the sick should have the benefit of modern medical knowledge.

FIG. 68

"No, the accounts of the commissioners are looked over by the state board of accounts, and this board will not allow a county to be bonded for more than two per cent of its valuation."

"What does that mean?"

"Well, when a county wants to build a hospital, that would cost so much that, if it was paid for when it was built, the tax rate would be more than the taxpayers would want to pay—or could pay. So the county issues bonds, really promissory notes, promising to pay the money over a period of years. Then, the taxpayers pay only a part each year, generally one-twentieth. It's like buying an automobile on installments. In that way, the county can have many things which it would not be likely to get if it had to pay cash. But the commissioners can not issue so many bonds that the county owes more than two per cent of the assessed valuation of the county."

"What else can the commissioners build?"

"They can build a courthouse if there is none. If there is, they can sell it and the grounds upon which it stands, buy other grounds in the county seat, and have new buildings put up. They can buy lands to enlarge the public square; and, of course, they must take care of the property.

"If property owners petition for a change in township or county boundaries, the county commissioners can change the township boundaries and, with the co-operation of the county commissioners of the other county or counties concerned, may change the county boundaries."

"They do have a lot of power, don't they?"

"But, in all they do, they represent the people; don't forget that. So they look over the accounts of all the county officers who have the care, management, collection, or expenditure of county moneys. They look after the care, health, and schooling of poor children and the health of prisoners in the jails and other county institutions. Then, if the state legislature decides that they should have any other duties, the commissioners will have to attend to them, too. For instance, the county commissioners of Lake County have been given power to establish a sanitary district.

"The county commissioners choose the voting places in the county and take care of the voting equipment, such as the voting machines, ballot boxes, booths, etc."

"Our civics book says that we have a government of checks and balances," Tom said. "I believe I begin to see what that means."

"Yes," his father answered, "in our government, everyone is responsible to the people as much as we can make him. We don't believe in giving power without responsibility."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Why are we justified in saying that the county commissioners are the legislative (law-making) part of the county government?
2. Why is the office of county commissioner important?
3. Are we right in thinking that the unfortunates should be taken care of?
4. Why should supplies be bought on the basis of bids?
5. Who are the commissioners of your county?
6. What qualifications do you think a commissioner should have?
7. Do voters consider the qualifications of public officials?
8. What difference does that make?
9. How is money raised to build a county road?
10. Why should the county build and maintain a hospital?
11. Should the taxpayers be taxed for libraries?
12. What institutions for unfortunates does your county have?
13. Where are these institutions?

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

"Pa," said Tom one evening, "I've been reading in the paper about graft. It seems that all the county officers and the county commissioners make out budgets for their work. Why couldn't they get together and ask for more than they need?"

"Well, Tom," his father replied, "they might do that; but the state legislature has provided a county council. This council has the final voice in making out the budget for each official and for the county commissioners. (See Fig. 69.) It has nothing to do in the way of spending money, but all the money spent by the county officers must come from the amounts permitted by the council. No member of the council is allowed to have any personal interest in any county contract, bond, claim, or other expenditure of the county. That means, for example, that no employee of a company that supplies road material could be a member of the council, for he would be interested in seeing that his firm got the contract for building a new road or repairing an old one."

"Who appoints the council?"

"They are elected. The county commissioners divide the county into four districts of about equal population. One councilman is elected from each district, and three councilmen are elected to represent the entire county. They serve for four years."

"What does the council do?" Tom asked.

"The council and the county commissioners are the law-making part of the county government. Each county officer and department of the county makes an estimate of its expenses and turns this into the county commissioners. After they have approved them, they submit them to the county council the first Tuesday of September. This budget, as finally approved by the council is the county budget, and the county tax rate is based on it."

"You mean that whatever the council says goes?"

"Not exactly. If anyone feels that the budget or tax rate is too high, he can appeal to the county tax board (the county board of review.) If he doesn't want to accept that board's decision, he can appeal to the state tax board. The council can lower any budget, but it cannot raise it."

"But suppose the council lowers it and an officer does not have enough money?"

ORDINANCE FOR APPROPRIATIONS

Section 1. Be it Ordained by the..... County Council of County, Indiana, That for the expenses of the County government and its institutions for the year ending December 31, 19....., the following sums of money are hereby appropriated and ordered set apart out of the several funds herein named and for the purposes herein specified, subject to the laws governing the same. Such sums herein appropriated shall be held to include all expenditures authorized to be made during the year, unless otherwise expressly stipulated and provided for by law.

Sec. 2. That for the said fiscal year there is hereby appropriated out of the "County Fund" the following:

CLERK CIRCUIT COURT		Appropriation Requested	Appropriated
100 SERVICES PERSONAL			
101 Salary of Clerk.....			
102 Per Diem of Clerk.....			
103 Fees payable to Clerk.....			
104 Salary of Clerical Assistants			
104a Salary First Deputy.....			
104b Salary Second Deputy			
104c			
104d			
104e			
104f			
104g			
104h			
105 Insanity and Epileptic Inquest per diem and fees.....			
200 ALL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE			
400 CURRENT CHARGES			
401 Clothing for Insane.....			
402 Other Exp'n's incidental to commitment of patients to State Institutions.....			
600 PROPERTIES			
602 Equipment			
602a Furniture			
602b Law Books			
602c Typewriters			
602d Adding Machines			
602e			
602f			
602g			
COUNTY AUDITOR			
100 SERVICES PERSONAL			
101 Salary of Auditor.....			
102 Additional Compensation as Clerk of County Council.....			
103 Additional Salary as Secretary of Board of Finance.....			
104 Salary or wages of Clerical Assistants			
104a Salary of First Deputy.....			
104b Salary of Second Deputy.....			
104c			
104d			
104e			
104f			
104g			
105 Other Compensation			
105a			
105b			
105c			
200 ALL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE.....			
600 PROPERTIES			
602 Equipment			
602a Furniture			

"If more money is needed, the county auditor calls a meeting of the county council and advertises in two county papers so that everyone may know that more money is to be asked for. (See page 119, Auditor.) If the council approves, a time and place is set within fifteen days so that taxpayers can object. After the council has finally decided on an appropriation, the appropriation must be approved by the state tax board before the additional money can be spent; and taxpayers may appear before this board and object."

"Suppose the county council or the state tax board does not approve of it?"

"Then the county auditor cannot order the money to be paid. The county auditor is secretary of the council; so there is no excuse for his not knowing what the council does. If the appropriation is approved, the auditor transfers the sum from the general fund or from some fund which has a surplus to the designated fund."

"Well," Tom sighed with relief, "when I grow up, I'm going to read the legal notices in the paper. I'm not going to let the government spend money when it isn't needed."

"That's right, Tom," replied his father; "but you mustn't be stingy. We can't have a good government unless we pay for it. On the other hand, the people can make the government do what they want to by refusing to give it money for what they do not want. After all, the hand that holds the pocketbook ought to have something to say about how the money shall be spent. Of course, a few stingy people or short-sighted people who happen to have money must not be allowed to prevent the people as a whole from doing what is for the public good. Public officers are hired by the people as a whole and are responsible to them."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Who are the members of your county council?
2. Why are members of the council not allowed to have a personal interest in a contract?
3. Why is the county council considered a part of the legislative part of the county government?
4. The department of a government which controls the taxes can very largely control the government. Can you see that this statement is true?

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Returning from the county seat one Saturday evening with his father, Tom could hardly wait to tell his mother about the blind man he had seen on the street.

"I don't think he ought to have to beg," he added after telling her that he had put his dime into the man's cup instead of buying himself the ice cream soda that he had intended to use it for. "It's bad enough to be blind without having to beg for money."

"I think so, too," his mother replied. "There ought to be some way to take care of people like blind Bill."

"Well, we have found a way," added Mr. Wilson, coming in to change his clothes before going out to feed the hogs. "Most people feel the way you do about him, but they soon forget. In May of 1936, we started our new Department of Public Welfare."

"What's that?" Mrs. Wilson asked. "I heard some of the women at the Ladies' Aid mention it. They said it was going to add to our taxes; so I thought I'd be hearing more about it soon. Anything that makes taxes heavier soon gets into the conversation."

"Of course. That's where it belongs. The more we pay in taxes, the heavier our expenses are; and we ought to know what we are paying our money for. I don't believe that many will object to taxes for this department, though, unless the money goes to a lot of office holders instead of going to help the poor."

"In March, 1936, the state passed a Public Welfare Act providing for a Department of Public Welfare in each of the 92 counties of the state. This is to enable the state to co-operate with the Federal government in carrying out the National Social Security Act of August 14, 1935."

"I read something in the paper about the National Social Security Act," said Mrs. Wilson. "Seems to me that there was a good deal of criticism of it."

"There's bound to be a lot of criticism of every new thing to take care of the helpless. It isn't that people are heartless. There's hardly anyone who wouldn't help someone who is in need if he could just see the condition of the destitute or afflicted man. The trouble is that so few of us know just how bad the need is, and most of the time it is so far away from us that we hardly believe that there is any need. Now, Tom just saw this blind man

today; and he's all worked up about him, could hardly talk about anything else coming home. If we had told him about blind people yesterday, it wouldn't have meant a thing to him."

"I guess you're right, pa," Mrs. Wilson agreed. "We couldn't see the Browns starve when Frank didn't have any work. But are there many people who need help?"

"Well, this Department of Public Welfare is to give help to the aged, to the blind, and to dependent children. We don't have many in our township; but there are a good many throughout the state, especially in the cities. In the cities, there are likely to be many transients and people who have no close relatives to take care of them. In the country and small towns, most aged people are kept by their own families; and very few are sent to the county farm. Family pride helps in this, of course; but now these families will not be so burdened."

"How's that?"

"The judge of the circuit court has appointed five people to serve on the county board of the Department of Public Welfare. Two of the members must be women, and not more than three can belong to one political party. While I was in town today, Judge Franklin asked me if I would serve on this board."

"And will you, pa? Oh, gee, I bet you'd be a good one for that."

"Yes, Tom," Mr. Wilson smiled, "I told him I'd serve. Of course, we don't do the real work. We appoint a director for the department and some assistants. They do the work. The board will supervise their work, and we have the final say about matters if there comes any difference of opinion. We appoint a director, an assistant director, and an office clerk. At first we had some trained investigators to find who needed help and what their condition was. The old and blind may be given up to \$30 a month, and dependent children may be given up to \$20 a month."

"Will that be in food, or what?" asked Mrs. Wilson.

"No," replied her husband, "the county auditor will mail them a check each month. The money will come from the special County Welfare Fund. Besides that, the salaries of the directors will come out of this fund. The investigators were paid by the Governor's Commission on Unemployment. Of course, all the staff have to be qualified for such work."

"And what about you, pa?" inquired Tom. "How do you get paid?"

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
STATE OF INDIANA
APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE TO THE BLIND
(To Be Used Only for Applications Made in 1936)

(Applicant must prepare two (2) applications, each sworn to and each identical, and file both copies with the County Department of Public Welfare. Each application must be either filled out in ink or typewritten.)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE	
Application No. B-.....	(Code) (Serial)
Date received	
Received by	
Date application sent to State Department	
....., 19	

TO THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE,
OF COUNTY,
..... INDIANA.

I,, male or female, white or colored,
now residing at (Street Address or Other Designation) (City or Town)

State of Indiana, herewith apply for assistance to the blind under and subject to all the provisions and requirements of the Public Welfare Act of 1936, and in support of said application represent and show the following:

1. I have attained the age of, having been born on the day of (Month and Year)

at (Place of Birth: City or Town) (County) (State or Foreign Country)

2. I do not have sufficient income or other resources to support myself and there are no person or persons legally responsible who are able to support me.

3. I am a citizen of the United States.

4. (Check both of the following items if they apply to you:)

A. I have resided in the State of Indiana for a period of at least five years during the nine years immediately preceding the date of the filing of this application. ☐

B. I have resided in the State of Indiana continuously for one year immediately preceding the date of this application. ☐

5. I have resided in County under one of the following requirements:
(Indicate below by a check mark which requirement you meet. Check only one and fill in the name of county.)

A. I have resided in County continuously for one year immediately preceding the date of this application. ☐

B. I have not resided in County continuously for one year immediately preceding the date of this application, but during the last nine years I have resided in County for a continuous period of one year or more from (Month, Day, Year) to (Month, Day, Year) and such county was the last county in which I resided in any county of this state for a continuous period of one year. ☐

C. I have not resided in any county of the state for a continuous period of one year in the nine years preceding the date of this application, but I was residing in County on March 18, 1936. ☐

6. I lost my eyesight on while residing at (Month and Year) (Number, Street, City and State)

7. I have not within the last five years prior to the date of filing this application made an assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of rendering me eligible for assistance to the blind.

8. I am not an inmate of or being maintained by any municipal, state, national or private institution except as indicated below:
(To Be Answered Only by Persons Who Reside in a Public or Private Institution)

I am living in (Name and Address of Institution)
and will cease to be an inmate if assistance for the blind is granted to me, before such assistance shall begin.

9. My physical and mental condition is such that I do not need continuing institutional care.

10. If granted assistance I shall not, during the period of receiving such assistance, solicit alms.

B. 1. If you have made any previous application for assistance to the blind where and when was it made?..... Amount if granted.....

2. What is the value of all real property (land and improvements) owned by you and in which title is in your name \$.....

3. What is the value of all real property (land and improvements) owned by husband and wife, jointly or as tenants in entirety if husband and wife are living together? \$.....

4. What is the value of your interest in any and all other real property (land and improvements) owned by you and others? \$.....

5. What is the value of all personal property of whatsoever nature (stocks, bonds, notes, jewelry, farm machinery, motor vehicles, household effects, etc.) owned by you? \$.....

6. What is the value of your interest in any personal property (stocks, bonds, notes, jewelry, farm machinery, motor vehicle, household effects, etc.) owned jointly by you and others? \$.....

7. List below all income which you are now receiving from any source whatsoever:
(Source) (Amount—Indicate Whether for Week, Month or Year)

- C. 1. I agree to notify and understand that I must notify the State Department of Public Welfare immediately if I become possessed of any property or income other than that stated above.
2. In support of my belief that I meet the requirements of the state law on assistance to blind persons, I will, when requested, supply such information as I can to persons authorized by law to request such information, and I request my relatives, my physician, and any other persons having information concerning me personally or concerning my circumstances to furnish any and all such information to such persons, and agree that there shall be no liability to them for giving such information.
3. I understand that no assistance shall be granted under this application until I have submitted to an examination by an eye physician in accordance with Section 57 of the Public Welfare Act of 1936.
4. I understand that any assistance granted me together with three percent interest thereon becomes a claim against my estate which shall have priority over all general claims.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
COUNTY } SS:

I do solemnly swear that all statements made in the foregoing application are true and correct as I verily believe, so help me God.

Applicant must sign in presence of officer or person taking the oath..... Applicant's Signature in Full

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of..... 193.....
(SEAL)

Signature of Officer or Person Administering Oath

Title

My commission expires....., 19.....

My authorization expires....., 19.....

We have heard the above read to.....
the applicant, and we witness his signature or mark.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESSES: {

Your oath may be taken by either a notary public, or public official authorized to take oaths, or it may be taken by an employee of the State or County Welfare Department who has been authorized to take oaths without charge.

You may fill in your own application or have a relative or friend do it for you. No person can make any charge or collect a fee for making the application for you or for submitting it to the County Department of Welfare or otherwise representing you in submitting application or obtaining assistance. Application must be signed by person making application.

3. The above named child(ren) (is, are) under the age of sixteen (16) years.
4. The above named child(ren) (has, have) been deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent, and (his, her, their) relatives liable under the law for (his, her, their) support are not able to provide adequate care or support for such child(ren) without public assistance.
5. If any of the above named children are public wards, list here their names and the name of the court or other public agency of which they are wards.

6. I am the _____
(father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, stepsister, uncle, aunt or guardian)

7. The above named child(ren) reside or will reside in the home of a (indicate by underscoring) father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, stepsister, uncle or aunt in a place of residence maintained by one or more of such relatives as his or her home, located at

(street address or other designation)

(City or Town)

8. In support of my belief that the above named child(ren) meet the requirements of the state law on assistance to dependent children, I will, when requested, supply such information as I can to persons authorized by law to request such information and I request the relatives, physicians, and any other persons having information concerning the above named child(ren) or myself, or concerning our circumstances to furnish any and all such information to such officials and I agree that there shall be no liability to them for giving such information.

STATE OF INDIANA,

_____ } SS:
COUNTY }

I do solemnly swear that all statements made in the foregoing application are true and correct as I verily believe, so help me God.

Signature in full of parent or guardian or other person standing in loco parentis

(Person making application must sign in presence of officer or person taking oath)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

Signature of officer or person administering oath

Title

My commission expires _____, 19 _____

My authorization expires _____, 19 _____

Your oath may be taken by a Notary Public or public official authorized to take oaths, or it may be taken by an employee of the State or County Welfare Department, who has been authorized to take oaths without charge.

You may fill in your own application or have a relative or friend do it for you. No person can make any charge or collect a fee for making the application for you or for submitting it to the County Department of Welfare or otherwise representing you in submitting application or obtaining assistance. Application must be signed by person making application.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE APPLICATION FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Applicant must prepare two (2) applications, each sworn to and each identical, and file both copies with County Department of Public Welfare; each application must be either filled out in ink or typewritten, the signature of the applicant, however, may be taken in indelible pencil.)

to the County Department of Public Welfare,
.....County.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Application No. A-.....
(Code) (Serial)
Date Received....., 19.....
Received by.....
Date Application Sent to State
Department....., 19.....

I (Mr., Mrs., or Miss).....white or colored
(strike out one)

now residing at.....
(Street Address or Other Designation) (City or Town) (Township)

State of Indiana, herewith apply for old age assistance under and subject to all the provisions and requirements of The Welfare Act of 1936.

1. I am years of age, having been born on the day of
18....., at

(Place of Birth: City or Town) (County) (State or Foreign Country)

2. Are you able to support yourself?.....

a. Are your resources or income sufficient to meet your needs?.....

b. Are your children, or others legally responsible, able to support you?.....

3. Are you a citizen of the United States?.....

4. Have you resided in the State of Indiana for a period of at least five years during the nine years immediately preceding the date of this application?.....

5. Have you resided in the State of Indiana continuously for one year immediately preceding the date of this application?.....

6. Have you resided continuously in any one county of the state for a period of one year out of the last nine years?.....

a. If the answer to question No. 6 is "Yes", name the **last** county in which you have had one continuous year's residence

b. If the answer to question No. 6 is "No", in what county are you living at the present time?.....

7. Have you assigned or transferred any property within the last five years immediately preceding the date of this application?.....

a. For what purpose was the property assigned or transferred?.....

8. Are you an inmate of or being maintained by any municipal, state, national, or private institution?.....

a. If "Yes", name such institution.....

b. If you are an inmate of such an institution, will you be able to make arrangements to live away from the institution if you are granted assistance?.....

9. Have you made any previous application for Old Age Assistance?.....

a. In which county was it made?..... b. When was it made?..... 19..... c. Was it granted?.....

10. Do you own any real property (land and improvements) title to which is in your name?.....

a. What is the value of all such real property? \$.....

11. Do you own jointly with husband or wife, or as tenants by entirety, if husband and wife are living together, any real property (land and improvements)?.....

a. What is the value of all real property so owned? \$.....

12. Do you have any interest in other real property (land and improvements) owned jointly or otherwise by you and others?.....

a. What is the value of your interest in all real property so owned? \$.....

5. Do you own any personal property (stocks, bonds, notes, jewelry, farm machinery, household effects, etc.)?
- a. What is the value of all personal property owned by you? \$
6. Do you have an interest in any personal property (stocks, bonds, notes, jewelry, farm machinery, household effects, etc.) owned jointly by you and others?
- a. What is the value of your interest in all personal property so owned? \$
7. List below all money income which you are now receiving from any source whatsoever:

(Source)	(Amount, indicate whether for Week, Month or Year)
.....	\$ per
.....	\$ per
.....	\$ per

- C. 1. I agree to notify and understand that I must notify the County Department of Public Welfare immediately if I become possessed of any property or income other than that stated above.
2. In support of my belief that I meet the requirements of the state law on assistance to aged persons, I will, when requested, supply such information as I can to persons authorized by law to request such information, and I request my relatives, my physician, my banker, my lawyer, and any other persons having information concerning me personally or concerning my circumstances to furnish any and all such information to such persons.
- D. 1. For any assistance granted to me I hereby agree to reimburse the State of Indiana, the County of, and any other county or counties of the state from any and all real or personal property which I now own or may hereafter acquire, and I further agree to submit to the County Department of Public Welfare such additional properly acknowledged agreements or instruments as may be required to carry out this agreement. I also agree to duly assign as collateral security for such agreement such part of my personal property as the County Department shall require in accordance with the rules and regulations of The State Department of Public Welfare, under the provisions of The Welfare Act of 1936. I further agree to all other requirements and provisions of said act, and any rules and regulations issued thereunder.
2. I understand that any assistance granted me becomes a lien against me and upon any real property, whether now owned or subsequently acquired by me, and that such assistance together with interest at 3 percent becomes a preferred claim against my estate.
3. I further understand that the County Department of Public Welfare may, upon the approval of the State Department of Public Welfare, require as a condition for a grant of assistance that all or any property in which I have an interest shall be disposed of or transferred to the County Department of Public Welfare under the provisions of Section 45 of the Welfare Act of 1936.
- E. I am fully informed of the contents of this application and know that the making of false statements or misrepresentations or the commission of fraudulent acts, on my part or on the part of others to support my application, constitutes violation of the law, for which penalties are prescribed.

STATE OF INDIANA }
 COUNTY } SS

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that all statements made in the foregoing application are true and correct as I verily believe, so help me God. (If applicant affirms, the words "solemnly" and "so help me God" should be crossed out.)

Applicant must sign in presence of officer or person taking the Oath, and when signature is by mark (X) it must be witnessed by two persons who affix signatures and addresses.

Applicant's Signature in Full
 (Signature by mark permissible only if applicant is unable to write.)

Witnesses: Address of Witness
 Address of Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of....., 19.....

Signature of Officer or Person
 Administering Oath.

SEAL Title
 My commission expires 19.....
 My authorization expires..... 19..... and is in full force and unrevoked.

Your oath may be taken by either a Notary Public, or public official authorized to take oaths, or it may be taken by an employee of the State or County Welfare Department who has been authorized to take oaths without charge.

You may fill in your own application or have a relative or friend do it for you. No person can make any charge or collect a fee for making the application for you or for submitting it to the County Department of Welfare or otherwise representing you in submitting application or obtaining assistance. Application must be signed in ink or indelible pencil by person making application.

"The county welfare board gets no pay, but the director makes a budget like other county officers. The real workers get paid from this budget."

"How does one get help from the department?" queried Mrs. Wilson. "Does one have to wait until he is found?"

"No, he makes applications on blanks printed for that purpose. (See Figs. 70A, 70B, 71A, 71B, 72A, 72B.) On this, he tells the nature of his need. Then his case is studied; and if he meets the requirements of the law, he is recommended for a certain sum to begin at a certain time. The board makes the final decision as to whether he is to get help."

"Well," remarked Mrs. Wilson, "that's a big change from the way we used to do."

"Times have changed," replied her husband. "There isn't any free land now, and people don't do for themselves the way we used to. When I was a boy, we didn't need to buy much besides sugar and salt at the grocery; and clothing and hardware was about all we had to buy besides that. Now, the farmer buys a great deal that he used to make for himself or get along without. Then, too, only about a third of the people used to live in town; and now about two-thirds of them live there."

"Oh, I wasn't complaining," replied his wife. "I think it's a good thing that everyone has a part in taking care of the helpless instead of having it shoved off on a few generous people."

"I know you'll take good care of them," Tom added.

"It's a trying job, Tom," his father answered. "Lots of needy people won't ask for help, and lots of people will ask when they shouldn't have it. Being on the county board will be a bed of roses—with the thorns left on."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Who are the members of your county welfare board?
2. Who is the director and who are his assistants?
3. Will this work do away with the county farm?
4. What reasons can you think of that make it necessary to do welfare work now? Remember that, in the pioneer days, there was very little public welfare work.
5. How much are people responsible for the conditions which make it necessary for them to have care from the government?

THE BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS AND CANVASSERS

As the presidential campaign drew to its close, the children in Tom's school were greatly excited. There were almost as many Democrats as Republicans in his room; and they were all convinced that the election would be one-sided, but they couldn't agree as to which side would win.

One day, after she had had to stop a fight in the school yard, Miss Jackson called the children into the room about fifteen minutes before the end of the noon period.

"Now, children," she said, "we can't go on this way. Do your parents fight about who's going to be our next president?"

No one spoke for a while.

"Pa says we don't have to fight about our presidents," Hattie Brown said when the silence had become uncomfortable. "He says that we live in a free, democratic country—"

"'Tain't democratic," objected Sim Hobart. "You told us it was a republic, didn't you, Miss Jackson?"

Miss Jackson laughed at this. It seemed that she could hardly stop laughing. At last, the sober faces before her lit up with smiles.

"But, you see," she explained when she could control herself, "this is a democratic country, with a small **d**; and it is a republic with a small **r**. It is a democratic country, and we have a republican form of government. That has nothing to do with political parties. How many of you are Democrats with a capital **D**? Now, how many are Republicans with a capital **R**? Now, who will give me a good reason why he is a Democrat or a Republican?"

After a pause in which no one spoke, the teacher told them that it was foolish to quarrel about things that meant nothing to them.

"You know that we have a democratic country. That means that we do not have to fight for what we want; we vote. So, if you are real Americans, you won't have any more fights about politics. Now, if you'll all be good, I'm going to ask the bus drivers if they won't come early and take everybody in this room to the voting place next Tuesday so that you can see the way the voting is done."

This put an end to the quarreling, especially as they all felt ashamed that they could not give reasons for their politics.

Tom remembered that his father had explained that the county commissioners decided where the voting was to be done.

“Do the commissioners take care of the elections?” he asked his father after he had told him what Miss Jackson had said.

“No, there are too many voting places. The county is divided into precincts by the commissioners, and then the county board of commissioners appoints a local board of elections for each precinct. The county board of election commissioners is made up of the county clerk and one person appointed by each of the county chairmen of the two political parties that received the largest number of votes at the preceding election.”



DEMOCRATIC TICKET

DEM

For Mayor
HARRY K. GOTTSCHALK

DEM

For City Clerk
LOUIS J. VOORS

DEM

For City Judge
BERT A. FAGAN

DEM

For Councilman
.....District

DEM

For Councilman-at-Large
Vote for Three
GERALD C. AURENTZ

DEM

GEORGE A. DINNEN

DEM

WALTER C. VETTER



REPUBLICAN TICKET

REP

For Mayor
HARRY W. BAALS

REP

For City Clerk
LEONARD H. ELLENWOOD

REP

For City Judge
WILLIAM H. SCHANNEN

REP

For Councilman
.....District

REP

For Councilman-at-Large
Vote for Three
BENJAMIN F. BENNETT

REP

EDWARD H. FISHER

REP

CHARLES E. MOELLERING



INDEPENDENT TICKET

IND

For Mayor
ARTHUR J. GLADIEUX

IND

For City Clerk
WILBUR G. OVERMYER

IND

For City Judge

IND

For Councilman
.....District

IND

For Councilman-at-Large
Vote for Three
ROBERT A. BELL

IND

KARL TASSLER

IND

FIG. 73

Sure enough, the bus drivers came to the school at noon and took Miss Jackson's pupils to the voting place, at the garage near the grocery at the Cross Roads. The garage was closed for business except for the service at the filling station. A pathway had been roped off so that no one except those who had a right to

WAYNE TOWNSHIP

**Democratic Ticket**

DEM

For Trustee
JOSEPH R. CROWLEY

DEM

For Assessor
JULIA RAIDY WEISENBURGER

DEM

For Justice of the Peace
Vote for Two
ALVIN F. BULLERMAN

DEM

JOHN H. TANCEY

DEM

For Constable
Vote for Two
IRVIN HOOVER

DEM

PHILIP H. WEBER

DEM

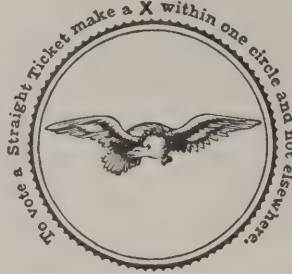
For Advisory Board
Vote for Three
WILLIAM F. CROSS

DEM

ALBERT D. PALMER

DEM

CYRIL S. REUILLE

**Republican Ticket**

REP

For Trustee
WALTER F. HAYES

REP

For Assessor
MILO J. SPRANG

REP

For Justice of the Peace
Vote for Two
WILLIAM L. BRIGGS

REP

W. HARVEY HUGHES

REP

For Constable
Vote for Two
HARRY W. FAHLSING

REP

MICHAEL ROUSSEFF

REP

For Advisory Board
Vote for Three
ROBERT E. MCCOY

REP

HIRAM A. PHILLEY

REP

FRED H. WILSON

**Independent Ticket**

IND

For Trustee
PAUL A. THOMPSON

IND

For Assessor
RALPH R. AB AIR

IND

For Justice of the Peace

IND

For Constable

IND

IND

IND

For Advisory Board

IND

IND

FIG. 74

TOWNSHIP BALLOT



Democratic Ticket

DEM For Representative in U. S. Congress
Fourth District
JAMES I. FARLEY

DEM For Prosecuting Attorney
38th Judicial Circuit
PAUL G. JASPER

DEM For Judge Superior Court
of Allen County
FAY W. LEAS

DEM For State Senator
Allen County
MARTIN J. CLEARY

DEM For Representative Allen County
Vote for Three
CLIFFORD H. BORGMAN

DEM CHARLES L. SIDLE

DEM ELMER E. URBINE

DEM For Joint Representative
Allen and Whitley Counties
VINCENT J. O'BRIEN

DEM For Clerk of Circuit Court
ARTHUR J. MEYER

DEM For County Auditor
JAY M. BROWN



Republican Ticket

REP For Representative in U. S. Congress
Fourth District
GEORGE W. GILLIE

REP For Prosecuting Attorney
38th Judicial Circuit
JAMES O. BALLOU

REP For Judge Superior Court
of Allen County
EDWARD W. MEYERS

REP For State Senator
Allen County
WILBUR A. DeWEESE

REP For Representative Allen County
Vote for Three
W. O. HUGHES

REP HAROLD E. KORN

REP GARTH H. VERNOR

REP For Joint Representative
Allen and Whitley Counties
CHARLES Z. BOND

REP For Clerk of Circuit Court
DOROTHY GARDNER

REP For County Auditor
JOHN A. BREWER

DEM

For County Treasurer
J. A. BECKER

DEM

For County Recorder
PATRICK J. CAIN

DEM

For County Sheriff
HERMAN C. HOLLE

DEM

For County Coroner
CLAUDE A. SAVAGE

DEM

For County Surveyor
NESS F. ZURBUCH

DEM

For County Assessor
JOSEPH A. GIANT

DEM

For County Commissioner
Second District
THEO. A. L. GOEGLEIN

DEM

For County Commissioner
Third District
THOS. J. O'DOWD

DEM

For County Councilman
First District
EDMUND A. BITTLER

DEM

For County Councilman-at-Large
Vote for Three
WILLIAM P. BRUICK

DEM

JACOB H. GABLE

DEM

JOHN B. WYSS

REP

For County Treasurer
WALTER E. KLEBE

REP

For County Recorder
LESTER E. GARMAN

REP

For County Sheriff
WALTER A. FELGER

REP

For County Coroner
A. P. HATTENDORF

REP

For County Surveyor
W. CARLISLE DUELL

REP

For County Assessor
ELMER M. COOK

REP

For County Commissioner
Second District
CARL O. WHITE

REP

For County Commissioner
Third District
JAMES T. JOHNSON

REP

For County Councilman
First District
JOSEPHINE BLACK

REP

For County Councilman-at-Large
Vote for Three
RICHARD T. BLITZ

REP

RALPH K. SNYDER

REP

HARRY E. WINELAND

enter the voting place could enter. It was narrow, so that the voters had to go in single file.

Near the entrance to this pathway were people who were handing out candidates' cards to the voters. Before they entered, the voters gave their names to people who had lists of all the voters in the precinct. These books had been made out by workers for each political party. Miss Jackson told them that, if the person did not have his name on these lists, his vote might be challenged and he would have to prove that he had registered and had a right to vote.

Of course, the children could not go into the voting place; but they could look through the windows. At a table sat two women. When a voter came in, he gave them his name and address. They looked in their books and marked a check before his name. Then he was given a ballot and went into a booth curtained off so that no one could see what he was doing. (See Figs. 73, 74, 75A, 75B.) After he had marked his ballot, he folded it so that no one could see what he had marked and so that the initials of the election clerks were visible. In this way, the judges could tell that the ballot was official without being able to see how the voter had marked it. Then he put his ballot through a slit in a box, and one of the judges announced that he had voted. Then the voter went out of the voting place through another door. Miss Jackson explained that, where there were very many voters, voting machines are generally used instead of ballots. (See Fig. 76.)

"Who are those people?" Hattie asked Miss Jackson.

"Mr. Hendricks," she said, "is the inspector, and the other two men are the judges. They decide all questions which may arise and which are not covered by laws. The judges have to be of opposite political faith so that there will be less danger of dishonesty. They have to be qualified voters of this precinct; they have to own land and must have lived at their own homes as head of the family for at least one year; or, if they don't own land, they must have lived at their own homes as the head of the family for at least two years before the election. If the inspector and the judges need help, they can hire whatever help they need."

"How do they count the votes?" asked Tom.

"The voting begins at six in the morning and stops as soon as the voters who are waiting at six in the evening have voted. The judges and the inspector then become the election board of canvassers. This board counts the votes and reports to the county board of election commissioners the number of votes given each




















































NAME OF PARTY 	1 FOR United States Senator	2 FOR Secretary of State	3 FOR Auditor of State	4 FOR Treasurer of State	5 FOR Clerk Supreme and Appellate Courts	6 FOR Superintendent of Public Instruction	7 FOR Judge Supreme Court First District	8 FOR Judge Supreme Court Third District	9 FOR Judge Supreme Court Fifth District
									
Democratic Ticket	1A FREDERICK VAN NUYS	2A EDWARD D. KOENEMANN	3A FRANK G. THOMPSON	4A JOSEPH M. ROBERTSON	5A PAUL STUMP	6A FLOYD I. McMURRAY	7A CURTIS G. SHAKE	8A H. NATHAN SWAIM	9A MICHAEL L. FANSLER
1st Machine									
2nd Machine									
Total Vote									
									
Republican Ticket	1B RAYMOND E. WILLIS	2B JAMES M. TUCKER	3B LOUIS R. MARKUN	4B ARTHUR H. BERNDT	5B PAUL C. WETTER	6B NORMAN J. LASHER	7B ARTHUR ROGERS	8B EDGAR M. BLESSING	9B HARRY I. Crumpacker
1st Machine									
2nd Machine									
Total Vote									
									
Prohibition Ticket	1C HERMAN L. SEEGER	2C HELEN I. ROOT	3C PAUL W. COX	4C A. ADAM IRELAN	5C	6C WALTER BRINSON	7C	8C	9C
1st Machine									
2nd Machine									
Total Vote									
									
Socialist Labor	1D LOUIS ROEBUCK	2D GORDON ATWOOD LONG	3D LITA MAE O'BRIEN	4D HERMAN BAREFIELD	5D THEODORE NASTOFF	6D WILLIAM HENRY MILLER	7D	8D	9D
1st Machine									
2nd Machine									
Total Vote									
									
Communist Ticket	1E MILES BLANSETT	2E WENZELL STOCKER	3E	4E	5E	6E	7E	8E	9E
1st Machine									
2nd Machine									
Total Vote									

FIG. 76

BALLOT AS IT APPEARS ON VOTING MACHINE

The ballot extends far to the right, giving the names of candidates for legislative and county offices.

candidate. This board then makes a report to the county clerk, who is a member of the board, too."

"Why do they have a secret vote?" inquired Harry Cranford.

"If the vote were public," replied Miss Jackson, "many people would be afraid to vote the way they wanted to for fear of losing friends or their jobs. When votes were given publicly, there was much more dishonesty than there is now. Candidates would pay people to vote for them, and they could tell if they were getting the votes. Now, if anyone pays for a vote, he has no way of telling if he gets his money's worth. Now, wait till I vote; and we'll go back to school and talk more about the election."



FIG. 77

EARLY METHOD OF VOTING

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Where do the voters of your precinct vote?
2. Why does the ballot have the initials of the election clerks on it?
3. What are the duties of the third person at the polls?
4. On what grounds may a ballot be thrown out?
6. Who inspects voting machines before elections? Why?
7. In the early days, people voted publicly, so that anyone could tell how he voted. What reasons can you give for using the secret ballot?

THE COUNTY CLERK

"Pa," Tom cried in excitement one evening as he threw open the door, "they're going to shivaree Mary Swan and Joe Cranford this evening. Can I go?"

"How do you know?" asked his mother.

"Sim Hobart told me. He was down at the Cross Roads at noon with his dad to get some new overalls, and he heard them talking about it."

"I don't believe it," his father said. "You'd feel mighty cheap going down to Swan's and making a lot of noise and then finding out that you were wrong."

"But Sim says they were talking about it at the store."

"I wouldn't be surprised if they did get married some time," his father replied, "but they aren't married yet. Joe's been shucking corn for me for the last two weeks. Mighty good hand he is, too. He hasn't had time to get in to town for all that time; so I'm pretty sure he isn't married."

"What's going to town have to do with it?" inquired Tom in surprise.

"People can't be married without a license," his father explained; "and they have to get the license from the county clerk, who has his office in the county courthouse."

"Why, I thought that preachers married people!" Tom exclaimed.

"That's right, although justices of the peace, judges, and mayors can marry people, too; but none of them will marry people until they have a license. You see, most people think that marriage is such an important step that it should have the approval of the church. They are starting new homes when they marry, and the home is the foundation of civilization. Children need to be brought up with good ideals and with proper training in Christian conduct.

"But, on the other hand, the country and the government are concerned with the home and with marriage, too. It isn't good for the country for feeble-minded and insane people to marry and give us more feeble-minded and insane people to care for. There are some diseases which we think ought not to be passed down to children. So, we have a law in Indiana that such people cannot marry. Many people think that the marriage of close

relatives is not proper nor good; so people closer than second cousins cannot legally marry in Indiana. Besides, the responsibilities of marriage and parenthood are too great for very young people; so, unless their parents sign the application for the marriage license, the groom must be at least twenty-one and the bride eighteen. Even with their parents' consent, except under special conditions to be determined by the circuit judge, they cannot be married if the groom is younger than eighteen or the bride is younger than sixteen."

"I see," Tom answered; "but why couldn't that be left to the preachers and other people who have a right to marry folks?"

"Marriage affects so many things that it ought to be a matter of permanent record, not secret. Suppose the person who marries a couple dies and one of them says that they were not married, where would the other have proof? A man's income tax is changed when he marries. A married man cannot sell real estate without his wife's consent; so it must be possible to know if he has a right to sell land. A husband is responsible for his



FIG. 78

A COUNTRY HOME

The home is based on family life. It is the foundation of civilization. The state recognizes this by its regulation of marriage, as well as by other laws.

wife's debts. Inheritance often depends upon a knowledge of marriage and the relation of children. So, you see, there are many reasons, more than I have told you, why the government has a right to insist that marriages shall be matters of record."

"But how can people know about this?" Tom persisted.

"Well," his father replied, "tonight's paper has an item about the marriage licenses issued in the county today. According to Indiana law, a woman can get a license to marry only in the county where she lives. Some states, though, will issue marriage licenses upon application; so people from Indiana sometimes go to these states to be secretly married. Joe and Mary haven't had a chance to get married in any other state, for they haven't been away together. No, you'd better not go to the shivaree tonight."

"You were right, pa," Tom said the next evening. "Sim says the boys met at the store to go to the shivaree, but their fathers had been talking to them about it. They talked it over to find out how the news started. Finally, Jack Hobart, who started the whole thing, remembered that he heard the news from the garage man; so they went to the garage and asked Mr. Phillips about it. When they got the thing traced down, Jack found out that Mr. Phillips had been talking about Joe's going to see that new doctor over by where Cranfords used to live. Mr. Phillips said that the doctor had applied for a license, and Jack got mixed up and thought it was Joe who wanted the license. Do you have to have a license for everything?"

"Not quite," his father grinned, "but almost. There are some things that affect others so much that we must be protected. We can't be investigating everyone ourselves on these things; so the government does the investigating and shows that the requirements have been filled by giving licenses. That 'doctor' will never get a license; and, if he doesn't stop pretending, he'll find himself in trouble. If the rules are violated, the licenses can be taken away. Doctors and nurses, dentists, chiropractors, and opticians all have to get licenses before they can practice in the county. That doesn't guarantee that they are good, but it does show that they have met the requirements that the state has set up for them to meet before they shall be allowed to practice."

"Do they get their licenses from the state, then?"

"Yes; and then, so that they shall be under closer supervision, they have to get a license from the county clerk before they can practice in the county. This license is recorded so that the holders are protected and so that anyone can make sure that they really have licenses."

"Does anyone else have to have a license?"

"Yes. Junk dealers have to have licenses so that, if they become agents for buying up stolen goods, they can be easily dealt with. Poultry dealers have to have a license, too, for that is a

help in preventing theft of poultry. Fishing licenses and hunting licenses make it easier to enforce the game laws. All these are secured from the county clerk and are recorded in his office. You can get hunting and fishing licenses from stores that sell hunting and fishing supplies, but the owners of these stores act as agents for the county clerk and send their reports to him."

"The county clerk must be a busy man," Tom said.

“But that isn’t all his work. He also keeps a record of bonds. If a child needs the services of the Riley Hospital, at Indianapolis, and his parents cannot afford to pay for it, they make application for free service to the county clerk. All legal partnerships

Candidate's Itemized Statement of Expense

STATE OF INDIANA
MARION COUNTY

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \text{SS:}$$

being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in said Marion County, State of Indiana; that at the general election, held in Marion County, within thirty days prior to the date hereof, to-wit: On the 8th day of November, 1938, he was a candidate for the office of

that the following is a full, true and correct itemized statement, setting forth in detail all moneys or other valuable things contributed, expended or promised by him to aid and promote or in any way in connection with his nomination or election, or for other political purposes in connection with the election of any other person at said election, and also all existing unfulfilled promises or liabilities in that connection which now remain uncanceled and in force, whether such expenditures, promises or liabilities were made or incurred before, during or after such election, and showing the dates when, the person to whom, and the person for which each and all of said sums or valuable things were paid, expended or promised, or said liability incurred.

DATE	NAME OF PERSON	FOR WHAT PURPOSE	AMOUNT OR VALUE
	(33 lines like these in original form)		

SIGNATURE

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this.....day of.....1938.

My commission expires.....

FIG. 79

of business firms have to be recorded with him. When a foreigner wants to take out naturalization papers, he applies for them in the county clerk's office; and, when he gets his naturalization papers, they are recorded in the clerk's office. If someone wants to go abroad, the clerk helps to get his passports so that he can visit other countries.

“Then, the clerk has several duties connected with elections. If a person wants to run for office, he must file notice of his can-

didacy with the county clerk. After the election, he must file a statement of all his campaign expenses with the clerk. (See Fig. 79.) After the votes are counted, the men who count them must report to the county clerk, who keeps the official record."

"What can a candidate do if he thinks the vote wasn't counted correctly?" Tom inquired. "Or does he have to take the count?"

"No," his father explained; "if he thinks that anything about the election or the count was unfair, he can file with the county clerk a notice that he contests the election. He must do this within ten days after the Thursday following the election. In his notice, he must explain why he wants a recount."

"What reasons can he have in order to get a recount?"

"There are several reasons. Any improper conduct by any member of the election board, the judges, or the canvassers is ground for complaint. The successful candidate might have been ineligible; he might not have been old enough, or he might not have met some other qualification. He would be ineligible, too, if he had been convicted of a serious crime and had not been pardoned nor freed by a court before the time of the election. Of course, after he has paid his debt to society, he is again eligible. Another cause for contesting the election would be a mistake in the count.

"When he files notice of contest, the candidate must also file a bond sufficient to cover the cost of the recount. If the recount shows that he has been elected, he does not have to pay the amount of the bond."

(The county clerk also functions in the judicial government of the county. See pages 175-178.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What other officers does the county clerk work with?
2. How long after an election does a candidate have to ask for a recount? Who bears the expense?
3. What would be the qualifications of a good clerk?
4. Look in your newspaper for reports of marriage licenses issued. Why should the paper contain this information?
5. Should one state permit marriages which are not allowed in the state from which the people come?
6. When you visit a doctor, dentist, or optician, ask to see his license if you do not see it on the wall of his office.
7. Can you bring a hunting or fishing license to school?

THE SHERIFF

On Memorial Day, the road past the Wilsons' was crowded with automobiles, especially early in the morning and in the evening, when great numbers were going to and from the speedway races at Indianapolis. The family had just done the chores after their return from the family picnic in a wood a few miles away and were sitting down to supper when they heard a loud crash a short distance down the road.

When Tom and his father reached the scene of the accident, they found that two automobiles had collided and that there were injured in both cars. Mr. Wilson ordered Tom to hurry home and call the sheriff and suggest to him that an ambulance and doctors should be sent out at once. Much as he wanted to stay at the scene of the accident, Tom hurried home, telephoned, and hurried back.

"I'll have hot water ready," his mother told him as he darted out. "Tell your pa to let me know if I can do anything."

It was only a few minutes till the shrill sound of a siren could be heard.

"Doc was at the jail playing checkers with me," the sheriff explained, "and I brought him right along with me. He'd been treating some of the prisoners; so he had his grip with him. Ambulance'll be here in a few minutes."

They stood around while the doctor made his investigations.

"Better send for another ambulance," the doctor said briefly. "And have the coroner come out right away, too."

When Tom had made these calls, he hurried back. The men had taken two men and a woman from one car and were trying to make them comfortable.

"Anyone hurt in the other car?" he asked his father at the first opportunity.

"Better stay away, son," Mr. Wilson said gravely. "There isn't anything can be done for him."

The two men and the woman were soon on their way to the hospital in the county seat. When the coroner arrived, he examined the dead man in the other car.

"Mr. Wilson," he said after a short examination, "will you call Jones, the undertaker, for me? There's nothing we can do now."

He's from Iowa, and we'll try to find a letter or something in his pocket to give his address when we get him in to town."

The sheriff had sworn Mr. Wilson in as his deputy, and the two of them were busy trying to keep the traffic moving so that the road would not be blocked; so Mr. Wilson sent Tom to telephone once more. It was with difficulty that the undertaker was able to get his car to the scene, as the cars parked on both sides of the highway had made it so narrow that only one car could go through at a time in each direction and each car slowed up as it went past the scene of the accident.



FIG. 80

THIS WAS AN AUTOMOBILE

"Keep watch until I get a couple of wrecking cars here," the sheriff told Mr. Wilson as he started to drive away. "You'd better wear this badge so that they'll know you have a right to give orders. You've been a good help."

When Tom and his father did finally get a chance to sit down to supper, they had no appetite. Tom could not forget what he had seen.

"How do you suppose it happened?" he asked his father.

"The man who was hurt smelled of liquor, and the other man had a half-empty bottle in his pocket," his father answered. "Liquor and automobiles don't travel well together."

"Why did you have me call the sheriff? I would have called the police."

"The police have no right more than two miles outside the city limits. The sheriff is the police officer for the entire county, city and all."

"How did he happen to be at the jail?" Tom inquired.

"He lives there," his father smiled. "You see, he has charge of the county prisoners. He doesn't have to live there; but, if he doesn't, one of his deputies must. Since we elect a sheriff for two years and he can succeed himself once, he generally moves to the jail for the time he is in office. Of course, he has what is practically a house of his own there; he doesn't live with the prisoners."

"Oh, I see. I was thinking that I wouldn't want to live in the jail for two years."

"Well, someone has to look after the prisoners. The jail must be kept sanitary, prisoners have to be taken in and out, and they have to be fed."

"And the sheriff does all that?"

"Yes. In our county, the sheriff receives whatever the county commissioners vote to pay for their food, but not more than twenty cents a meal. If we had more than 200,000 people in our county, they could not pay more than thirteen and a half cents a meal. The state board of accounts has the final say as to the exact amount, and the commissioners order the auditor to pay for the number of meals certified by the sheriff."

"I'd like to go around to the jail sometime," Tom said, "if you go along. Is it a dreadful place?"

"Some people think it is too nice for the people there, but they are people who haven't been in jail. Jails used to be horrible places. Sheriffs had to be hard-hearted then, but a better-natured man can be a sheriff now. Of course, they have to be stern and ready to shoot; but so must policemen; and the children in cities aren't afraid of the police. He has to go after prisoners arrested in other counties for his county, take prisoners to the penal farm and penitentiary, take care of prisoners during trials, and see that the prisoners are not visited by people who would like to bring them food or weapons. So he has to be strict."

"I'll say he does!" Tom exclaimed. "How did you happen to get that badge?"

"When the sheriff has to have help, he can deputize anyone he thinks reliable to help him. The law allows him one or more

deputies, according to the population of the county; but it was easier to deputize me than to hunt up his deputy. Besides, there wasn't much time to wait."

"Do you get paid for that?" Tom inquired.

"Yes," his father answered. "The sheriff will file a bill for that with the county auditor along with bills for other deputies."

"Why does he need deputies?"

"Well, in emergencies like this today, the sheriff can't do his work without help. Sometimes, a judge won't allow small children at a trial; and the sheriff deputizes someone to stay at the door and keep them out. He may deputize someone to take a prisoner to the penal farm. Whenever he has more than he can do himself, he has the right to appoint a deputy."



FIG. 81

DECATUR COUNTY JAIL

Once anything was good enough for prisoners. Now we know that they are people.

"You said that he was like a policeman for the county. Do you mean that he arrests people?"

"Yes, as soon as he hears that a crime has been committed where there are no police, he must investigate it. He is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the county. He can arrest anyone who he has evidence has been disturbing the peace."

"I'd think it would take a big man for that," Tom said. "He isn't any bigger than you are."

"No, son," his father replied, "but he has the whole state of Indiana back of him. Criminals know that, and they don't think of him just as a man. He isn't; he's the government. Of course, sometimes they resist; but they know that that means bringing all the force of the state to back him up."

"Suppose he got sick, or died, or couldn't serve for some other reason?"

"Then the county commissioners would appoint someone to fill out his term."

"And suppose he commits a crime?"

"That would be bad, but that is taken care of by law. The county coroner is the only elected person who can arrest the sheriff, and he takes over the sheriff's duties until the commissioners appoint a new sheriff."

"What else does the sheriff do?"

"When a person must appear before a court for a trial, the sheriff delivers the summons from the court. (See Fig. 82.) He also serves subpoenas."

"What's that?" inquired Tom.

"It is an order from the court commanding someone to appear and testify in a trial. When these summonses were written in Latin, they began with **sub poena**, meaning **under penalty**. That meant that, if the witness did not come, he would be punished. He has several other notices that he must serve, **deliver**, you would say."

"Well, I don't want the sheriff after me," said Tom.

"Most people never see the sheriff in his official business," his father replied. "Those things, though, are not the most embarrassing thing a sheriff must do. When the courts decide that some property must be sold, he has to do it. It's no pleasure to sell the property of some person who can't pay the court's order, but someone must do it. (See Fig. 83.) He advertises the sales and has notices posted in several places as ordered by law. Then he sells the property to the highest bidder and disposes of the money according to the order of the court."

"Suppose he didn't use the money the way he was supposed to?" inquired Tom.

"Well, that sometimes happens; and, if it can be proved, he is fined and imprisoned. Of course, the sheriff, like everyone else who handles public money, is under bond; so the county is protected to the amount of the bond."

"I'd think that he would spend all his salary traveling around."

"He probably wouldn't travel so much if he had to pay all his traveling expenses. He gets \$400 a year for the use of his car. Besides, he gets eight cents a mile for taking persons to penal and benevolent institutions."

SUMMONS

STATE OF INDIANA,

Montgomery County, ss:

The State of Indiana to the Sheriff of Said County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

to appear in the Circuit Court of said County, before the Judge thereof, on the.....day of
....., 193....., at the Court House in the City of Crawfordsville to answer to
the complaint of.....
.....
and of this writ make due return.

WITNESS, The Clerk of said Court and the Seal thereof, hereunto affixed at my office in the City of
Crawfordsville, Indiana, this.....day of.....193.....

Clerk

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original summons.

Sheriff

Sheriff's Fees.

Mileage \$.....
Service
Copy
Return
Docket
Total \$.....

SHERIFF'S RETURN:

This writ came to hand....., 19..... and I served the same by
reading to and within the hearing of
.....
.....
this.....day of....., 19.....

Sheriff of ~~Boone~~ County, Indiana.

This writ came to hand....., 19....., and I served
the same by leaving a true and certified copy at the last and usual place of residence
of the within named
.....
this.....day of....., 19.....

Sheriff of ~~Boone~~ County, Indiana.

This writ came to hand....., 19..... The within named
.....
not found in my bailiwick this.....day of....., 19.....

Sheriff of ~~Boone~~ County, Indiana.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree, to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Boone Circuit Court, Boone County, State of Indiana, in a cause wherein Lester E. Everett, as receiver of The First National Bank of Lebanon, Lebanon, Indiana, is plaintiff, and Mellie Mae Hedge and James C. Hedge are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Thousand Four Hundred Ninety Dollars and Ninety Cents (\$1,490.90), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1936, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Boone County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term of not exceeding seven years, of the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A part of Out Lot Forty-one (41) in Longley's Addition to Lebanon, Indiana, described as follows: Commencing at a point fifty (50) feet north of the southwest corner of said Out Lot Forty-one (41), and run thence east one hundred twenty (120) feet, thence north

fifty (50) feet, thence west one hundred twenty (120) feet, thence south to the place of beginning.

Also, commencing at the northwest corner of the south half of Out Lot number forty-one (41) in Longley's Addition to Lebanon, Indiana, and run thence east two hundred sixty-nine (269) feet, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence west one hundred forty-nine (149) feet, thence north fifty (50) feet, thence west one hundred twenty (120) feet, thence north fifty (50) feet, to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee-simple of said Real Estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

AUDRA PEPPER,
Sheriff of Boone County.

4-20-27-5-4-3t

FIG. 83

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Every opportunity is given the property owner to save his property.

"Well," said Tom, "he surely knew how to handle things to-night. You did too, pa," he added admiringly.

"You'd better get to bed so you don't have an accident when you drive out to harrow tomorrow," his father replied gruffly.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Where is the county jail?
2. In what part of your county's jail is the sheriff's residence?
3. Who is your sheriff?
4. Is the size of the sheriff important?
5. What occasions can you think of that would require the sheriff at your home?
6. As with other officers, enter into your scrapbook newspaper items about the sheriff.
7. When you read that someone has been sent by the courts of your county to the state penal farm, to the reform school, or the penitentiary, how do you think he is sent?
8. What is a summons? A subpoena?

THE CORONER

The next day, the paper had an account of the accident. Tom was interested, not only because it had happened so near home, but also because the sheriff had given so much credit to Mr. Wilson's ready action in the case and Tom himself had been given credit for his help. He was curious, too, as to what would be found out about the dead man. The coroner had made a report of the death to the county clerk, certifying that he had died as a result of being violently hurled against the steering wheel of his automobile. In the man's pockets had been found a watch, twenty-five dollars in cash, and a letter giving his name and address. The coroner had turned the money and the watch over to the county treasurer and had telegraphed to the sheriff at the address given in the letter.

A day or so later, a message came from the sheriff in Iowa. The man had been rooming at the address given in the letter, but no one there knew anything about where he had come from. His room had been searched, but no clew as to his previous residence had been found.

The sheriff sold the watch and used the money received from that and the twenty-five dollars found on the man to help bury him in the potter's field in a cemetery in the township where the accident had occurred.

"What would have been done if there had been more than enough to bury him?" Tom asked his father.

"I asked the coroner that yesterday," his father answered. "He said that, in that case, the treasurer would have advertised the remaining articles in the papers. If no one claimed them in sixty days, the treasurer would have sold them for a reasonable price. If no one claimed the money within a year, it would have been put in the common school fund."

"Why was the coroner called in this case?" Tom went on.

"Whenever someone dies, the government must know the cause," his father explained. "If a person does not die from a disease or an accident, the government should investigate to find if a crime had been committed. So, if no doctor has been treating the case, the coroner investigates. This case was simple, but sometimes the coroner has to have a trial. He can call witnesses and doctors. (See Figs. 84, 85.) If necessary, he can order the body to be cut

open (a **post-mortem**, it is called) to find out the cause of a doubtful death. If he decides that there has been foul play, he may order the sheriff to arrest the guilty person if he is known or to search for him; or he may arrest the guilty person himself. This

CORONER'S VERDICT

STATE OF INDIANA, _____ COUNTY, ss:

I, _____ Coroner of said County,
on the _____ day of _____, 19____, in _____
County of _____, State
of Indiana, held an inquest to inquire into, and by what manner, and by whom _____
whose body was found _____
in said County and State, on the _____ day of _____, 19____,
came to _____ death _____

After having examined the _____ and heard the evidence,
I do find that the deceased came to _____ death _____

.....
(14 writing lines like this on original form)
.....

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this

_____ day of _____, 19____.

(SEAL) _____

FIG. 84

Coroner _____ County, Indiana

CORONER'S VERDICT

prevents many a murderer from escaping punishment—and saves many an innocent person from suspicion. He reports all violent deaths in this county to the state board of health within three days.”

“How does he get his office?”

OFFICIAL BOND

KNOWN ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we,

are held and firmly bound unto THE STATE OF INDIANA, and for the benefit of persons concerned or aggrieved, in the penal sum of

Dollars, to the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this day of A. D. 19..... The condition of the above obligation is as follows, viz.:

WHEREAS, the above named and bounden has been duly elected and commissioned in and for County, in the State of Indiana, aforesaid, for the term of years from the day of A. D. 19.....

Now, if the said, shall faithfully perform and discharge his duties as such and pay over on demand to the persons entitled or authorized to receive the same, all moneys that may come into his hands as such during his continuance in office; and further, that the Legislature may change, modify or repeal any law now in force, and enact any and all laws during the existence of the above obligation at the pleasure of the Legislature, without in any way or manner releasing the said officer or his said securities on said bond; then, and in that case, the above obligation shall cease, be null and void, otherwise to be and to remain in full force and virtue in law.

..... (Seal) (Seal)

..... (Seal) (Seal)

..... (Seal) (Seal)

..... (Seal) (Seal)

..... (Seal) (Seal)

..... (Seal) (Seal)

..... (Seal) (Seal)

..... (Seal) (Seal)

..... (Seal) (Seal)

Accepted and approved this day of, A. D. 19.....

FIG. 86A

State of Indiana, _____ County, ss:

Personally appeared before me,
in and for said County and State aforesaid,
who being sworn, upon his oath, says:

"I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Indiana, and I will
faithfully, honestly and impartially discharge the duties of the office of
.....to the best of my skill and ability."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this day of, 19.....

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of
said at
this, the day and year above written.

I,, of the
.....do certify the above to be a true and correct copy of the official oath of
.....
in and for said County, as the same is endorsed on his commission.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said
....., at, this
day of, A. D. 19.....

FIG. 86B

OFFICIAL BOND (Back)

"The state constitution provides for his election every two
years. He may hold office as long as he is re-elected, but he must
keep filed a bond for five thousand dollars." (See Figs. 86 A,
86 B.)

"Why?" asked Tom.

"Because he often has to handle other people's property. So
the county protects itself against any possible dishonesty, just as
business houses protect themselves against the possible dishon-
esty of their cashiers and property owners protect themselves
against the possibility of fire."

"I should think that the coroner would have to be a doctor,"
Tom remarked.

"He does not have to be a practicing physician," his father answered, "but he must be a legal voter of the county in which he is elected. When there is an inquest, he acts as a judge and may call physicians in to testify, just as, in an ordinary court, doctors, engineers, or accountants may be called in for expert testimony. He is usually a physician, however."

"Doesn't that interfere with his business as a doctor?"

"Some," his father agreed; "but, in most counties, he can still keep up most of his practice unless he has a very large one. Of course, he has to decide before he runs for the office if his practice justifies the sacrifice."

"Does he do anything else except investigate deaths?"

"He is the only elected officer who can arrest the sheriff if he commits a crime or who can serve a summons on him. Then he takes over the sheriff's duties until the commissioners appoint a new one. If the sheriff is absent or unable to perform his duties, the coroner takes his place. If the sheriff dies or is disqualified, the coroner takes his place until the commissioners appoint a new sheriff."

"Suppose the coroner is absent and cannot investigate a death?"

"Then some justice of the peace holds the inquest over the dead body."

"They think of everything when they make the laws, don't they?" Tom said admiringly.

"All the laws," his father replied, "come because we are living with our government. It's like living in a house. You might think that the new house was perfect; but, when you begin living in it, you find lots of things that can be improved. So you tinker with it here and there until it fits your family and its habits. If another family had it, with different customs and ideals, they would change it in another way. No matter how long you live

in the house, you find something that you want to change every now and then. Sometimes the family gets larger or smaller; sometimes a new invention can be used to advantage; sometimes you just want to be more like the neighbors. So the house is constantly being changed to make it suit the people who live in it. That's the way it is with the government. What we have today is the result of good thinking at the start, changed and improved and kept up-to-date."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Why would some undertakers like to be coroners?
2. Who can arrest the coroner?
3. What is a post-mortem?
4. If a post-mortem shows that a friend or relative of the coroner might be guilty, what should be the coroner's report?
5. Who is the coroner in your county?
6. What was his occupation before he became coroner?
7. What is the potter's field? Why is one needed?
8. Why should the coroner try to get in touch with relatives of a dead stranger?

THE JUDICIAL COUNTY

THE COUNTY CLERK

"Well," said Mr. Wilson as he sat down to the supper table after a visit to the county seat, "I saw Henry Bream at the county clerk's office today. I suppose that means that he is asking for a new trial in his case with Roger Swan."

"Why, I thought that was settled," Mrs. Wilson said. "You mean the case about Roger's cow, don't you?"

"Yes. Justice Smith rendered a verdict against him, but he's too stubborn to pay. He threatened to appeal the case to the circuit court."

"What does the county clerk have to do with it?" inquired Tom.

"The chief work of the county clerk is to act as clerk for the courts. He keeps all the records. When a case is brought to him, he reports it to the proper judge. The judge puts the case on a docket, giving the name of the lawyer, the name of the case, and other information about the case, and files it with the county clerk. In a case which concerns a quarrel between two persons or corporations, or persons and corporations, like this case, the case goes on the civil court docket. (See Figs. 87, 88, 89.) If it were a case about a will, a guardianship, an estate, a receivership, a trusteeship, or something of that sort, it would go on the probate court docket. If it were a criminal case, it would go on the criminal court docket. A criminal case is one in which the government is prosecuting someone for the violation of a law, rather than for the violation of some one's right.

"Then there is the support docket, a list of all persons paying money through the court. This is kept on a court docket in a separate book. Judgments, like one against Henry, would be entered in that; and the record would be kept open until he pays. Alimony payments have to be recorded in the support docket, too. If the documents which are made out according to orders of the courts have to have intangible tax stamps or penalties, the county clerk has to see to it that these matters are attended to."

"I begin to see why he is called the county clerk," Tom remarked. "He's just like a clerk in an office belonging to the courts."

GUARDIANSHIP DOCKET, VIGO CIRCUIT COURT									
No.		GUARDIANSHIP OF		NAMES OF WARDS		DATE OF BIRTH		T. B. Woodburn Printing Co. Terre Haute	
						Mo.	Day	Year	NAMES OF SURETIES AND P. O. ADDRESS
		Minor Heirs of							
		Deceased							Inventory and Appraisement Filed
		Guardian							Amount of Inventory \$ Amount of Bond \$
									Report No. 1 Term Year Day Balance
									Report No. 2 \$
									Report No. 3 \$
		P. O. Address							Report No. 4 \$
		Date of Letters							Report No. 5 \$
		Attorney							Report No. 6 \$
		TERM	YEAR	DAY	MINUTES OF THE COURT				
		(26 writing lines like this on original form)							

FIG. 89

These dockets protect both the state and the citizen. They may need to be referred to years afterward.

"That's right. He keeps records of bonds of people released from jail on bond, administrators' bonds, notaries' bonds, etc.; wills; commitments to the insane asylum and releases from it; sheriff's certificates of foreclosures and sales; records of change of venue from one court to another. Besides that, he has to sign most of the official papers authorized by the courts.

"After a trial, a record of the decision is filed in his office so that lawyers can find out how cases similar to those they are working on have been decided. The county clerk must keep a record of everything that goes through his office so that the ownership of property, the legality of marriages, and many other important matters can be known. Some of this information may be needed many years later."

"So Henry's going to fight the case? Won't that put Roger to considerable expense?" Mrs. Wilson asked.

"That's just what Henry wants. He's going to plead his own case. He evidently doesn't believe the old saying 'A man who pleads his own case has a fool for his client,' but it's true in this case. Roger will have to have a lawyer. He'll put in a claim for damages to cover that expense, though."

"Can I go to hear the trial, pa?" Tom pleaded.

"Sure. I want to go, too."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What kinds of courts does the county clerk keep records for?
2. To whom would a lawyer go if he wanted to start a suit?
3. Can you think of some cases that would come before the civil court?
4. Can you think of some cases that would come before the criminal court?
5. What is an intangible tax stamp?
6. Why must support docket money have to be paid through the county clerk?
7. How would you find out the results of a trial several years ago?

THE COURTS

THE PROBATE COURT

Late in the winter, Mr. Wilson received a telephone call from his sister-in-law in the county seat.

"Bill is down with the flu," she said, "and the doctor thinks that he is going to have a hard time with it. Can you come in to town and talk things over with him?"

"Sure, Charlene! I'll be in in about half an hour."

"You'd better take in some eggs and butter as you go," Mrs. Wilson suggested when he told her what he had heard. "Charlene'll be too worried to think about cooking, and eggs can always be fixed in a hurry."

"All right, ma," Mr. Wilson replied. "I can always count on you to think of something like that. I wouldn't've thought of it. I don't know when I'll be back; so don't count on me until you see me. If I can't get back today, I'll call you. You can look after the stock, can't you, Tom?"

"Sure I can, pa," Tom agreed.

When Mr. Wilson saw his brother, he could easily understand why his sister-in-law had called him. Bill was thin, and he had a high fever.

"Now, don't worry about the store," Mr. Wilson reassured him after he had listened to his brother's fears about his business. "I helped you several winters ago, and I can take a little time off to do that again. The oats don't have to be sowed for three or four weeks; and things are slow on the farm now, anyway. I'll get the Browns to come over to our house and help around until you get up."

So he called Mrs. Brown and received her hearty agreement to the plan.

"Just lock up your place," he said. "Frank can bring your chickens and the cow over to our house. We've got more room than we know what to do with. I called Ma before I called you, and she can let you have three of the upstairs rooms. Guess, if you can help around house, she can stretch out the dining room table. Seems to me I can recollect more than our families sitting around it at threshing time."

Bill got steadily worse; and, about the last of March, Mr. Wilson was called from the store to see him for his last conscious moments.

"Take care of Charlene and Harry, won't you?" he asked Mr. Wilson.

"Of course, I will," Mr. Wilson assured him. "Don't fret. You've done the best you could for them while you were active, and that's all any of us can do."

"I can't run the store," the widow said to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson a few days after the funeral; "but I want to keep it. The will says that you can sell it and invest the money so that Harry will have a nest egg when he gets to be twenty-one; but, if I can keep the business, it will seem more as if Bill was living."

"That will be wiser anyway if you can get someone to run it for you, someone you can trust," replied Mr. Wilson.

"Bill always said there was no one he could trust more than you," she replied, "and I've never had cause to disagree with that."

"Do you mean it?" he asked.

The widow nodded, unable to say more without breaking down.

Mr. Wilson looked at his wife. She was smoothing out her dress with nervous hands and refused to look up.

"We've lived at the Richland Farm for a good many years, ma," he said.

"Don't I know it?" she answered. "And they've been happy years, too. Bill was always good to us, and he gave you his half interest in the farm in his will. We can keep the farm until we can go back to it, and now's the only time we can help Charlene keep the store."

"I knew you'd say what I wanted you to," her husband smiled at her. "Charlene, ma's the beatinest woman to say the right thing you ever knew."

"Haven't I known it for years!" ma's sister-in-law smiled through her tears.

So it was settled. Mr. Wilson presented the will to the county clerk for probate; and, at the next session of the circuit court, Judge Franklin, the circuit judge, probated (gave official approval of) the will. Tom was an interested spectator of the proceedings, going with his father whenever possible to see the papers signed. Of course, it had been necessary for the Wilsons to move to town. Roger Swan had sold his farm to get away from the numerous difficulties of being a neighbor to Henry Bream

Application For Letters Of Administration

State of Indiana _____ County, ss:

_____ being duly sworn upon h_____ oath says that
_____ departed this life, intestate, at _____
n_____ County _____, on the _____ day of
_____ 19 _____, without leaving any last will and testament to h_____
knowledge and belief; that said decedent was at, or immediately previous to, h_____ death a resident of
_____ County, Indiana, and that h_____ left a personal estate of the probable
value of _____ dollars, and real estate of the estimated
value of _____ dollars, and that said decedent left sur-
viving h_____ as h_____ sole and only heirs at law as far as known to the affiant as follows:

NAME	AGE Years	RELATIONSHIP	P. O. ADDRESS

Therefore, your affiant asks that letters of administration of the estate of said decedent be granted to
_____ of _____
n_____ County, Indiana, _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this _____ day of _____ 193 _____

Clerk _____ Circuit Court

NOTE: Under the provisions of the Inheritance Tax Law the applicant is required to give all of the information asked for in this application.
FIG. 90

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

State of Indiana, Boone County, Set:

To Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

I, _____, Clerk of the Circuit Court, for the County of Boone, in the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that Administration of the Personal Property of _____

_____ late of Boone County, deceased, who died intestate, is granted to _____

_____ and _____ he having qualified and given bond as such administrat_____

_____ duly authorized to take upon _____ the administration of such estate according to law.

WITNESS my hand and seal of said Court,
at Lebanon, Indiana, this _____
day of _____ 19____

Clerk

TAKE NOTICE

Administrators are imperatively required, among other duties:

1. To take an inventory and appraisement of the personal estate of the decedent within sixty days from the issuing of letters and file the same in the Clerk's office within thirty days after taken. Such inventory must show the value of each piece of property, and the aggregate value, and the value of debts, dues and demands belonging to estate, and must be made out on a printed blank prepared under the law, a copy of which inventory must be kept by administrators.

2. To return and file in the clerk's office the proper bills of sale of such personal property, within thirty days after such sale. The sale bill must show the aggregate amount of the sales, as well as the price for which each article sold, and MUST also give a list of the articles subject to sale and remaining unsold. (See Blanks.)

3. If no sale is had within the time fixed by law, to report to the Court the reason thereof.

4. To make a report at the expiration of one year from the date of letter, and at such times thereafter as the Court may direct; and if such report is not in final settlement, the same must show amount of administrator's bond, names and residences of sureties thereon, and whether such sureties are worth in real estate the full penalty of the bond.

5. To investigate the claims filed, and ten days before each term of the Circuit Court admit or refuse to admit such claims in writing on the Appearance Docket of said court; the terms of said Court commence on the first Monday of each month, except July and August.

Failing to attend to the above requirements, administrators will be liable to citation, at their personal expense and may be removed by the Court.

and was glad to be able to rent the Richland Farm. Tom was going to the city school; but, whenever possible, Mr. Wilson arranged that his papers should be signed when Tom could be present.

The first of the series of documents was the affidavit of death and proof of will. (See Fig. 90.) Then there was an application by Mrs. William Wilson that her brother-in-law, Joseph Wilson, be appointed administrator. (See Fig. 91.) Then, after a bond and oath had been signed (See Fig. 92), Mr. Wilson was officially administrator for his brother's estate.

He immediately took an inventory of the store so that he could report the condition of the estate when he took charge and so that his accounts would enable him to report to the court on his administration. During the next three months, Mr. Wilson spent much time at the hardware store. He found the books up-to-date, paid off all the bills that he could find record of, and took over his brother's bank account and safety deposit box. Then, when he had everything in good condition, he made a final report to the probate judge so that the estate might be formally turned over to Mrs. William Wilson.

The county clerk was then ordered to publish a notice to everyone interested in the final settlement so that any claims might be entered before it was too late. (See Fig. 93.) After a suitable time had elapsed and no claims had been presented, Mr. Wilson was released from his duties as administrator; and the estate was formally turned over to Mrs. William Wilson.

She, however, did not desire to take the estate over; so she went before Judge Franklin and made out an application for her brother-in-law to be made guardian for her and her son, Harry. There was no difficulty about having this application accepted, and letters of guardianship were granted Mr. Wilson. (See Fig. 94.)

Mr. Wilson, of course, received a salary for his work in the store and for his services as administrator of the estate. Since Harry was barely sixteen years old, it would be at least five years before the Wilsons would move back to the farm; so Tom looked forward to attending high school in the city.

"Does the probate judge do nothing but attend to matters about estates?" he asked his father one evening after all this had been settled.

"Well, our county is small; and one judge attends to everything. He is called the circuit judge because, in the early days,

ADMINISTRATOR'S BOND AND OATH

Know all Men, That we
.....
are bound unto the State of Indiana, in the penal sum of
..... Dollars for the payment of which
we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators.

Sealed and dated the day of 193...

The Conditions of the above Obligation is, That if the above bound
..... shall faithfully discharge the duties of his trust as Administrator
..... of the estate of deceased,
according to law, then the above obligation is to be void, else to remain in full force.

..... (Seal) (Seal)
..... P. O. Address P. O. Address
..... (Seal) (Seal)
..... P. O. Address P. O. Address

Approved by me, the day of 193..

.....
Judge Circuit Court

State of Indiana, County, ss:

I, swear that I will faithfully discharge
the duties of my trust as Administrator of the estate of
..... deceased, according to law; so help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the day of 193..
..... Clerk
..... Circuit Court

State of Indiana, County, ss:

I, swear that the personal property of
..... deceased, is not worth over
..... Dollars, as I believe, and that said decedent
died on the day of 193...; so help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the day of 193..
.....
Clerk Circuit Court of County

State of Indiana, County, ss:

.....
..... being duly sworn before the Clerk of the
..... Circuit Court, upon oath, deposes and says worth over and above
all exemptions and indebtedness the full amount of penalty of the within bond in real estate sit-
uate in said State.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the day of 193..
..... Clerk
..... Circuit Court

Notice to Heirs, Creditors, Etc.

In the matter of the Estate of

In the Boone Circuit Court

Deceased

Term, 193.....

Notice is hereby given that

of the estate of

Deceased, has presented and filed Account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said Circuit Court on the day of 193., at which time all heirs, creditors or legatees of said estate are required to appear in said Court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved.

Date 193

Clerk Boone Circuit Court

Attorney for Estate

FIG. 93

there was only one judge for several counties and he made a circuit of the counties, holding court in each one in turn. Very few judges in our state now have courts in more than one county; and, in Marion, Lake, Wayne, Vanderburg, Allen, and St. Joseph Counties, there are several courts. They divide the work up so that one court may be a probate court, another a civil court, another a criminal court, and another a juvenile court, with a different judge over each. These extra courts are called superior courts. They aren't needed where there is not enough business to keep the extra courts busy.

"While Judge Franklin is acting on matters that belong before the probate court, he is called a probate judge; he is also the civil judge, the criminal judge, and the juvenile judge. Besides settling estates, the probate judge appoints receivers for businesses which are bankrupt to close up the affairs of the bankrupt firm or try to put the firm on its feet again. He also appoints trustees of estates."

Letters of Guardianship

THE STATE OF INDIANA, BOONE COUNTY, SS:

I, _____ Clerk of the Boone Circuit Court
of Boone County, certify that _____
of said County has been appointed GUARDIAN of the person _____ and property of _____
_____ late of said County
minor heir _____ of _____
deceased, and has qualified as such.

FIG. 94

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the
seal of said Court, the _____ day
of _____ 19_____
Clerk

“What is a trustee of an estate?”

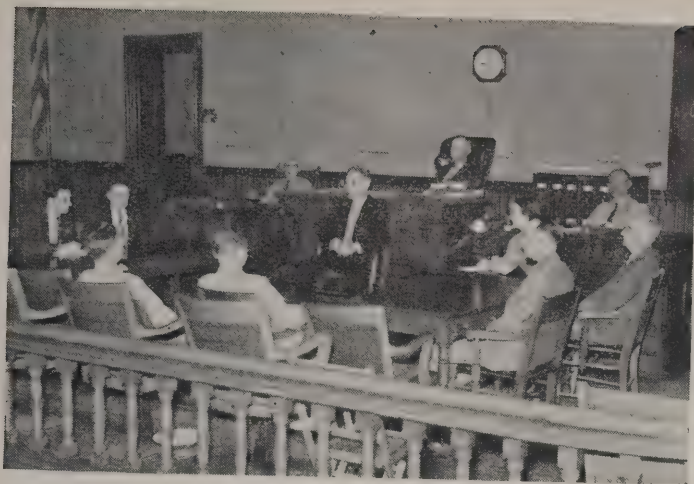
“A trustee is a person or corporation appointed to care for the estate of some person who is unable to care for it. A child, a person too old to care for his property, or an insane person may need a trustee. Usually, the trustee is appointed by a contract or a will; but the judge may appoint one. If court is not in session, the clerk of the court may appoint a trustee.”

CIVIL COURT

“Then Judge Franklin will try the case between Mr. Bream and Mr. Swan?”

“Yes, as civil judge. The civil court takes care of disputes between individuals and of tests of the constitutionality of laws. That reminds me that the case comes up next week. School is out; so maybe you’d like to attend the trial. I’ll be busy at the store, but you and Harry could learn a great deal by attending.”

“How often does the court meet, or does it run all the time?”
Tom asked.

DECATUR COUNTY CIR-
CUIT COURT

The courts are our de-
fense against injustice.

FIG. 95

"In our county, the court has four terms a year. Some counties have fewer and some more. It all depends on how much business the court has."

"Then we aren't as quarrelsome as some counties," Tom remarked.

"I expect it's more because we don't have so many people," his father corrected him. "People are much the same everywhere. The more there are, the more difficulties arise; and, when people are crowded together, they have more causes for trouble. It's hard to quarrel with people you don't meet very often."

"I guess that's right, pa," Tom decided.

"They're going to have a jury trial for Mr. Bream," Tom told his father after the first day of the Bream-Swan trial. "How do they get a jury?"

"The jury you'll see is called the petit jury. There is another called the grand jury. **Grand jury** means the big, important jury; **petit jury** means the smaller, less important one, although there are twelve men on the petit jury and only six on the grand jury. The county clerk and two people of different political parties appointed by the judge of the court are the juror commissioners. They pick a number of names from the tax lists in the treasurer's office. Generally, they pick a large number, for sometimes some of them cannot serve. These names are kept in a locked box called a **jury box**. The key to this box is kept by the jury commissioner of the minor party. If a juror can show that his health or business will seriously suffer as a result of jury service, he may be released. If he is related to the attorney on either side or to either of the parties in the trial, if he has already made

"Well, there was no trouble getting the jury this time," Tom said. "The trial is all ready to begin in the morning. Harry and I want to get there in time to hear it begin."

The trial was short. The lawyers presented their cases and called their witnesses. Mr. Bream took the witness box (sat in the place set aside for witnesses) and was questioned by his lawyer and then by Mr. Swan's lawyer. There were no other witnesses for Mr. Bream. Mr. Swan and Mr. Hendricks, the township trustee, testified for Mr. Swan. The jury did not leave its box but delivered a verdict in favor of Mr. Swan. The judge awarded him \$75 and costs.

"What are the costs?" Tom asked his father after telling him about the trial.

"The expense of the sheriff and clerk and \$4.50 a day for jury hire. The county bears the rest of the cost of the jury."

"Do the jurors always make up their minds so quickly?" Tom asked his father. "It seems to me that they would want to think some cases over pretty carefully."

"This one was easy to decide. Twelve have to vote one way in order to return a verdict, and sometimes there has to be a great deal of discussion before the jury can agree. Sometimes it takes several days. Then the jury is kept under guard so that the members cannot be influenced by outsiders personally or through the newspapers, etc. They are practically prisoners until they reach a verdict or the judge decides that there is no chance for agreement. When the jury cannot agree, there is no verdict; and we say that the jury is 'hung'. The judge then dismisses this jury and has another jury drawn from the jury box, and a new trial is held. The judge may then dismiss the case or order another trial."

"Now what can Mr. Bream do?" Tom inquired.

"He'll probably pay; but, if he wants to, he can appeal the case to the appellate court."

"Would they have the trial all over?"

"No. Did you see the man down towards the front who was writing all the time anyone was speaking?"

"Yes, but I thought that he was a reporter for the newspapers," Tom said.

"Well, there was a news reporter somewhere around," his father replied: "but this man was the court reporter. He is selected by the judge to keep a record of all the questions and answers given during the trial. He types these and files them in

the county clerk's office. Then, when a case is appealed, the testimony is sent to the court of appeals. If new evidence is found and one of the parties can prove that it is important enough, the judge may permit a new trial."

"Who was the man who called the witnesses to the stand?" Tom inquired.

"That was the bailiff. He is appointed by the judge. He helps the judge to keep order, calls the witnesses, and takes care of the jurors if they have to be kept over a recess of the court. He stays with them at mealtime and guards the door while they are trying to come to a decision. His business is to see that no one has a chance to talk to them or give them money."

"Well," Tom said, "I'm glad Mr. Swan is to get his money."

"Yes," his father replied, "but it has been a lot of worry to him just the same. Sometimes it almost seems better to let the other fellow have his way than to stand up for your rights."

"What is done when someone has a complaint against a person who does not live in the county?" Tom asked. "Does the sheriff travel to where he lives?"

"Not as a rule. A notice (See Fig. 97) is sent to his last address and an advertisement is inserted in two of the county papers. Sometimes, however, the sheriff takes the notice to him if it is an important case and his address is known. A reasonable time is allowed for him to answer the complaint. If he does not, the judge considers the case and gives judgement. It wouldn't be right for a man to suffer just because the person who has wronged him lives in another county.

"If it is a criminal charge, the sheriff may go anywhere in the state to arrest the accused. Usually, however, he notifies the sheriff of the county where the accused is. This sheriff arrests the accused and holds him prisoner until the sheriff looking for him comes or sends for him.

"If the person charged with the crime is in another state, the governor of that state may be asked for extradition papers, permitting the sheriff to take him to the state where he is being charged with the crime. The governor may use his judgement about giving extradition papers."

JUVENILE COURT

One morning, when Mr. Wilson went to the store, he found that the back door had been forced during the night and that two revolvers and a rifle had been taken. The cash drawer had been

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY, ss:
IN THE

Circuit Court of County
IN THE STATE OF INDIANA

No.

Complaint

BE IT KNOWN, That on the day of 19.....
the above named plaintiff, by attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of
the Circuit Court of County, in the State of Indiana
complaint against the above named defendant
and the said plaintiff having also filed in said Clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person, showing
that said defendant

(6 writing lines like this on the original form)

not resident of the State of Indiana

and whereas said plaintiff having by endorsement on said complaint required said defendant to
appear in said court, and answer or demur thereto on the day of
19.....

NOW, THEREFORE, By order of said Court, said defendant last above named hereby notified
of the filing and pendency of said complaint against and that unless
..... appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the
day of 19..... the same being the
judicial day of a term of said Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the
....., on the Monday in 19.....
said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined
in absence.

..... Clerk.

..... Attorney for Plaintiff.

broken open, and all the money had been taken. He at once called the chief of police and the sheriff. A couple of days later, a man and a boy, strangers in the town, were captured in a saloon near the railroad in the south end of the city. A search revealed the revolvers; so they were questioned by the police. Since they were unable to explain to the satisfaction of the police why they had the revolvers and would not explain where they got the money which the man had in his pockets, they were held. Mr. Wilson was able to show that the revolvers had not been used and that they were of the same make as those carried in stock.

"Can't anyone carry a revolver if he wants to?" inquired Tom.

"No. If a man wants to carry a revolver in his pocket or in his car, he is required to go to the judge and make an application for a permit to carry firearms. If the judge, sheriff, and chief of police sign the application, the county clerk gives him a permit to carry firearms. (See Fig. 98.) Anyone suspected of a crime may be arrested. If he is found to carry concealed weapons, he is guilty of an offense against the law and may be held on suspicion, besides being fined for carrying concealed weapons."

"When will the trial be held?" Tom inquired.

"The grand jury doesn't meet until next month. The man will be held until then. The boy will be brought before the juvenile court tomorrow. We don't like to keep young people in jail. They meet criminals; and, even if they aren't bad when they go in, they may be when they get out."

"What will be done with him?"

"That all depends. If he has just gotten in bad company, the judge may try to find his home and get him back there. He will probably get in touch with the judge there and put him under the jurisdiction of that court. If he can't find the boy's home, he will put him under the charge of the probation officer. The probation officer is appointed by the judge to investigate and bring before the court criminal cases by youths under sixteen. If the judge thinks best, the youths, if found guilty, may be given a suspended sentence and put under the charge of the probation officer. That means that they must report regularly to him and that, as long as they behave, they will not have to serve their sentences."

"But suppose they don't behave? Or suppose they have committed a serious crime?"

"Then the judge will sentence them to the Boys' School at Plainfield or the Girls' School at Clermont. If they pass the age

Form Prescribed by the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana. Chapter 93, Acts of 1929.

PERMIT TO CARRY FIREARMS

State of Indiana

SS:

No. _____

County _____

It being shown to my satisfaction that _____

is a bona fide resident and citizen of _____, in _____ County, Indiana, and has made an application for a permit to carry upon his person, a firearm, and said application is signed by Judge, Sheriff, Chief of Police and Peace Officer of _____ County, where such applicant resides, and shows that applicant is a suitable person to be granted a permit under the law: Now, therefore, I do hereby grant permission to said _____ applicant, to carry on his person or in his vehicle, a firearm herein described for one year from the date hereof.

Make _____ Caliber _____ Model _____ Number _____

Applicant's address is _____

Color _____ Height _____ Weight _____

Color of hair _____ Color of eyes _____ Complexion _____

Distinguishing marks _____

Applicant desires such permit for the purpose of _____

(3 writing lines like this on original form)

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

Clerk of the _____ Circuit Court

Signature of Applicant

The Duplicate Permit shall be preserved for SIX YEARS by the Clerk of the Circuit Court issuing same.

of twenty-one before the sentence expires, they may be removed to the reformatory at Pendleton or the Women's Prison at Indianapolis."

"May I go to the trial?" Tom asked.

"No. The trials for children are private. We don't want the public to know about the cases, for the children will have to live down enough without having everyone know what has been done. Besides, the judge can talk to them in a friendly way if there isn't a crowd; and often he can influence the children to look at society in a better way."

"I see," Tom replied. "I thought that, when the Declaration of Independence said that we are born free and equal, we should all be treated alike. It does seem more sensible, though, to treat children differently from other criminals."

A few days later, his father told him that the boy had been sent back to his parents. He had run away and fallen in with the man whom he had been caught with and persuaded to help him in a number of robberies. He had told all that he knew about them to the judge and prosecuting attorney. After he had signed a statement about what had happened, his parents had been informed. The sheriff had taken the boy home and reported that he did not know whether the boy or the parents were more pleased that he was back. The sheriff said the boy talked all the way home about how he was going to try to make up to his parents for the worry he had been to them."

"Then the judge had made an impression on him," Tom remarked.

"Judge Franklin knows how to deal with boys and girls," his father answered. "He has saved many a boy from a criminal life."

"Hurrah for him!" Tom exclaimed. "That's better than putting them in jail. What else does the judge do as juvenile judge?"

"When a child has a defect, disease, or deformity that seems curable or improvable and his parents are unable to pay for treatment, they can apply to the judge to have him sent to the Riley Hospital for Children at Indianapolis. Then a physician's report is made on the case. (See Fig. 99.) If the facts seems to justify it, the judge sends the child to the Riley Hospital for treatment."

A CHILD AFFLICTED WITH A DEFECT,
DISEASE OR DEFORMITY, PRESUMABLY
CURABLE OR IMPROVABLE.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

Date _____, 19____

Patient's name _____ Address _____
(Last Name) (First Name)

Age _____ Sex _____ Race _____ Birthplace _____

Chief complaint at present -----

Name of parent or guardian _____

Address _____ Phone No. _____
(Street and City)

Please describe case briefly, indicating as much family history as possible - - - - -

Does the child appear to be of average intelligence? _____

Has the child been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease recently? If so, what disease and when exposed?

Has the child ever had convulsions?

Is the child bed-fast at present?

Is the case presumably curable or improvable?

Probable diagnosis

Duration of present illness -----

Condition at present

Remarks:

Signature _____ M. D. _____

Address

FIG. 99

Send To Hospital

GRAND JURY

"I see that the grand jury meets tomorrow," Tom remarked after looking over the paper one evening. "What does it do?"

"Many things," his father answered. "It meets before each court session and visits the county jail, the county farm, the children's home, the courthouse, and other county property and sees the conditions there. Then it makes recommendations to the county commissioners if it thinks that any changes or improvements should be made. The county clerk may call a special session if it seems necessary."

"How is the grand jury chosen?" Tom inquired.

"Just like a petit jury. (See page 187.) There are only six members of the grand jury, though, instead of twelve, as in a petit jury. They investigate, with the help of the prosecutor, or prosecuting attorney as he is generally called, any cases of murder, burglary, robbery, or other crimes. If they think that there is a probability that the suspect is guilty, they return what is called a true bill, or indictment, and order the case tried in the criminal court."

"Then they don't try the criminals?"

"Not in a real sense. Unless five of the six agree, the accused is freed without a formal trial; but, if five agree that there is strong probability that he is guilty, they make out formal charges against him. These are used as the basis of the trial. In this way, the accused knows just what he has to answer for; and both he and the prosecuting attorney have time to gather evidence for the real trial."

CRIMINAL COURT

"Who is the prosecuting attorney? Does the judge appoint him?"

"No," he is elected by the voters of the county for a two-year term and can succeed himself. On the first Monday in June, the trustees give him the names of persons having delinquent dog taxes and give him the amounts delinquent. He notifies these people and, if necessary, prosecutes them for payment.

"If anyone has a complaint that a law is being violated or has been violated, he should go to the prosecutor. The prosecutor presents his evidence before the grand jury. If the grand jury returns a true bill, he conducts the trial. He brings in witnesses for the state and does all he can to find the facts of the case."

He represents the state in the trial, for criminal offenses are offenses against the state. He must see that the rulings of the judge and the proceedings of the court are such that the accused cannot claim that there has been a mistrial, for in that case the accused could demand a new trial."

"What can he do if the judge does not conduct the case properly."

"He or the lawyer for the defense can ask that the case be tried before another judge if he thinks that the judge will not or cannot give a fair and impartial trial. In this case, the judge names three lawyers of his own or adjoining counties. Each side may strike off one name. If they strike off different names, the third acts as judge. Otherwise, the judge names the acting judge. If the case is one on which there is a great deal of feeling, the accused may think that he cannot get a fair trial before a jury in that county; so he may ask for a change of venue. If the judge grants that, the case may be tried in another county."

"That looks like giving the accused a great many chances to object."

"No trouble is too great to protect a man from being convicted for a crime he did not commit. If we can't have justice, we have no liberty. It is better to spend money and even let an occasional criminal escape than to make the innocent feel that they cannot get justice."

"I guess that's right," Tom replied. "I'd rather someone got by with cheating than to feel that the teacher would fail me for cheating just because he wanted to."

"That's right," his father agreed.

"Suppose the accused doesn't want to accept the verdict of the court. What can he do?"

"Well, he can still appeal to a higher court in many cases and he can finally appeal to the supreme court of the state. In some cases, he can even appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States."

"Whew! He ought to get justice by that time."

"That's what we want," his father replied.

A few days later, Tom read in the paper that the man charged with robbing the hardware store had pleaded guilty.

"What does that mean?" he asked his father.

"After the confession from the boy, his lawyer decided that there was no chance of his getting free; so he confessed."

"How could he get a lawyer?" Tom inquired. "He didn't know anyone here."

"No, and he didn't have enough money to pay a lawyer; but it wouldn't be justice if only the rich could have lawyers when they are charged with crimes. So, if the accused cannot afford a lawyer, the judge appoints a competent lawyer to represent him. The county pays this lawyer."

"That looks like going pretty far," Tom said, "hiring a lawyer to prosecute him and another to defend him."

"We can't go too far if it saves the innocent and punishes the guilty," his father asserted vigorously. "Justice and liberty are the Siamese twins of a nation. Kill one, and the other dies."

"Then there won't be any trial?"

"No."

"Pshaw! I wanted to attend the trial."

"And at the taxpayers' expense. Remember that trials take time and cost money. It's all right to pay out money to get justice, but I don't want to pay out money just to give a lot of curiosity-seekers a thrill."

"I guess you're right, pa," Tom replied sheepishly. "And right now I want to repeat my pledge to the flag:

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.'"

"That's right, son," his father said; "but be sure to live that pledge and not make it just something to say."

"Would anyone do that, pa?"

"Many a man. What we need is to see that we live with our government all the time. It protects us when we are not conscious of it. It gives us blessings that we do not recognize. It is on the job twenty-four hours a day, when we are at home, on the highways, in business, at play, always and everywhere. We make it to serve us, but it can do nothing without our co-operation. 'Liberty and justice for all,' " he whispered to himself as he took a sheaf of papers out of his pocket and began to figure, 'Liberty and justice.'"

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What is the work of each of the four kinds of courts?
2. What is the work of the petit jury?
3. What is the work of the grand jury?
4. Do you think judges should be elected or appointed? Why?
5. If judges are appointed, how do you think this should be done?
6. Why is the work of the court reporter important?
7. Name the officers connected with a trial. Tell what each does.
8. Is it right to compel people to serve on juries?
9. Do you think that trial by jury is the best method of trying cases? Why?
10. What would be the result if governors refused to extradite criminals?
11. Why should a person have to have a permit to carry a revolver?
12. Should ordinary citizens be allowed to own machine guns?
13. What are the advantages of a juvenile court?
14. Does an indictment by a grand jury prove that a man is guilty?
15. Does an investigation by a grand jury prove that someone has committed a crime?
16. What are the advantages of a grand jury?
17. Who are the county judge or judges in your county?
18. Who is the prosecuting attorney?
19. Is an election the best way to secure the best possible prosecuting attorney?

CITY GOVERNMENT



FIG. 100

CITY ELECTRIC PLANT

Practically every city operates its own water works. Many cities have their own electric plant; some are serviced by privately owned plants; some have both. Whether privately owned or publicly owned, all public utilities — water, electricity, gas, telephone, streetcars — are under the supervision of the government.



FIG. 101

Courtesy of Fort Wayne News-Sentinel

FILTRATION PLANT, FORT WAYNE

This aerial view shows the magnitude of the plant necessary to provide cities pure water.

CITY COUNCIL

"Charlene," Mr. Wilson said a few months after he had moved to Modelville, "did Bill ever talk to you about using the building next door to the hardware store for an automobile agency?"

"Yes," she replied, "we talked it over several times, and he thought that he would do it sometime."

"Well, a representative from the Blauvelt company was around to see me today. He said that Bill had told him that he would be ready to consider the agency for his car this fall. He'll be out for supper tonight. Bring Harry and come over for supper. Then you can sit in on our conversation."

"We'll have to remodel the building," Mr. Wilson told his sister-in-law after the representative of the Blauvelt had left, "if we decide to take over the agency, that will cost two or three thousand dollars."

"Well, use your judgment," she replied.

"I'll think over the idea and talk to people who ought to know something about it. We don't have to decide in a hurry."

A few weeks later, Mr. Wilson told the owner of the grocery which occupied the building that he would have to move so that he could use it. When the grocery moved, he made application for a permit to obstruct part of the street (See Fig. 102) during the time necessary to make the needed repairs. He also applied to the city clerk for a permit to make the repairs.

"Do you have to have a permit to make repairs on your own property?" Tom asked his father in astonishment.

"Oh, you don't have to if it is some little repair; but a permit is necessary for any extensive repairs. It is necessary to have a permit in order to erect any kind of a building, too. You see, the city council decides upon a building code, a set of rules which are intended to reduce danger from fire, faulty electric connections, unsanitary conditions, etc. The permit shows that the owner of the property has satisfied the officials that he will abide by this code."

"I never heard of the city council," Tom said. "What is it?"

"It is the legislative division of the city government. When we lived in the country, we were under the government of the trustee, mostly. When people are crowded together in a city,

State of Indiana, Decatur County ss:

WISHING to erect repair a building on the following described real estate on.....
Street in the City of Greensburg, County of Decatur, State of Indiana, to-wit:

.....
 makes application to the Common Council of the City of Greensburg, for the grant of a permit for the use of the..... half of said street, and for such time as said building can with reasonable diligence be..... and..... does hereby agree to keep a signal light, or if necessary: signal lights at the material placed by..... in said street, and erect in addition, if the safety of public travel demands it, guards to protect the public travel coming in contact with said material and in the event any person or persons, by reason of said material so placed, in the travel of said street shall be damaged in person or property, and said person or persons in the receiving of said damage are guilty of no contributory negligence on their part, and in consequence recovers said damages in said city..... agree upon notice by said city of said suit so instituted against said city, to appear to said action or actions to defend the same, and fully reimburse said city for said damages recovered in said suit or suits and also all costs attendant upon suit or suits for the recovery of said damages agree to remove all rubbish and leave the said portion of said street as clear as found. The above..... promise faithfully to perform in consideration of the City's granting said permit. The said building to cost \$

Witness my hand this..... day of....., 19

The above petition granted..... on the above condition by the
 Common Council of the City of Greensburg, the..... day of..... 19

Attest:

.....
 City Clerk Treasurer.

.....
 Mayor.

FIG. 102

PERMIT TO OBSTRUCT STREET

there is much more need of laws than when people are a quarter of a mile or farther apart. Modelville is what is known as a fifth class city."

"What is that?"

"Cities and towns are incorporated. That is, they are authorized by the state to carry on business and to run their own affairs so long as there is no conflict with state and national laws. The sort of government each one has is determined by state laws, which divide them into classes on the basis of their population.

The United States census is used; and incorporated communities of less than 3,000 population are called towns, those of 3,000 to 10,000 population are called fifth class cities, those of 10,000 to 20,000 are fourth class cities, those of 20,000 to 35,000 are third class cities, those of 35,000 to 250,000 are second class cities, and those with larger populations are first class cities. Indianapolis is the only first class city in Indiana."

"I suppose it is harder to govern large cities than small ones."

"Yes," his father replied. "There are more people in New York City than in the whole of Indiana. Indianapolis has a larger population than the state of Wyoming. States have to have lawmaking bodies for the whole state, but there are many matters relating to individual cities that require the attention of lawmakers. So cities have a council for this purpose."

"How is the council chosen?" Tom inquired. "Are they elected?"

"Yes. Each city, no matter what class it is, is divided into councilmanic districts, or wards, each with as nearly the same population as possible. It used to be that, if the party in power in the city was afraid that its opponent might have more voters, it would divide the city into wards so that one large ward would contain as many of its political opponents as possible. Then the sections where it was the more powerful would be divided into a large number of small wards. In this way, the party in power could prevent the majority from electing more than one member of the city council. Now the districts are marked out by the city council on or before March 27 of election years. Only one councilman may be nominated by any party in any one district. There must be 6 districts in first class cities, 6 in second class cities, 5 in third and fourth class cities, and 5 in fifth class cities. The candidate receiving the highest vote in each district is elected to represent that district. The councilmen, like all other city officials, are elected for four years. These elections come midway between presidential elections."

"What does the council do?"

"It is the legislative part of the city government. It levies taxes, organizes fire and police departments, buys real estate and supplies for the city, decides on building regulations and traffic laws, regulates markets and other businesses, makes laws to control the evils which spring up in large centers of population, and at-

tends to all other matters which concern only its city. You can see that, the larger the city, the more matters the council will have to take care of."

"Do the members of the council give all their time to this?" Tom inquired.

"No, the council meets at regular intervals and at such other times as seem necessary. After it has organized a fire department, a police department, and whatever other departments seem needed, the mayor appoints someone to manage these departments. All the council does in connection with these after their organization is to pass laws in regard to their management. The council is the lawmaking body, or legislative department, as we call it. The management belongs to the executive department."

"What other departments are there?"

"In fifth class cities, there is a board of public safety and works. In larger cities, there is both a department of safety and a department of public works. The latter has charge of the city's real estate; lays out and cares for streets and alleys; and supervises the public utilities, such as sewers, electricity, gas, and water. In all cities larger than fifth class, there are a department of finance, a department of law, a department of assessments and collections, a department of public health, and a department of charities and benevolences. All large cities and many small ones have park boards. The council may and usually does establish its own water works; and it may establish its own electric, gas, and streetcar systems. If these things are operated by private companies, the council bargains with them in regard to the franchise, or the conditions under which these utilities may operate in the city. The mayor appoints these boards, the members of which serve during his pleasure. He presides at the council meetings."

"You've been talking about cities of over 3,000 people. How are laws made for smaller cities?" Tom inquired.

"If it has fewer than 3,000 people, it is called an incorporated town. It is divided into wards, or districts, by the trustees, just as the cities are divided by the council. One trustee is chosen from each ward every four years. These trustees determine the laws for the town in the same way as the council does for the city."

"Does a person have to wait till the council or trustees meet in order to take up matters with them? I should think that that would be very inconvenient."

“No,” Mr. Wilson explained, “persons having dealings with the trustees take up the matters with the clerk of the town. He can be seen at his office during regular office hours. Of course, he cannot deal with new matters; but he can explain what the trustees have decided, and he can get the information needed

No. _____

License, \$ _____

Issue Fee, \$ _____

Total, \$ _____

193

TON TRUCK

TON TRUCK
TRUCK LICENSE
OFFICE OF TOWN CLERK
NORTH SALEM, IND.

No. _____

License, \$ _____

Issue Fee, \$ _____

Total, \$ _____

North Salem, Ind., _____, 193

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This License is granted to _____

to own, control or drive an Auto Truck in the Town of North Salem, _____ he _____ having paid the License of _____ Dollars therefor, (as is evidenced by the Town Treasurer's receipt number on file in this office) conformable to the provisions of ordinances regulating the Licensing and Running of Trucks within the Town of North Salem.

This License to be in force until and including the 31st day of December, 193_____, provided the holder thereof shall conform to the requirements of all ordinances that are now, or may hereafter be, in this behalf ordained.

This License expires December 31, 193_____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Seal of the Town of North Salem, Ind.

193

Town Clerk

FIG. 103

for the trustees to act on any matter. If he cannot satisfy the person wishing to deal with the trustees, he can tell him when the trustees meet and arrange for him to present his case to the trustees."

"Is there enough business to keep the clerk busy?"

"Well, besides meeting people who have business with the trustees, the clerk in an incorporated town keeps the records of the meetings of the trustees, keeps all the town records and official papers, issues any licenses required by the town, (See Figs. 103, 104) administers oaths and takes other acknowledgments required by law, keeps the town seal, without which papers issued

License No. Tag No.

CITY OF GREENSBURG
÷ LICENSE ÷
 OFFICE OF CITY CLERK

License, \$..... Issue Fee, \$..... No.

To Whom It May Concern: *Greensburg, Ind. 192....*

THIS LICENSE is granted to in the City of Greensburg, ... having paid the sum of Dollars therefor as is evidenced by the City Treasurer's Receipt No., now on file in this office, conformably to the provisions of certain Ordinances of said City regulating such matters.

This License to be in force until the day of 192... provided holder thereof shall conform to the requirements of any or all Ordinances now in force on this subject, or that may hereafter be ordained and established. This License may be revoked or forfeited for cause

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Seal of the City Clerk, this day of 192....

Business Address Attest: Mayor
 Residence Address City Clerk

FORM L 8-23

FIG. 104

by the town officials are not legal, and casts the deciding vote in meetings of the trustees when the vote is a tie. He is elected for two years."

"Do cities have a clerk, too?"

"Fifth and fourth class cities have a clerk-treasurer. That means that he does the work of treasurer as well as the work of a clerk. His duties as clerk are practically the same as those of the clerk of towns. In addition, he is the clerk of the board of public works. In third class cities, the clerk does not serve as treasurer; but, if the city does not have a controller, he serves as controller. Otherwise his duties are the same as for smaller cities."

"What is a controller?" Tom inquired.

"He is the head of the finance department. For all practical purposes, he is the treasurer. In larger cities, the clerk does not serve as controller. Whenever the clerk's work is heavy enough, he is authorized by the council to employ assistants."

"Do cities and towns have any connection with the township and county governments?"

"No, the city government is quite distinct."

"You said that the mayor presided over the council," Tom continued. "Who presides over the board of trustees in incorporated towns?"

"The trustees choose a chairman from their own number," Mr. Wilson replied, "and he presides over their meetings."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Why does a city need more laws than the rural parts of the county?
2. Why should there be laws about where houses may be built in the city and how they shall be used?
3. What does it mean for a city to be incorporated?
4. Why is this necessary?
5. What advantages can you see to having some representatives from each district of the city?
6. What advantages can you see to having councilmen-at-large?
7. Why should a gas or electric company have to have a franchise?
8. What are the advantages of a city-owned light plant and water plant?
9. Why is a city clerk needed?
10. Can you think of any laws that your community should have?
11. Can you think of any laws that it should not have?
12. Why are not all the laws made at once?

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

POLICE DEPARTMENT

One day, Mr. Wilson and Tom drove to Indianapolis to the state fair. Tom had long wanted to go to the fair to see the exhibits, especially the hogs, for he had become much interested in the ton litter contests and had expected to some day enter some hogs in the fair.

"When I was down to the Cross Roads last week," he had told Tom a few days before the fair, "Sam Crawford told me that Harry was going to have a sow on exhibit."

So Tom was eager to go. As they approached Indianapolis, he was astonished at the traffic. As the four-lane roads became six-lane highways, the traffic seemed to increase.

"Isn't this dangerous driving?" he asked his father.

"Very," his father replied. "Still, if everyone obeys the traffic rules, there is very little danger. The trouble is that someone may be in too much of a hurry or may have a car that needs repairs. Then look out."

As they drove along mile after mile, Tom forgot about the possibility of an accident, for the automobiles seemed to sweep forward in complete safety. They had not gone far on Massachusetts Avenue, however, until a driver, tired of waiting for an opening, darted into the stream of traffic just ahead of the car which Mr. Wilson was trailing. Attempting to avoid an accident, the driver of that car put on his brakes suddenly; and his car swerved suddenly, struck a car coming from the opposite direction, and came to a stop only after striking head on into the side of the car which had tried to enter the traffic. Mr. Wilson, not expecting the interruption to traffic, barely had time to put on his brakes before he rammed the car ahead. Almost instantly, Mr. Wilson's car was rammed from behind. Half a dozen cars were involved before traffic was finally halted.

The greatest damage had been done to the car which had brought on the collisions. It was almost a complete wreck, and the sole occupant was unconscious from a blow on his head. The car which had struck it had a ruined radiator; but, miraculously, its motor was still running. It, and several other cars, had ruined bumpers and fenders. Several passengers in the car had been

POLICE DEPARTMENT

211

MAIL REPORT TO: BUREAU OF ACCIDENT PREVENTION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, ROOM 121, STATE HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS.

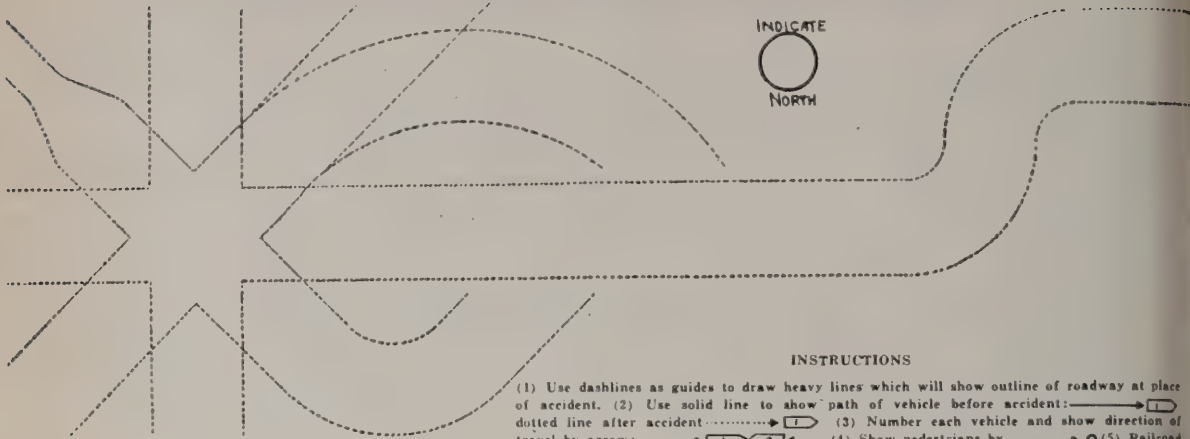
LOCATION OF ACCIDENT		
CITY	ACCIDENT OCCURRED IN	
	City or Town County	
	RURAL: miles North OF City or town (state whether limits of or center of) IN County	
	miles East miles South miles West Indicate exact mileage or distance, using two mileages and two directions if necessary	
ACCIDENT OCCURRED ON:	Street, Alley or Highway Name or Number (if none, so state) <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
	<input type="checkbox"/> At Intersection with: Street or Highway Name or Number (if none, so state) <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Not at Intersection: feet North } OF Give name of intersecting streets, house number, curve, bridge, railroad crossing, filling station, alley, driveway, or other identifying land marks. Show exact distance, using two distances and two directions if necessary. See diagram for further detail.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Check if applicable: feet South } feet East } feet West }	
TIME OF ACCIDENT	Day of the week	
	Date 19	
	Time A.M. P.M.	
	Daylight <input type="checkbox"/> Central <input type="checkbox"/>	
YOUR VEHICLE—NO. 1	CAR LICENSE NUMBER GOING North, E., W., etc.	
	Year & Make Type (Sedan, Taxicab, Truck, Tractor and kind of trailer, if any) Show state of registration	
	PARTS OF VEHICLE DAMAGED AMOUNT \$	
	Street name, Highway No., alley, driveway, etc.	
DRIVEN BY	Name Street, city and state address Phone L.C.C. Tag No.	
	Age Sex Color Driving Experience No. of Passengers Permit <input type="checkbox"/> Beginner's License <input type="checkbox"/> Operator's <input type="checkbox"/> Chauffeur's <input type="checkbox"/> License No.	
	OWNED BY ADDRESS PHONE	
	Estimated speed before accident Estimated speed at moment of accident Lawful speed Maximum safe speed under conditions prevailing	
VEHICLE NO. 2	CAR LICENSE NUMBER GOING North, E., W., etc.	
	Year & Make Type (Sedan, Taxicab, Truck, Tractor and kind of trailer, if any) Show state of registration	
	PARTS OF VEHICLE DAMAGED AMOUNT \$	
	Street name, Highway No., alley, driveway, etc.	
DRIVEN BY	Name Street, city and state address Phone L.C.C. Tag No.	
	Age Sex Color Driving Experience No. of Passengers Permit <input type="checkbox"/> Beginner's License <input type="checkbox"/> Operator's <input type="checkbox"/> Chauffeur's <input type="checkbox"/> License No.	
	OWNED BY ADDRESS PHONE	
	Estimated speed before accident Estimated speed at moment of accident Lawful speed Maximum safe speed under conditions prevailing	
ACCIDENT INVOLVED: <input type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian <input type="checkbox"/> Other Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Railroad Train <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Car <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> Horsesdrawn Vehicle (check and describe in remarks <input type="checkbox"/> Other type of Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Animal (ridden, herded, unattended) <input type="checkbox"/> Fixed Object <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Collision (ran off road, etc.)		
WHAT PART OF VEHICLE NO. 1 STRUCK FIXED OBJECT, ETC., OR WHAT PART OF VEHICLE NO. 2 (check)		
Vehicle No. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Front <input type="checkbox"/> Right Front <input type="checkbox"/> Left Front <input type="checkbox"/> Right Side <input type="checkbox"/> Left Side <input type="checkbox"/> Rear <input type="checkbox"/> Right Rear <input type="checkbox"/> Left Rear		
Vehicle No. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Front <input type="checkbox"/> Right Front <input type="checkbox"/> Left Front <input type="checkbox"/> Right Side <input type="checkbox"/> Left Side <input type="checkbox"/> Rear <input type="checkbox"/> Right Rear <input type="checkbox"/> Left Rear		
INJURED	No. 1 Name Age Address	
	Nature of Injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Driver <input type="checkbox"/> Passenger Give exact location in the vehicle: <input type="checkbox"/> Injured <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Killed <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
	Taken to By	
	No. 2 Name Age Address	
INJURED	Nature of Injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Driver <input type="checkbox"/> Passenger Give exact location in the vehicle: <input type="checkbox"/> Injured <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Killed <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
	Taken to By	
	Where was witness: (In Veh. 2: Ped. 150 ft. east, etc.)	
	NAME ADDRESS and Phone	
WITNESSES	NAME ADDRESS and Phone	
	NAME ADDRESS and Phone	
PEDESTRIAN: Was going ON <input type="checkbox"/> ACROSS <input type="checkbox"/> Direction—(North, E., etc.) Street name, Highway No. From To (S.E. corner, or west side to N.E. corner, or east side, etc.)		
Check one of following items:		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Crossing at intersection—with signal.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Crossing at intersection—against signal.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Crossing at intersection—no signal.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Crossing at intersection—diagonally, from behind parked cars.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Crossing not at intersection—coming from behind parked cars.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Crossing not at intersection—not coming from behind parked cars.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Coming from behind parked cars to enter vehicle.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Getting on or off other vehicle.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 9. Waiting for or getting on or off street car at Safety Zone.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Same—Not at safety zone.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 11. Playing in roadway.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 12. Working in roadway.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 13. Walking in roadway—if so, check two.		
<input type="checkbox"/> a. With traffic.		
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Against traffic.		
<input type="checkbox"/> c. Sidewalks available.		
<input type="checkbox"/> d. No. sidewalks available.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 14. Hitching on vehicle.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 15. Not in roadway (Explain under remarks)		
WHAT DRIVERS WERE DOING Vehicle (Check one—intent of each driver)		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Making right turn.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Making left turn.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Making U turn.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Going straight ahead.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Slowing down or stopping.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Overtaking.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Forward from parking space.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Backward from parking space.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 9. Other backing.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Stopped in traffic lane.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 11. Parked.		
Check if applicable		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Skidding.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Tire blew out.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Avoiding vehicle, object or pedestrian.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Emerging from alley or driveway.		
Vehicle or Pedestrian Ped. 1 2 3		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Exceeding speed limit.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Did not have right away.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. On wrong side of road.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Drove thru safety zone.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Passing standing street car.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Passing on hill.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Passing on curve.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Other improper passing.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 9. Failure to signal or improper signal.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Improper turn—wide right turn.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 11. Same—cut corner on left turn.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 12. Same—turned from wrong lane.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 13. Other improper turning (explain).		
<input type="checkbox"/> 14. Coasting—Car out of gear down grade.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 15. Disregarded STOP sign.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 16. Disregarded Warning sign.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 17. Disregarded signal (automatic).		
<input type="checkbox"/> 18. Disregarded police officer.		
Ped. 1 2 3		
<input type="checkbox"/> 19. Improper starting from parked position.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 20. Improper parking.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 21. Other improper action (explain below).		
<input type="checkbox"/> 22. No improper driving indicated.		
Explain other violations of pedestrian or driver:		

Show additional vehicles or injured persons together with as many more witnesses as possible in remarks or use another form

FIG. 105A

REPORT OF ACCIDENT (Front)

INDICATE ON THIS DIAGRAM WHAT HAPPENED



INSTRUCTIONS

(1) Use dashlines as guides to draw heavy lines which will show outline of roadway at place of accident. (2) Use solid line to show path of vehicle before accident: (3) Number each vehicle and show direction of travel by arrow: (4) Show pedestrians by (5) Railroad by ++++++ (6) Indicate distance and direction to identify landmarks. (7) Show distance to topographic features such as bridges, culverts, telephone poles and road signs with identifying numbers or names. (8) Show where vehicles were in roadway when accident occurred and where they finally came to rest.

1 2 3 Ped. (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Had not been drinking. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Had been drinking. If so: a. Obviously drunk. b. Ability impaired. c. Ability not impaired. d. Not known whether impaired.	CONDITION OF DRIVER AND PEDESTRIAN Explain condition and show TYPE, RESULTS AND WHO gave alcohol tests: 1 2 3 Ped. (check one or more) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Had physical defect (eyesight, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Other handicaps. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Sleepy, fatigued, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Apparently asleep. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Apparently normal.
--	--

TRAFFIC CONTROL (check one) 1. R. R. crossing gates 2. Officer or watchman 3. Automatic signal 4. Stop sign 5. Warning sign 6. No control present	WEATHER (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Clear. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Cloudy. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Raining. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Snowing. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Fog or mist. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Dust or smoke.	LIGHT (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Daylight. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Dusk. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Darkness with: a. Artificial lights. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. No artificial lights.	CONDITION OF VEHICLE 1 2 3 (check one or more) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Defective brakes. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Improper lights. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Defective steering gear. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other defects. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 5. No defects. Explain fully in remarks.	VISION OBSCURED BY (check were applicable) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Rain, snow, etc. on windshield. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Cracked windshield. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Dirty windshield, windows. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Windshield or windows not glass. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Building. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Trees, crops, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Embankment. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Signboards.
---	--	---	---	---

KIND OF LOCALITY Check one, indicating that 50% or more of the area alongside the street or road for 300 feet near the accident was: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Industrial district. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Business district. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Residential district. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. School district. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Open or other Describe in remarks	ROADWAY CHARACTER (Check Two) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Straight road. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Slight curve. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Sharp curve. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Winding road. <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Level road. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Hill crest. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Up grade. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Down grade.	TYPE AND CONDITION OF SURFACE (Check One) (Check Two) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Concrete. <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Dry. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Wet. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Brick. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Muddy. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Asphalt. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Snowy. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Icy. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Wood block. <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Loose material on surface. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Oil. Describe. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Holes, deep ruts, ditches, other. Explain. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Dirt. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. No defects. <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Other.	ROAD WIDTH AND LANES 1. What was street or highway width (the distance between property or right of way lines)? ft. 2. What was roadway width (the width of pavement or road surface for vehicular traffic)? ft. 3. Total number of traffic lanes Were lane marked? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No. 4. Were opposing traffic lanes divided? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No. If so, by what? Describe: Was road under construction or repair? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No.
--	---	--	--

DESCRIBE ACCIDENT. Also use this space for data on third vehicle, additional witnesses or injured persons and explanation of questions not fully answered by checking in the boxes provided.

REMARKS

*SIGNATURE.....

Name of person submitting report..... Street, City and State address..... Date of report.....

Operator..... Occupant..... Witness.....

FOR OFFICIAL INVESTIGATOR ONLY

SHOW ARRESTS, CHARGES AND DISPOSITION OF CASE/S..... WHAT WERE THE PRINCIPAL AND CONTRIBUTING CAUSES.....

DID YOU WITNESS THE ACCIDENT..... WERE PHOTO-GRAPHS TAKEN..... OTHER INFORMATION.....

WAS INVESTIGATION MADE AT SCENE OF ACCIDENT..... WHERE ELSE WAS INVESTIGATION MADE..... Time of investigation..... A.M. P.M. Date.....

*SIGNATURE.....

Investigator's Name..... Title..... Department..... Address..... Date of Report.....

badly shaken and bruised; and the driver had a broken arm. The passengers in the other cars involved in the accident, fortunately, had only minor injuries.

From nowhere, apparently, while the uninjured were trying to take care of the others, to assess the damage to the cars, and to place the blame, came the scream of a siren. Someone near had sent for the police department and an ambulance. The unconscious driver was hurried to a hospital, but the driver with the broken arm insisted on going to his own doctor.

"My son here can drive," he said. "I think my car will make it."

"Report to the traffic sergeant at the police station," the policeman told him, "as soon as you can. The rest of you had better do that, too."

The traffic on Massachusetts Avenue had been re-routed to leave that section clear; and, as soon as the wrecked car had been pushed to the curb, the other cars were able to proceed.

At the police station, the drivers filled out an accident report blank. (See Figs. 105A, 105B.)

While his father was busy at this, Tom was all eyes and ears. Besides the people involved in this accident, a steady stream of others were passing through the office. Some brought police tickets for over-parking and some for illegal parking. A few minor accidents were reported.

"I don't see how the traffic sergeants keep as good-natured as they do," he remarked to his father as they drove to a garage to have their car repaired.

"Most of the people who come to them don't agree with you," his father replied. "They come to the traffic office with a chip on their shoulders, and they take for granted that the sergeant is as angry as they are. It takes level-headed people for that position, and they see human nature at anything but its best. I bet that the man who caused this accident will tell the court when his case comes up that he was innocent."

"Really?" Tom exclaimed incredulously.

"Most people act on the idea that the one who complains first and loudest has the best chance of being believed," Mr. Wilson explained.

"Well, we complained first," Tom replied.

"But he may complain loudest."

"Why did we have to go to the police department?" Tom asked after they left the garage. "Why didn't the policeman who came to the accident take care of that?"

"It's a law that all accidents must be reported. The policeman who came to the accident didn't have the necessary blanks nor the time to attend to all that. He will make his report though. If we hadn't reported, we would have been liable to arrest, to loss of my drivers' license, and to a verdict for damages. We would have been less likely to secure damages from the driver at fault."

"What do you mean?"

"The driver at fault must pay for the damages done in the accident. If he is insured, his insurance company will pay the damages up to the amount specified in the policy. If the damages are not paid, his license will be taken away from him; and he will have to post a bond of \$11,000 before he can get a license to drive again."

"Whew!" Tom exclaimed. "That's hard."

"Not as hard as getting struck by an irresponsible driver," Mr. Wilson reminded him. "Were you hurt? I forgot to ask."

"No, but that was good luck."

"Is the traffic department always as busy as it was when we were there?" he asked after he had thought over the turn of events.

"I imagine it is. Of course, there aren't many accidents that involve so many people; but, in a city of this size, there are sure to be a good many accidents. One car in every twenty, statistics



FIG. 106

THE POLICE PREVENT ACCIDENTS

show, will be in accidents that will injure some person this year. The department is also concerned with speeders, people who violate other traffic laws, and those who violate parking laws."

"Do we have a traffic sergeant at home?" Tom asked. "I never heard of him."

"No," his father replied, "we do not need as large a police department as Indianapolis. Cities of various sizes have police regulations to suit their needs. In incorporated towns, the town marshal is chief of police, generally the whole police department. In addition, he is street commissioner and chief of the fire force. In fifth class cities, there is a separate chief of police and chief of the fire department. That is true in larger cities, too; but in cities larger than fifth class cities, the mayor appoints, not the chief of police, as in smaller cities, but a board of metropolitan police commissioners. There are three of these commissioners, and not more than two may belong to the same political party. Each serves three years, one being elected each year. In this way, there is less chance of political corruption in the police department. This board appoints the captain and all other policemen and detectives. Policemen may be dismissed only because of misconduct or inefficiency."

"Can the police arrest anyone they want to?"

"No," Mr. Wilson replied, "no one in our government can do that. The city marshals and the police are part of the executive department of our government. That is, they help to execute the laws, to see that they are obeyed. The city council, the county commissioners, the state legislature, and the national legislature make laws; but they cannot enforce any laws themselves. The various courts pass judgement on those brought before them for violating the laws, but they cannot enforce their own decisions. The actual work of the government in accordance with the laws is done by the executive department. The town marshals, the sheriffs, the trustees, the mayors, the governors, the president, the various officers and clerks who assist them in their work are busy in enforcing the laws and doing the work that the laws make necessary. The police are concerned chiefly with the enforcement of penalties against those who break the laws."

"I see," Tom replied. "How can a person become a policeman?"

"In the towns, the board of trustees appoints the marshal and his assistants. In cities of the fifth class, the mayor appoints the policemen. In larger cities, the police are chosen by the board

of metropolitan police commissioners. Often they have to take an examination to determine their physical and mental fitness."

"How do the police know to arrest people?"

"They patrol certain districts called *beats*. If they see anything going on that looks like a violation of law, they look into the matter and may arrest an offender. Their value as patrolmen, however, is chiefly to prevent crimes, as people are less likely to break into stores and houses, rob people on the streets, and so on when a policeman is near or is likely to be near.

"Anyone who sees any violation of the law going on may call the police department, and police will be sent to investigate it and arrest the violator. The police department has a detective department, which is very helpful in finding criminals."

"What is done with a criminal when he is caught?"

"If it is a minor offense, he may be turned loose upon his own recognizance, that is, upon his agreement to come to the city court the next day and have his case judged. In more important cases, he may be released until his trial by putting up bond. That means that he deposits a sum of money to guarantee that he will appear for trial or that someone else deposits the money or gives satisfactory evidence that he will pay the money if the accused person does not appear for trial. In case of a very serious violation of law by a dangerous criminal or where it seems quite sure that the accused will not appear for trial if released, he may be put in jail without bond."

NAME: _____

DATE: _____ TIME: _____ A-NO: _____

CAR: _____ AGE: _____ COL: _____ C-NO: _____

NAT: _____ SINGLE--MARRIED MALE--FEMALE

WHERE: _____

REMOVED TO: _____

SICK--INJURED--RESIDENCE: _____

OFFICERS: _____

DETAILS: _____

"Isn't the jail a county institution?" Tom inquired.

"Every county has a county jail but cities have jails too. They are connected with the police department. The cities could not send everyone arrested to the county seat. If a man is arrested for drunkenness, there would be no sense in taking him several miles to the county jail."

"So the police department is like the sheriff?"

"Exactly, only it has much more to do than the sheriff, because most crimes are committed where people are crowded together."

"Can't a policeman loaf on the job instead of going over his beat?"

"Well, of course, there might be some who would neglect their work; and it is too much to say that all policemen are conscientious; but, as a rule, they have to be a pretty high-grade people. They have to keep records of what they do (See Figs. 107, 108A, 108B), and they are not likely to falsify them. Of course, policemen, like business men, teachers, preachers, and farmers, do sometimes do wrong; and then they are punished. They may lose their positions; and, if they have violated a law, they may be punished just like anyone else."

Form 1a.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE
Lafayette, Indiana

C. No. 37-.....

C..... O..... SP.....

Date:..... Time:..... A. No.

Name of Complainant:.....

Res. Addr.:..... Ph.:.....

Bus. Addr.:..... Ph.:.....

INFORMATION GIVEN:

(Original has 4½ inches of space here)

Value \$. Report Rec. by:.....

Assigned to Officers:

For Preliminary Investigation: By.....

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION:

(Original has 6 inches space here)

Date:..... Time:

Signature:..... Rank:.....

Signature:..... Rank:.....

Date of Trial:..... Judge:

Disposition:.....

Photo No..... F.P.C.....

FIG. 108B

POLICE REPORT (Back)

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. How many kinds of work can you find that the police department does?
2. Does a policeman need to be a big man?
3. Does he need to be a good fighter?
4. Does he need to be educated?
5. Does he need to have good control of his temper?
6. Do the police make the laws?
7. Should their evidence be sufficient proof to convict a man?
8. How would you feel if you arrested a man who had committed an offense and the witnesses would not testify against him?
9. How would you feel if you knew that some evil was going on in the city and that the evil-doers were protected by some influential man?
10. Is it a good thing to have policemen under civil service?

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

During the summer, Tom and Harry worked in the hardware store. Just as he reached home one hot day in June, Tom heard the sound of a siren; and, like any other boy, forgot his dinner in his interest in the fire wagon which he saw speeding toward him. He followed it to the next square, where an excited crowd were already carrying furniture out of a house.

When the firemen stopped at the house, they at once took charge. The fire chief hurried into the house to discover the condition of the fire. He found that Mrs. Jamison had left her iron on the ironing board while she answered the telephone and that the blaze had so far done little more than burn the ironing board. Hastily drawing water from the kitchen faucet, he threw it on the fire. Then, opening the windows and the doors to the porch and closing the dining room, he soon had the kitchen clear of smoke.

The excitement over, Tom hurried home to dinner, eager to tell his mother the news.

"Why didn't Mrs. Jamison put the fire out?" he wondered.

"When she went into the kitchen and saw the blaze, she probably was so frightened that she didn't think of anything but screaming. I might have done the same thing."

"But why didn't the men put out the fire instead of carrying the furniture out?" he persisted.

"People who haven't had experience with fires don't know what to do. It's just like the ordinary person when someone faints. He wants to do something, but he doesn't know what to do. So he busies himself with something without knowing whether it is worth the effort or not. The men probably thought that they were doing the wisest thing."

"Will Mrs. Jamison have to pay the fire department?"

"No," Mrs. Wilson smiled, "that's some more of our government. But here's your pa, and he can tell you all about it. I declare, it seems as if every time anything happens, we run into the government some way."

"Of course," Mr. Wilson laughed. "What do you expect in a country where we live with our government all the time?"



FIG. 109

SHELBYVILLE FIRE STATION

Always alert, always ready, the fire departments of our city give us security unknown two hundred years ago.

"I was just asking ma if Mrs. Jamison would have to pay the firemen for putting out the fire in her house," Tom said.

"Was it serious?" Mr. Wilson asked. "Maybe I'd better run down and see if I can help."

"No, only her ironing board burnt; and her kitchen is all smoked up," Mrs. Wilson replied.

"No," Mr. Wilson said returning to Tom's question, "we don't pay the firemen when we have a fire. We pay them from the tax money. They are a part of our government."

"Do we elect them?"

"No, the mayor appoints the chief; and he appoints his assistants."

"Is that the same in all cities?"

"In all Indiana cities, anyway."

"Don't firemen and policemen sometimes get hurt?" Tom inquired.

"Yes, indeed."

"I think we ought to take care of them," Tom asserted with conviction. "Why, they save our homes and protect us. Do they get paid well?"

"There are plenty of better-paying jobs," his father replied. "We do have pension systems for the firemen and policemen, though. If they are fifty years old and have served twenty-five years, they are eligible for full pension. They may receive part of the full pension if they leave the service after twenty years. There are provisions for dependents and for injuries.

"The boards are composed of the mayor; the chief of the service; and four members of the force, who are elected for four years. Every year, the boards turn in their estimates of the money needed for these pensions. (See Figs. 110 A-D.) This is included in the city budget and is included in the estimate of taxes that will be needed for the year."

"I'm glad of that," Tom said with relief. "It doesn't seem right to just turn them off when they are unable to work any longer."

Prescribed by State Board of Accounts

City Budget Form No. 8
Sheet 1**BOARD OF TRUSTEES' FIREMEN'S PENSION FUND****Detailed Schedules of Firemen Retired; To be Retired; And Dependents**

TO THE CITY CONTROLLER:

In conformity with the provision of Section 13, of Chapter 31, Acts 1937, the undersigned respectfully submits the following statement in detail of payments to be made under Part I of the estimated expenditures for the ensuing year:

SCHEDULE No. 1**List of Firemen Retired**

No.	Name	Age	Date Retired	Amount Entitled To	
				Monthly	Annually

(10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch unruled space here on original form)

(If more space is needed, supplemental continuation sheets may be prepared, and properly paged)

FIG. 110A

Prescribed by State Board of Accounts

City Budget Form No. 8
Sheet 2**SCHEDULE No. 2****List of Firemen Eligible to and Expecting to Retire During Ensuing Year**

No.	Name	Age	Date Retired	Amount Entitled To	
				Monthly	Annually

(12 inch unruled space here on original form)

(If more space is needed, supplemental continuation sheets may be prepared, and properly paged)

FIG. 110B

Prescribed by State Board of Accounts

City Budget Form No. 8
Sheet 3**SCHEDULE No. 3****List of Dependents**

No.	Name	Age	Became Dependent	Will Cease to Be Dependent	Amount Entitled To	
					Monthly	Annually

(12 inch unruled space here on original form)

(If more space is needed, supplemental continuation sheets may be prepared, and properly paged)

FIG. 110C

Prescribed by State Board of Accounts

City Budget Form No. 1
Sheet 1

We, the undersigned, Board of Trustees of the Firemen's Pension Fund of the City of.....
Indiana, hereby certify, that the above is a full, true, and complete list of retired Firemen; of Firemen eligible to
and expect to retire during the ensuing year; and of dependents eligible to benefits; and that said lists are true
and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Board of Trustees:.....

.....	President of Board
.....	Member
.....	Member
.....	Member
.....	Member
.....	Member

Dated..... 19.....

Attest:
Secretary

(To be attached and accompany Schedules No. 1, 2 and 3)

FIG. 110D

(9 inch blank space here on original form)

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

- 1. If you live in a city, where is your nearest fire department? Your nearest fire alarm box?
- 2. If you live in the country, find a fire department when you go to your county seat. Find a fire alarm box.
- 3. Is it a good joke to turn in a false alarm?
- 4. Why should the city support the fire department?
- 5. Why isn't a fire department needed in the country?
- 6. Why should firemen and policemen have pensions?

Prescribed by State Board of Accounts

City Budget Form No. 7-A

Board of Trustees Firemen's Pension Fund Estimate of Balance Jan. 1, 19.....

	Items	Total Estimate
1	Balance on Hand August 1, 19..... (present year)	-----
2	Receipts August 1 to December 31 of present year:	
	(a) Firemen's Assessments	-----
	(b) Maturity, or Sale, of Securities	-----
	(c) Interest on Securities and Investments	-----
	(d) Gifts and Donations	-----
	(e) Taxes (December Settlement)	-----
	(f) Other Receipts	-----
	Total	-----
3	Total Balance and Receipts	-----
4	Disbursements August 1 to December 31 of present year:	
	(a) Pensions to Retired Firemen	-----
	(b) Pensions to Dependents of Deceased Firemen	-----
	(c) Pensions to Firemen becoming eligible August 1 to December 31st	-----
	(d) Death Benefits	-----
	(e) Administration and Other Expenses	-----
	Total	-----
5	Estimated Balance on January 1 of ensuing year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	-----

(Note: This estimate must accompany and be filed with the Budget Estimate to support line 1 of the Estimate of Receipts for the ensuing year).

FIG. 110E

The savings and security given by the fire department make taxes for such purposes as this seem small.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY DEPARTMENTS

One day, Tom came into the store much excited.

"Pa," he exclaimed, "they're surveying down the street a little way. Is Mr. Farnham doing that?"

"Yes," his father replied. "Our city is too small to have a civil engineer; so we get the county surveyor to do our work for us."

"Do the larger cities have surveyors of their own?" Tom inquired.

"Yes, but he is called the city civil engineer. He does the engineering work for streets, bridges, sewers, and other things requiring a surveyor. Cities of the first, second, and third class have civil engineers."

"Is he elected?" Tom inquired.

"In cities, the mayor is the head of the executive department of the government; and he appoints the people who attend to the various branches of the work of operating the city. He appoints the city attorney, who advises the members of the city government in regard to legal matters and who acts in other ways as the lawyer for the city. He appoints the chief of police in small cities and the board of metropolitan police commissioners in the larger cities. He appoints the chief of the fire department; the head of the city light plant and of the city water works, when there are these organizations; the head of the park board; and, if the city undertakes any other enterprises, he appoints the heads of these. He may appoint the employees in these organizations, but he usually leaves that to the man whom he has appointed to manage them. So he also appoints the civil engineer.

"The board of public safety, which governs the fire and police departments, is united with the board of works, which operates the lights and water, in cities of the fifth class. This combined board is composed of the mayor, the city attorney, and one member of the common council appointed by the mayor. The latter receives \$50 extra for this extra duty. Since the mayor appoints the other members, there is more likely to be harmony between them than if they were elected independently. In larger cities, however, the board of safety is a separate organization. In these cities, the board is composed of the mayor, the city attorney and the city civil engineer."



FIG. 111 GLENN MILLER PARK, RICHMOND

"Is the mayor the only elected officer in the executive departments?"

"No. The president of the board of trustees in the incorporated towns is elected by the trustees from their own number, but a clerk and treasurer are elected by the people for two-year terms. The clerk keeps the records of the town meetings and all official papers. He may issue any licenses demanded by the trustees, administers oaths, acknowledge papers which are required by law to have a legal acknowledgment, keeps the town seal. When there is a tie in the vote of the trustees, he casts the deciding vote.

"The treasurer, of course, keeps all moneys belonging to the city. He keeps a record of the fund to which all receipts belong and pays out money upon order of the trustees. His records must show the source of all money received and the person to whom it was paid and the reason for its payment. He must make a monthly report to the trustees.

"In fifth and fourth class cities, the clerk also acts as treasurer. If a third class city desires, it may have a clerk-treasurer. His duties are the same, practically, as those of the clerk and treasurer in incorporated towns. Of course, he has much more work to do. In third class cities, which are county seats, the county treasurer acts as city treasurer also; and the clerk attends only to such matters as the clerk of the incorporated town would do.

"In second and first class cities, the clerk is a separate official. The county treasurer serves as city treasurer in second-class cities, but a city treasurer is elected for first-class cities."

Prescribed by State Board of Accounts

City Budget Form No. 1-A

WORK SHEET FOR PREPARING ESTIMATE

Office, Board or Department			Classification		No.		Title	
Past and Current Years Expenditures								
Here show expenditures past three years and Appropriation for current year								
19.....		19.....		19.....		19.....		
\$.....		\$.....		\$.....		\$.....		
19.... Appropriations	19.... Appropriations	19.... Appropriations	Expenditures to July 31, 19.... Current Year	Obligations Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 19....	Request for 19....	Council Allowance for 19....		

Quantity	Unit	DETAIL OF ESTIMATE FOR ENSUING YEAR	Salaries	Estimated Costs
(14 writing lines like this on original form)				
Total Request				

Remarks:

FIG. 112

"Are the expenses of the cities taken care of in the same way as those of the township and counties?" Tom inquired.

"Yes, practically. Each officer of the city government is given a work sheet (See Fig. 112) to help him prepare the estimate for his share of the city budget. Then he makes out his budget estimate (See Fig. 113) and submits it to the city clerk. The treasurer then, from the information supplied by the various officers, makes out an estimate of the miscellaneous revenue to be expected from their offices and submits it to the city clerk.

"The clerk then combines these estimates (See Figs. 114A, 114B) and publishes them in two newspapers of different political opinion. In this notice, he also tells the taxpayers when and where the city council will consider these estimates. This enables the taxpayers to be present to help the council in deciding upon the budget. After the council has acted upon this budget, the

ESTIMATE

Office, Board or Department

TO THE CITY.....19.....
Controller, Clerk, or Clerk-Treas.

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 150 of the Acts of 1935, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto the undersigned respectfully submits the following estimate of the necessary expenses of.....
Office, Board or Department
for the calendar year ending December 31, 19.....

Office, Board or Department						Items	Total Estimate
SERVICES PERSONAL							
11 Salaries and Wages, Regular							
111	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
112	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
113	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
114	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
12 Salaries and Wages, Temporary							
121	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
122	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
123	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
124	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
13 Other Compensation							
131	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
132	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
133	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
Total	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
SERVICES CONTRACTUAL							
21 Communication and Transportation							
211	Freight, Express and Drayage	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
212	Postage	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
213	Street Car Tickets	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
214	Telephone and Telegraph	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
215	Transportation Allowances	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
216	Traveling Expenses	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
22 Heat, Light, Power and Water							
221	Electric Current	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
222	Gas	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
223	Heat	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
224	Water	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
23 Instruction							
24 Printing and Advertising							
241	Advertising and Publication Notices	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
242	Printing, Other Than Office Supplies	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
243	Photographing and Blue Printing	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
25 Repairs							
251	Repairs of Buildings and Structures	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
252	Repairs of Equipment	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
26 Services, Other Contractual							
261	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
262	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----
263	-----	.	.	.	.	-----	-----

FIG. 113

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF TAX LEVIES

In the matter of determining the Tax Rates for

Certain Purposes by.....Indiana, }

Before the Common Council

Notice is hereby given the taxpayers of.....County, Indiana, that the proper legal

officers of said municipality, at their regular meeting place, on the.....day of.....193.....
will consider the following budget:**BUDGET CLASSIFICATION FOR CITIES
GENERAL FUND****MAYOR'S OFFICE**

Personal Service

Contractual Service

Supplies

Material

Current Charges

Properties

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

Personal Service

Contractual Service

Supplies

Material

Current Charges

Current Obligations

Properties

Debt Payment

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

Personal Service

Contractual Service

Supplies

Material

Current Charges

Current Obligations

Properties

CITY CLERK-TREASURER'S OFFICE

Personal Service

Contractual Service

Supplies

Material

Current Charges

Properties

CITY JUDGE'S OFFICE

Personal Service

Contractual Service

Supplies

Material

Current Charges

Properties

COMMON COUNCIL

Personal Service

Contractual Service

Supplies

Material

Current Charges

Properties

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Personal Service

Contractual Service

Supplies

Material

Current Charges

Properties

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SAFETY

Personal Service

Contractual Service

Supplies

Material

Current Charges

Properties

DEPARTMENT OF

Personal Service

Contractual Service

Supplies

Material

Current Charges

Properties

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS

Personal Service

Contractual Service

Supplies

Material

Current Charges

Current Obligations

Properties

Debt Payment

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION

Personal Service

Contractual Service

Supplies

Material

Current Charges

Current Obligations

Properties	Material
Debt Payment	Current Charges
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND CHARITIES	
Personal Service	Current Obligations
Contractual Service	Properties
Supplies	Debt Payment
	Total General Fund

Complete detail of budget estimate may be seen in office of City Clerk or Controller.
 (Above form to be repeated for each fund for which a tax is to be levied.)
 (If any of the above departments are financed by a tax levy same should be set up separately and not carried in general fund.)

ESTIMATE OF CIVIL CITY FUNDS TO BE RAISED

FUNDS REQUIRED FOR EXPENSES TO DECEMBER 31st OF INCOMING YEAR:	Corporation Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund
1. Total Budget Estimate for incoming year	\$-----	\$-----	\$-----	\$-----	\$-----
2. Necessary expenditures to be made from ap- propriations unexpended July 31st of present year	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3. Additional appropriations necessary to be made August 1st to December 31st of present year	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4. Outstanding temporary loans to be paid be- fore Dec. 31st of present year—not included in lines 2 or 3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5. Total Funds Required(Add lines 1, 2, 3 and 4)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
FUNDS ON HAND AND TO BE RECEIVED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN PROPOSED TAX LEVY:					
6. Actual Balance, July 31st of present year	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
7. Taxes to be collected, present year (Decem- ber settlement)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
8. Miscellaneous Revenue to be received Aug. 1st of present year to Dec. 31st of incoming year (Schedule on file in office of City Con- troller):	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
a. Special Taxes (see Schedule)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
b. Fees and all other revenue (see Schedule)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
9. Total Funds (Add lines 6, 7, 8a and 8b)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10. NET AMOUNT TO BE RAISED FOR EX- PENSES TO DEC. 31st OF INCOMING YEAR (deduct line 9 from line 5)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
11. Operating Balance (not in excess of expense Jan. 1st to June 30, less Misc. Revenue for same period)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
12. AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAX LEVY (Add lines 10 and 11)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

PROPOSED LEVIES

Net Taxable Property			
Number of Taxable Polls			
Name of Fund	Levy on Polls	Levy on Property	Amount to be raised
General	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	-----	-----	-----

Comparative Statement of Taxes Collected and to be Collected

(Tabulate below amount to be collected in current year and amounts collected in each of the previous three years.)

Name of Fund	Collected 19-----	Collected 19-----	Collected 19-----	To Be Collected 19-----
General	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	-----	-----	-----	-----

Taxpayers appearing shall have a right to be heard thereon. After the tax levies have been determined, and presented to the County Auditor not later than two days prior to the second Monday in September, and the levy fixed by the County Tax Adjustment Board, or on their failure so to do, by the County Auditor, ten or more taxpayers feeling themselves aggrieved by such levies, may appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners for further and final hearing thereon, by filing of petition with the County Auditor not later than October 15, and the State Board will fix a date for hearing in this County.

by certify as follows:	
That it is in proper form.	
That it is duly authenticated as required by law.	
That it is based upon	{ contract statutory authority
That it is apparently	{ correct incorrect
	Auditor.

I certify that the within bill is true and correct; that the supplies and materials therein enumerated and for which charge is made were ordered by me and were necessary to the public business; that each and every item has been delivered to me at prices mentioned, and was in accordance with contract, except

19

FIG. 115B

"If an officer wishes to buy something, he must make out a purchase order. Then the people who have bills against the city file claims (See Figs. 115A, 115B) with the city clerk. When they are approved, they are paid by the treasurer.

"So, you see, there is a check on every penny received and spent by the city. If the citizens care enough about it, they can see where the money comes from and where it goes. Some cities have taxpayers' associations which investigate these. If these are interested in the real welfare of the city and not merely in keeping taxes low, they are very valuable to their cities.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Why is there need of so many departments in a city?
2. Does the size of the city affect the number of departments needed? Why?
3. Why is it right for everyone to pay taxes to support these departments?
4. If you live in the country, what pleasures can you have that would be impossible without these departments if you lived in the city?
5. Why should the mayor be allowed to choose the heads of the departments?
6. What would the advantages and disadvantages of electing these heads be?
7. How does the fact that these people are appointed give politicians a hold on our city governments?
8. In what class of cities does your county seat belong?
9. Are there any other cities or towns in your county? What is their classification?

THE HEALTH OFFICER

"Ma," Tom said as he came in from school one evening, "I noticed some cards up on several houses as I came home. They said SMALLPOX; so I didn't go close to see what else they said."

"I'm glad you didn't," his mother replied. "I saw in the paper that there were several cases of smallpox in town."

"Yes," Mr. Wilson added, coming in as she spoke, "and there is likelihood that the schools will be closed for the rest of the week."

"Who has charge of that?" Tom asked. "The superintendent?"

"No, the city health officer attends to that."

"What good will it do to close the schools for two days?" Tom inquired.

"That will give time for every student to be vaccinated if he hasn't been vaccinated recently. When school opens Monday, everyone will have to bring a certificate to show that he has been vaccinated within the last five years. Then there won't be much danger that the disease will be spread."

"Is the city health officer elected?" Tom inquired.

"No," his father answered. "He is appointed by the mayor."

"What does he do?"

"Well, his work is mainly keeping a record of the health conditions in the city. Every Saturday night, all doctors in the city must report all cases of communicable diseases to the health officer. The health officer puts up cards on houses warning people from entering or leaving it without a permit from the health officer. This is a quarantine and lasts until the health officer decides that danger of contagion is past. The health officer must make weekly reports of communicable diseases to the state board of health.

"If anyone dies in the city, the death must be reported to him by a physician; and a burial permit must be secured from the health officer before an undertaker will care for the body or burial is made. (See Figs. 117A, 117B, 118.) If the death requires the attention of the coroner, he must send the certificate of death to the health officer. The health officer must send the state board of health regular reports of deaths, including the causes of death."



FIG. 116

"Why is that necessary?" Tom asked.

"It is often necessary to be sure of the death of a person," his father replied. "The settlement of estates, the collection of life insurance, inheritance taxes, etc., depend upon the knowledge that the person concerned has died. If no certificate were required, there would be many opportunities for fraud. If a person disappears and is not heard of for seven years, interested persons may appeal to the county judge; and, if circumstances seem to justify it, he may declare the person legally dead. Then the man's wife may marry again, the estate may be settled, life insurance can be collected, etc. If the person returns, embarrassment may follow; but his absence and failure to correspond with those whom he has left have put him in the wrong."

"Then I'll write home occasionally," Tom remarked.

"That will be a good idea, son," his father smiled. "Births must also be reported to the health officer. (See Figs. 119A, 119B.) This is important in establishing the age at which a child may leave school or go to work. It may be necessary to determine

Form V. S. 2

WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD

N. B.—Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, that it may be properly classified. The "Special Information" for persons dying away from home should be given in every instance.

PLACE OF DEATH MEANS WHERE PERSON ACTUALLY DIED, NOT WHERE LIVED.

PLACE OF DEATH			CERTIFICATE OF DEATH STATE OF INDIANA		Local No. _____
DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS			Registered No. _____		
County _____					
Township of _____					
Town _____					
or City _____ No. _____			St. _____		
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number)					
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds.			How long in U. S. if of foreign birth? _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds.		
FULL NAME _____					
Residence: No. _____			St. _____		
(Usual place of abode)			(If non-resident give city or town and State)		
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		
SEX _____	COLOR OR RACE _____	Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (write the word) _____	DATE OF DEATH _____ 19____		
			(Month) _____ (Day) _____ (Year) _____		
NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE (of deceased) _____			I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from _____ 19____ to _____ 19____		
DATE OF BIRTH (of deceased) _____			and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at _____		
AGE _____			The principal cause of death and related causes of importance were as follows: _____		
If LESS than 1 day, _____ hrs. or _____ min.					
OCCUPATION _____			Duration _____		
Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. _____					
Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, saw mill, bank, etc. _____					
Date deceased last worked at this occupation _____			Total time (years) spent _____		
BIRTHPLACE (State or country) _____			Other contributory causes of importance: _____		
NAME _____			Name of operation _____ Date of _____		
BIRTHPLACE (State or country) _____			What test confirmed diagnosis? _____ Was there an autopsy? _____		
MAIDEN NAME _____			If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following: _____		
BIRTHPLACE (State or country) _____			Accident, suicide, or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____ 19____		
INFORMANT _____			Where did injury occur? _____ (Specify city or town, county and State)		
(Address) _____			Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place _____		
PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL _____			Manner of injury _____		
Date _____ 19____			Nature of injury _____		
UNDERTAKER _____			Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? _____		
ADDRESS _____			(Signed) _____, M. _____		
WAS THE BODY EMBALMED? _____			_____ 19____ (Address) _____		
EMBALMER'S LICENSE No. _____					
Filed _____ 19____			Health Officer or Deputy _____		

FIG. 117A

DEATH CERTIFICATE (Front)

his right to inherit property and to determine his citizenship. The health officer must report all the births in his territory on the fourth of each month.

"Just before an election, the health officer must report to the county clerk the death of all persons who were eligible to vote in his county. As you can see, this helps to keep the registration books cleared of names which are no longer needed and helps to prevent anyone from voting illegally under this name.

"The health officer must keep a record of all marriages. This is very important, because proof of marriage may be needed on many occasions. He must send a report of all marriages in his city to the Census Department of the United States Government every ninety days."

REVISED UNITED STATES STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.

Approved by U. S. Census and American Public Health Association.)

IMPORTANT

The reports of deaths shall be made immediately and a certificate of death shall be filed and a burial or removal permit issued prior to any disposition of the body. When a death occurs within the corporate limits of cities and towns, the certificate must be filed with the city or town health officer. Deaths occurring outside of cities and towns, the certificate may be filed with the health officer nearest to the place where the death occurs, and said health officer if the certificate of death be properly made out shall issue a burial permit, which permit shall be valid in all parts of the State. Upon the reporting of any death occurring outside of cities and incorporated towns, to the nearest health officer other than the county health commissioner of the county wherein said death occurs, said certificate of death shall be sent immediately for record, by said health officer to the county health commissioner of the county wherein the death occurs. It shall be unlawful for any undertaker, sexton or other persons to bury, cremate or otherwise dispose of any human body until he has received a permit to do so from a health officer, and no such permit shall be issued by any health officer or deputy until there has been delivered to him a certificate of death written in unfading ink (or indelible pencil) and completely and accurately filled out by the proper person. In the event of any burial or other disposal of a dead human body without a permit, the offending person, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, and if the remains are buried, the coroner of the county in which the illegal burial or other disposal occurs shall disinter or otherwise secure the remains, hold an inquest and within three days thereafter make a return of his findings upon official blanks to the health officer having jurisdiction. It is unlawful for any physician or householder to knowingly make a false report or furnish false information, for the purpose of an incorrect certificate or report. All hospitals, institutions, etc., shall make and keep on file a record of all personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates of each institution.

STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH.—Name, first, the **DISEASE CAUSING DEATH** (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: Cerebrospinal fever (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); Phthiria (avoid use of "Croup"); Typhoid fever never report "Typhoid pneumonia"; Lobar pneumonia; Broncho-pneumonia ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite); Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritonaeum, etc.; Carcinoma Sarcoma, etc., of _____ (name origin; "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant neoplasms); Measles; Whooping cough; Chronic valvular heart disease; Chronic interstitial nephritis, etc. The contributory (secondary or intercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: Measles (disease causing death), 29 ds.; Bronchopneumonia (secondary), 10ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as "Asthenia," "Anaemia," "Merely symptomatic," "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Haemorrhage," "Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uraemia," "Weakness," etc., when definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "PUERPERAL septicaemia," "PUERPERAL peritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For **FORCEFUL DEATHS** state **MEANS OF INJURY** and qualify as **ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, OR HOMICIDAL**, or as **probably** such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: Accidental drowning; Struck by railway train—accident; Revolver wound head—homicide; Poisoned by carbolic acid—probably suicide. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (e. g., sepsis, tetanus) may be stated under the head of "Contributory." Recommendations on statement of cause of death approved by Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association.)

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR FURTHER STATEMENTS

FIG. 117B

DEATH CERTIFICATE (Back)

"Does he do anything to help people stay healthy?" Tom inquired.

"Yes," his father replied. "He examines the city water daily to see that it is fit to drink. Persons working in dairies, bakeries, and butcher shops must be examined at intervals by a physician to see that they have no communicable disease. One copy of the doctor's certificate is given the applicant, one to the health officer, one to the employer, and one is retained by the doctor. This certificate is good for one year but is canceled if the employee con-

STATE OF INDIANA—DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

No.....

PERMIT FOR BURIAL

County Township City or Town.....

Date of Death.....19.....

Decedent's full name.....Age.....

Cause of death.....

Medical attendant.....

Place of death.....

Proposed date of burial.....19.....

Proposed place of burial.....

UndertakerAddress.....

A Certificate of Death having been filed in my office in accordance with law, I hereby authorize the removal and burial of the body of said deceased person as stated above. In the case of death from a dangerous communicable disease, the burial must be conducted according to the rules of the State Board of Health.

Name of Health Officer or Deputy

Dated.....19.....

Address

(Holder should preserve this Permit)

8

FIG. 118

Form V. S. 1

PLACE OF BIRTH

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

STATE OF INDIANA
DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

Local No.....

Registered No.....

1. County of

Township of

Town of

City of

(If birth occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)

(No.) 8

2. FULL NAME OF CHILD.....

If child is not yet named, make supplemental report.

(Please Print Child's Name)

3. Sex	If plural births	4. Twin, triplet, or other	6. Premature	7. Legitimate?	Date of Birth
		5. Number in order of birth	Full term		(Month) (Day) 19..

9. Full name	FATHER	18. Full maiden name	MOTHER
--------------	--------	----------------------	--------

10. Postoffice Address	19. Postoffice Address
------------------------	------------------------

11. Color or Race	12. Age at last Birthday (Years)	20. Color or Race	21. Age at last Birthday (Years)
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13. Birthplace (State or country)	22. Birthplace (State or country)
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

14. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc.	23. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as housekeeper, typist, nurse, clerk, etc.
15. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, sawmill, bank, etc.	24. Industry or business in which work was done, as own home, lawyer's office, silk mill, etc.
17. Total time (years) spent in this work	25. Were precautions taken against ophthalmia neonatorum?

26. Number of children born to this mother, including present birth	Number of children, of this mother, now living, including present birth	(b) Born alive, but now dead
---	---	------------------------------

27. If stillborn, period of gestation (months or weeks)	28. Cause of stillbirth	Before labor	During labor
---	-------------------------	--------------	--------------

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE

I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, who was at on the date above stated. (Born alive or stillborn)

(When there was no attending physician or midwife, then the father, householder, etc., should make this return.) (Signature)

Filed.....19..... (Attending physician, midwife, householder*)

HEALTH OFFICER

Address

FIG. 119A

WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD
N. B.—In case of more than one child at a birth, a SEPARATE RETURN must be made for each, and the number of each, in order of birth, stated.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

BIRTH RETURN

(Approved March 4, 1911)

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That whenever a child is born, the physician, midwife or any other person who is present and engaged as professional attendant, shall report said birth on a blank supplied by the State Board of Health to the health officer having jurisdiction, within thirty-six hours after such birth occurs. Said birth certificate in addition to other data ordered by the State Board of Health shall have upon it this question: Were precautions taken against ophthalmia neonatorum? And it shall be a violation of this act for any physician or midwife in professional attendance at a birth to fail to report same as herein commanded or to omit answering the said question: Were precautions taken against ophthalmia neonatorum? All bills or charges for professional services rendered at a birth shall be unlawful if report is not made as herein commanded."

PENALTY

Sec. 5. Any violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

DUTY OF PHYSICIANS AND MIDWIVES ATTENDING BIRTHS

The attending physician or midwife is required, under penalty provided by law, to file a properly made out certificate of birth with the health officer having jurisdiction within 36 hours after birth. The local health officer is obliged, under penalty, to report violations of this requirement. Certificates made out with lead pencil will not be accepted. PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY AND TAKE PAINS TO MAKE CORRECT STATEMENT OF THE FACTS REQUIRED BY LAW, AS THE RECORD MAY BECOME OF GREAT LEGAL AND PERSONAL IMPORTANCE.

STILLBORN CHILDREN, or those dead at birth, shall be registered as births, and also as deaths, and a certificate of birth shall be filed with the health officer having jurisdiction, said certificate to contain, in place of the "full name of child," the word "stillbirth."

PREMATURE BIRTHS of seven months' gestation or over shall be registered.

PLACE OF BIRTH—Always give the county, township, town or city. If in a city, the street, house number and ward. If in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given instead of street and house number. The exact place of birth is important.

FULL NAME OF CHILD—This is necessary for identification. If the child dies without a name before the certificate is filed, enter the words "died unnamed." If the living child has not been named at the date of filing the certificate of birth, the space for "full name of child" is to be left blank to be filled out subsequently from a supplemental report.

SEX OF CHILD—Male or female.

PLURAL BIRTHS—If one of twins, triplets or other plural birth, the fact must be stated. In all such cases a separate certificate is required for each child and its number in order of delivery at birth must be stated.

LEGITIMACY—This question must be answered by writing "yes" or "no."

DATE OF BIRTH—Give the month, day, and year, as called for. In addition the certificate of physician or midwife will show the exact time of day.

INFORMATION CONCERNING FATHER OF CHILD—The full name, place of residence, color, age and occupation of the father are equally essential. The exact place of birth should be stated if known. Only state or country are essential for statistical purposes, but for establishing the identity of the father and the relationship of the individual to others through him, the most exact information will best serve this purpose.

INFORMATION CONCERNING MOTHER OF CHILD—The same details are required concerning the mother as the father, except that her full maiden name should be given instead of her name by marriage. In addition to these facts two items are included for statistical purposes. First, number of child of this mother, and second, number of children of this mother now living. These items are independent of the existing marriage and should include all children by a former husband. The first will indicate the total number of children born by the mother, up to and including the one to whom the certificate relates. The second will specify how many out of that number were living at the time the reported birth occurred.

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE—The fact of attendance and exact time of birth must be certified by the signature of the physician or midwife and his or her address stated. If there was no physician or midwife in attendance then the father of the child or householder shall sign the certificate and shall draw a line through the words "I hereby certify I attended the birth of this child" and shall write in lieu thereof the words "no physician or midwife," filling out the remainder of the certificate in regard to the year, month, day and hour of birth and signing the certificate as father, householder, with his address.

DUTIES OF HEALTH OFFICERS AND DEPUTIES

1. Appoint a deputy to act only in the illness, absence or other disqualification of the health officer and deputies.

2. Examine each Certificate of Birth when filed by the physician, midwife or other person and see that all of the items required by law are properly filled out. If absolutely impossible to ascertain any fact, the space should be filled by the word "Unknown." DO NOT ACCEPT A CERTIFICATE UNLESS MADE OUT IN INK OR INDELIBLE PENCIL, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. A stillbirth shall be registered both as a birth and as a death.

3. Immediately record the certificate in the local register, numbering it in order beginning with "No. 1" for the first birth that occurs in each year. ENTER THE SAME NUMBER ON THE CERTIFICATE, WITH DATE OF FILING IN YOUR OFFICE AND YOUR OFFICIAL SIGNATURE.

4. If Christian name is not stated in original return, issue a "Supplemental Report" blank to the reporter, and record when returned.

5. Send in to State Board of Health all Certificates of Birth in your possession, when making your report of deaths on the FOURTH (4th) day of the month, except only those belonging to the month just begun.

**INDIANA
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR FOOD HANDLERS**

To be filled out in ink only.

I hereby certify that I have this date _____
examined _____
living in _____ and find _____
(P. O. Address) (Him or Her)
to be { 1. Free from communicable disease _____
(Yes or no) (If no, name disease)
2. Disease carrier _____
(Yes or no) (If yes, name disease)

_____ M. D.

_____ P. O. Address

The diseases to be included in the above certificate are gonorrhea, syphilis, tuberculosis, typhoid, measles, and any other infectious or contagious disease.

NOTICE TO MEDICAL EXAMINER

Fill out four (4) cards, give one to applicant, send one to Local Health Officer, send one to employer and retain one.

Name of Employer _____ Business _____

(Over)

_____ Employer's Address

FIG. 120

tracts a communicable disease. Of course, since such cases must be reported to the health officer; he must check these certificates weekly. (See Fig. 120.)

"Besides, if he thinks that persons who are unable to pay for it need to be immunized against diphtheria or smallpox, he may order him to be treated free of charge. This work is done in co-operation with the medical society of the county, all of whom are deputy health officers. The request for such treatment is made by the parent or guardian of the child. If it is approved by the health officer, he supplies the doctor with a blank so that he can secure the toxin or vaccine at the township's expense.

"The health officer is most concerned with preventive medicine. Anything that can be done to reduce or prevent sickness is his duty."

"Is there anyone to look after the health of the people who do not live in cities?" Tom asked. "It seems to me that they need help too."

"Yes," his father answered, "the county commissioners appoint a county health officer, who performs about the same duties in the districts outside the cities as the city health officer does in the city. Both the county and city health officers, of course, must



FIG. 121

A POCK-MARKED MAN

Formerly, very many people were disfigured by smallpox. This disease could be banished from our country.

be doctors; and both must be approved by the state board of health before they can take their office. They are appointed for four years and may have whatever assistants are necessary. January 1, 1938, county health officers took over the duties of the health officers of 353 Indiana towns."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Who is your city or county health officer?
2. Has he visited your school this year?
3. Has your home ever been quarantined? Why?
4. Two generations ago, it was very common to see people with faces all marred by smallpox. Why is this so rare now?
5. Can the spread of diseases be prevented?
6. Will the spread of diseases be more or less common if each person is allowed to do as he pleases?
7. Why should an inquest be held whenever a person dies without having had medical attention?
8. Why should a report from the attending physician be required for the death of each patient whom he has been attending?
9. Why should funeral directors be licensed and be required to have a permit from the health officer before burying a body?
10. Why is it important for the health officers to know about the number of cases of communicable diseases?
11. Why are birth certificates important? Have you one?

THE MAYOR

"We had a talk by the mayor," Tom told his parents on his return from Boy Scout meeting one evening. "Our scoutmaster said that he was in demand for speeches at many events in our city, and he certainly can make an interesting talk. I've been wondering, though, how he can get away from his work, because many of his speeches have to be made during the day."

"When a man gets prominent in public life," his father told him, "it is often a part of his duty to make speeches at various occasions. The mayor really represents the city on many occasions. If there is some gathering here that the city is anxious to make a good impression upon, the mayor is often called upon to give an address of welcome. Just think how much time the president of the United States has to spend just shaking hands with people who want to meet him but haven't any business with him. It becomes a great problem with some of our high officials how they can perform the social duties that we demand of them and at the same time perform the duties that we elected them for. Of course, the less important the position, the less such things interrupt the office holder."

"Well," Tom mused, "does our mayor have a great deal to do? You have told me that he appoints people to attend to the parks, the city lights and water, the police department, and the fire department. What does he do himself?"

"It does look as if he had a snap, doesn't it?" his father chuckled. "Now, I have several clerks in the store. So you think that I haven't anything to do?"

"Oh, that's different," Tom hastened to say. "Of course, you have to manage things. I don't know what all you do, but you are busier than any of us."

"Just remember that," his father smiled, "when you think that you are rushed with work. Some people think that talking to people is all fun, but they don't realize that an unbelievable amount of the world's work is done through talk. When someone comes in with a complaint, I can send him away so peeved that he will take his trade somewhere else; or I can make him feel like coming back. Deciding what to buy from a salesman

is not something that I would like to leave to my clerks. There are many problems that I have to settle. Watch how often the clerks come to me with questions about their work."

"That's right," Tom agreed. "Is the mayor something like the boss of a store?"

"That's it. He appoints a great many people, but the citizens hold him responsible for what they do. He can't pass it off by saying that the superintendent of the city light plant is responsible for the poor lighting, for the citizens will reply that he was elected to see that the city light plant was properly managed. He must know what is going on in all the executive departments of the city. The heads of these come to him for advice, encouragement, and instructions about the general policies of their departments. He can't know how to do their work, but he must know what results should be secured and must try to secure them."

"How can he do that if he never has done that work?" Tom wondered.

"Well, now," his father grinned, "I can't lay an egg; but I can tell when one isn't good."

Tom grinned, for, if there was one thing that his father was particular about, it was that the eggs he ate should be absolutely fresh.

"Remember," Mr. Wilson continued, "that he meets with the council and must be present if at all possible at the meetings of the boards that he appoints."

"I guess he must be busy," Tom agreed.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Can you see why the mayor is so often asked to make the speech of welcome at conventions held in the city?
2. What sort of man should be chosen for mayor?
3. Who is the mayor of your nearest city? What was his business before he became mayor?
4. If you were planning to be mayor when you grow up, what would you study in school in preparation for that office?
5. Can a person manage people when he does not know how to do the work which they are to do?

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

"But that isn't all that the mayor has to do in our city. Besides his work with the legislative and executive departments of the city government, he is the head of the judicial department of our city. In larger cities, where the mayor has more to do, a city judge is elected—sometimes in the cities of the third class and always in cities of the second and first class."

"I thought that the justices of the peace and the county judges took care of those cases. That's what happened when your store was robbed."

"Yes, they do take care of most of the legal affairs. Still, there are many matters which concern only the city ordinances which can be best taken care of in the city courts. Traffic violations, such as that affair in Indianapolis, are taken care of in the city court as a rule. Only minor criminal cases are tried in the city court, and only civil cases that arise out of city ordinances."

"Are the police concerned with the trials?" Tom asked. "I should think that they would be a lot of help."

"Yes, indeed," Mr. Wilson replied. "The police investigate crimes, make arrests, and see that the commands of the court are carried out."

"What else does the mayor do as a judicial officer?" Tom asked, pleased that he could use so large a word.

"He is a good deal like a justice of the peace, and like him can perform marriages. Some people like to be married by the mayor, for they think that is something of an honor. In large cities, however, the mayor is generally too busy to perform judicial duties; so a city judge is elected to conduct trials for violations of city ordinances."

"So the city is something like a township and county put together and stuck inside another township and county," Tom suggested.

"Well, that makes it seem more complicated than it really is; but I guess that just about expresses it. The idea is to give the city all the power it needs to manage its affairs without interfering with the other units of government."

THE SCHOOL CITY

"Then what about the schools?" Tom asked. "Are they under the township control or under the control of the city?"

"That depends," his father answered, "on a number of things. In towns, the schools are under the control of the trustees, just as in the rural districts. In fifth-class cities, the council appoints the school board members. In some of the larger cities, the mayor appoints the members. In Indianapolis, the members of the school board are elected by the people.

"The school city is not a part of the civil city. That is, while the council or mayor appoints the board, it has no further control over it. The school board makes its own tax budget independent of the city. Sometimes, the boundaries of the school city extend beyond those of the civil city."

"Does the county superintendent oversee the city schools?"

"No, the school board is independent of the county superintendent. It appoints a superintendent of schools and usually leaves the control of the schools to him. He nominates teachers, janitors, etc.; and the school board either confirms or rejects his nominations. Of course, the people hold the school board responsible; but that doesn't relieve the superintendent of blame if he does not please the people.

"If there is more than one school in the city, the school board is responsible of dividing the city into school districts."

"Do the members of the board get paid?"

"Fifty dollars a year. One or more new members are appointed each year, depending on the size of the board. Consequently, the majority of the board is always familiar with the school situation."



FIG. 122

BURRIS HIGH SCHOOL, MUNCIE



FIG. 123

CITY GRADE SCHOOL

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What are the advantages of having the city school under separate control from the rest of the city government?
2. Are the rural schools under the control of the civil government? Completely?
3. Why is the county superintendent of schools not in control of the city schools?
4. What is the duty of the school board?
5. Why should other matters be left to the superintendent?
6. How different is this from the management of the rural schools?
7. What advantages does the city have in providing for its schools?

STATE GOVERNMENT



PRESENT INDIANA STATE CAPITOL

THE BEGINNINGS OF GOVERNMENT IN INDIANA

I. PRE-TERRITORIAL DAYS

The Wilson family lived on the Richland Farm in Typical Township, a prosperous community in Model County, Indiana. The teacher of the four-room country school which Tom, the only child of the Wilson family, attended had come to live with the Wilsons for the winter. When she had no school work to keep her busy, she generally sat in the living room with the family. Tom helped her with her records on occasion and came to feel toward her very much as if she were a member of the family.

So it was natural that, when a friend of Miss Jackson's came to visit her one week end, Miss Jackson should bring her down to the common living room and that Tom should listen to their conversation.

"I've been reading the *Social Contract*, by Rousseau," Miss Walters remarked. "He says that government is a contract between the governed and the governors. It sounds reasonable, doesn't it? We give up some of our liberty so that some strong power will protect us. These people who are wanting to change our government don't realize that we wouldn't have the civilization we now have if it hadn't been for someone strong enough to lay down the law and enforce it. I think that people shouldn't be allowed to talk about changing the government."

"Well," laughed Miss Jackson, "I read Rousseau, too, when I was a freshman in college. It sounded good to me, too, until I read more history. It just doesn't hold with the facts."

"Well," countered Miss Walters, "didn't the white man have to set up government in this country? Before the whites came, this was a land of savages. They were fighting each other all the time. There wasn't any law. No one's life was safe. That's just the condition Rousseau tells us existed before the social contract."

"You never heard of the World War, I suppose," Miss Jackson laughed; "nor of the Spanish Revolution, nor of the other wars of recent years. Napoleon, Cromwell, Washington, Caesar, Pompey, and Wellington were not savages by any means."

"But the Indians did have government. Wherever people live together, they soon find that they must have rules to govern their conduct. You know that the Indians lived in tribes and that each tribe had a chief, who ruled the tribe. When any great question was to be settled, some tribes had a democratic council of all the braves of the tribe; others had a more aristocratic system and admitted only the more important members into the council. They had their own laws. They did not wage war with each other until a declaration of war had been made. They had laws in regard to property and marriage. No, the Indians had government here in Indiana long before there were any white people here."

"I never thought of that," Miss Walters admitted. "Maybe I'd better read up some more on history before I make up my mind about how government originated."

"I know just how you feel," Miss Jackson replied, "because I used to have your ideas, too. You'll find that the Indians had a system of government that fitted their style of life pretty well."

"Do you happen to know when the white people first began to have anything to do with government here?"

"Yes," Miss Jackson replied, "that happens to be the topic of my term paper in Indiana History at college. The Jesuit missionaries were the first white men to come into Indiana. They came to the Huron Indians. Father Le Jerome lived among them a year and learned their language. Then he and six others went among the Hurons and tried to build up a great Jesuit empire by teaching the Indians their religion and French culture and customs. They never got to Indiana, but they did set up an organization of the tribes that seemed likely to succeed. They named the Indian villages for Catholic saints, which accounts for the names of St. Ignace, St. Marie, St. John, St. Louis, St. Paul, etc., in the Middle West.

"In 1649, however, the Iroquois, who had long been enemies of the Hurons, destroyed the nation and the Jesuit dream of an empire around the Great Lakes.

"During the next half century, the Jesuit Fathers Allouez, Dablon, and Marquette established important missions in the Great Lakes territory. Some of them doubtlessly passed from the Kankakee River to the St. Joseph River in Indiana on their trips, but there is no record that they ever established missions in the state.

"The fur traders came on the trails established by the priests. Sometimes it is hard to tell whether the stations set up between 1650 and 1750 were primarily missions or fur-trading posts. The traders were not concerned with permanent settlements; indeed, Vincennes is the only one which ever became permanent. The chief effect of these traders upon the government was to establish systems of barter and trade among the Indians. They introduced liquor to the Indians and encouraged gambling. Practically all of these posts were in important Indian villages."

"I thought the French made a considerable number of settlements in Indiana and other parts of the Indian country," said Miss Walters.

"They did, beginning about 1732. That, by the way, was the year that George Washington was born and that Georgia was settled. About this time, the French began to encourage farmers to establish settlements. The Indians granted the French a tract of land near Vincennes extending on both sides of the Wabash from Point Coupee below the present site of Merom to the mouth of the White River. This land was held in common by the French inhabitants. The villagers of Vincennes laid off ample commons of five thousand acres, which they enclosed with pickets. Each villager had to keep up his part of the fence, for the land was used as pasture after the crops were harvested.

"While this land was owned in common, each man cultivated a strip of land which was assigned to him. It was bounded by balks, strips of unplowed land which were used for turning at the end of the furrows. The laws were made by the village assembly, which met each Sunday after church service. Among other matters, this assembly set the days for planting and for harvesting the crops.

"The French continued to hold the territory until the end of the French and Indian War, in 1763, when the better class of French settlers crossed the Mississippi into Spanish territory. This migration did not occur all at once but dragged out until the end of the Eighteenth Century. During all the time that the French owned this district, no trader was allowed to sell or give an Indian a gun. Since the English had supplied guns to the Eastern Indians, it is easy to see why the Iroquois had been able to defeat the Hurons. The trader was concerned with the profits which he could make, and the missionaries were concerned with helping the Indians; so there were frequent conflicts between them."

"What change did the invasion by George Rogers Clark make?" asked Miss Walters.

"None at first, except to weaken the government of the whites and to create uncertainty. After the French and Indian War, England had more territory here than she knew how to govern. She divided the North American territory which she had gained from France into Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada; but the territory north of the Ohio River and South of the Great Lakes was not in any of these.

"By the Proclamation of 1763, the king forbade the colonial governors from selling lands beyond the sources of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic. So the land around here was left for hunting grounds for the Indians. It was not till 1777 that there was any English authority over what is now Indiana.

"The English did not immediately relieve the French commanders in the Northwest. The French gradually departed to New Orleans. General Gage, after the Proclamation of 1763, ordered the settlers to vacate the territory; and the Indians once more held undisputed possession of the land."

"I thought that George Rogers Clark captured the territory from the British," Tom interrupted.

"He did," Miss Jackson explained. "In 1777, Governor Hamilton sent Lieutenant-Governor Abbott from Detroit to rebuild the stockades along the Wabash. He mounted some cannons and rebuilt the stockades. While he was visiting in Detroit, the next year, the Americans, under the leadership of George Rogers Clark, who was ably assisted by Father Gibault, a French priest who worked in the French settlements of Vincennes and Kaskaskia, took possession of Vincennes. Clark left a small garrison there and returned to Virginia. While he was gone, Governor George Henry Hamilton, at Detroit, heard of the capture and recaptured the fort in December, 1778. When Clark returned to Kaskaskia, he organized a small army of almost two hundred Americans and French and made a forced march across the flooded Illinois plain. Crossing the flooded Wabash with great difficulty, he surprised Hamilton and secured an unconditional surrender of the fort.

"Since Clark was a Virginian, Virginia claimed the region north and northwest of the Ohio River as the result of his feat and called it the Illinois County. Clark soon left Vincennes; and no attempt to organize a government was made for several years, the Americans and French getting along as best they could."

"Didn't they honor General Clark for what he did?" inquired Tom.

"Yes, he was given a tract of land. Clark County, Indiana, was in this grant. The Clark tract was the first surveyed tract in the state. Land in this district is still described by reference to these surveys, which are different from the surveys in other parts of the state.

"Didn't the Indians kill off the few white people left?" Tom asked.

"No," Miss Jackson said, "the Indians seldom bothered the white people unless they felt that they had been wronged. How easy it would have been for the Indians to have killed off all the early settlers!"

"Maybe you're right, Laura," Miss Walters admitted. "I'm going to read up some history."

"Do that," Miss Jackson replied. "You have no idea how many false ideas people have because they don't know what the facts of history are."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Can people live together without some sort of government?
2. Can a business operate with a number of people working together without some sort of division of authority?
3. Is it necessary for government that the laws be written?
4. Does society have laws? What is etiquette?
5. Can you find out anything about the form of government that the Indians had?
6. Did the Indians have laws for international dealings?
7. What were the reasons for the French visits to Indiana?
8. What were some of the early settlements in Indiana?
9. When were the communities in your county settled?
10. What historical events occurred in your county before 1763?
11. Why did the French forbid the selling of guns to Indians?
12. Find out what you can about George Rogers Clark in the Northwest Territory. You would enjoy reading *Alice of Old Vincennes*.
13. What grounds did Virginia have for claiming the Northwest Territory?
14. Is it right to think of the Indians as bloodthirsty, cruel, and deceitful?

II. TERRITORIAL DAYS

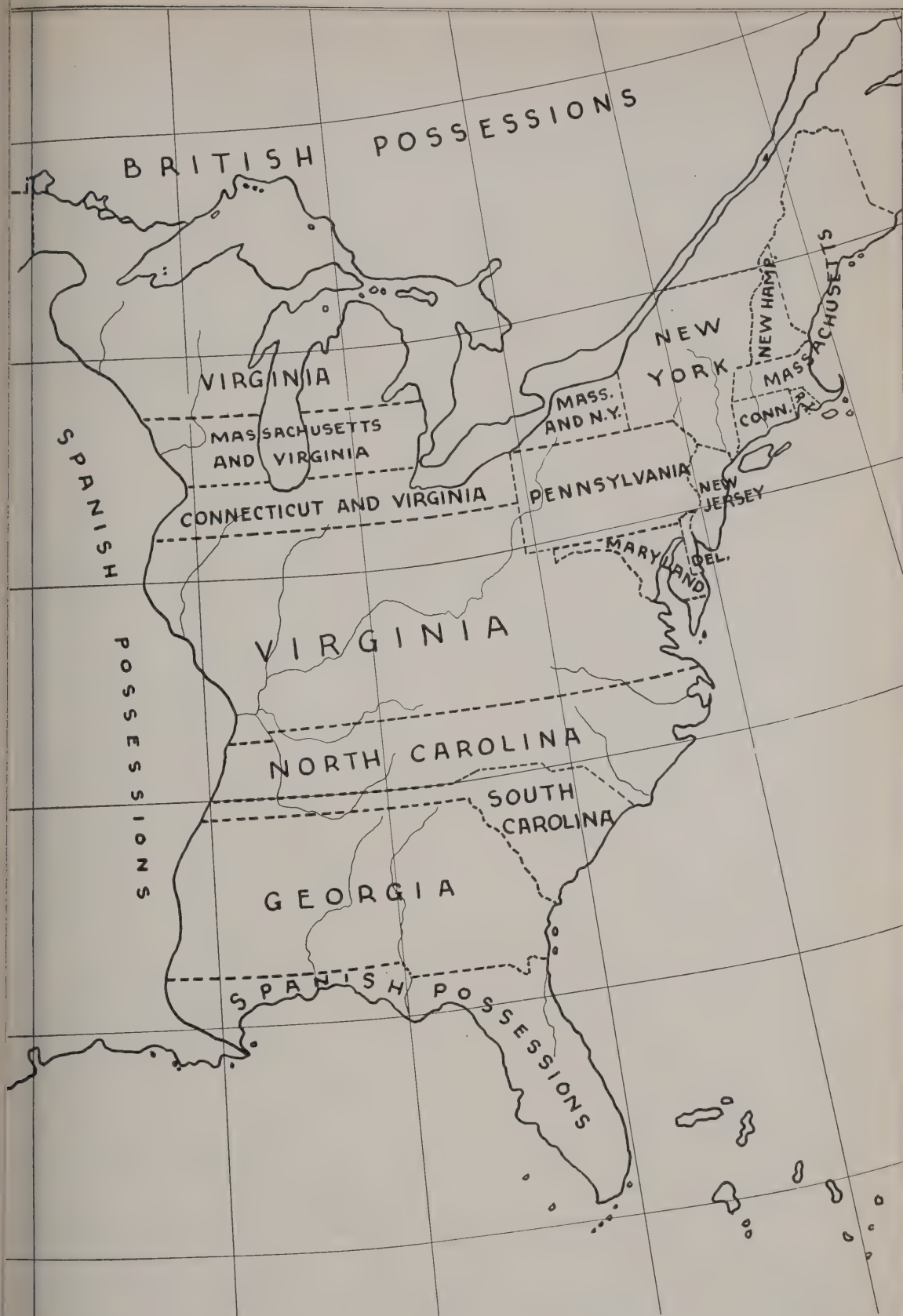
"If all this territory belonged to Virginia," Tom asked Miss Jackson one evening, "as you told Miss Walters, how did it become a state?"

"Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island also claimed this territory, because their charters led them to think that each owned west to the Mississippi River; so, after the Revolutionary War, it looked as if the colonies would have a war of their own. It was finally arranged that the states should give up their rights to the United States. Virginia deeded her claim to all the land north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River, which includes what is now known as Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Of course, it wasn't the United States as we know it now; it was the united colonies, really, under the Articles of Confederation.

"In 1787, the same year that the Constitution of the United States was written, the Ordinance of 1787 was adopted. This was the first attempt by the whites really to establish a government for the Northwest Territory. Although the territory had had no regular government, settlers had drifted in, some directly through Pennsylvania and some through Kentucky and north over the Ohio River. It had become clear that some sort of government would be needed.

"This Ordinance of 1787 is famous. It guaranteed freedom of speech and freedom of religion to the inhabitants of the Northwest Territory—and this is something that was not in the original Constitution of the United States. It provided that the whole territory should be surveyed and that one section out of each thirty-six should be set aside for schools. It provided for a governor, a secretary, and three judges to be appointed by Congress. After the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the President of the United States appointed these officers.

"The Ordinance of 1787 also provided that, when the adult white population of this entire territory grew to five thousand, the voters could elect a legislature. It also provided that not less than three and not more than five states should be made out of this territory. Each was to be admitted to the Union as a state on equal terms with the others as soon as it had sixty thousand inhabitants, adopted a constitution, and provided for



ORIGINAL COLONIES AND THEIR TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

W.K. Hollis, del.

an election. This territory was so large and transportation was so difficult that this type of government could not be satisfactory. Three judges found it difficult to hold court in such widely separated places as Marietta, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Vincennes."

"So I suppose they divided it into Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan?" Tom interrupted.

"No," Miss Jackson smiled, "we are always supposing that things started out the way they are now; but they seldom did. The first effort to divide the territory was to divide it into counties. Knox County included all of the present state of Indiana and parts of what are now Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois."

"Whew!" Tom exclaimed, "that was a real county, wasn't it?"

"Only in name," Miss Jackson replied. "By 1798, the territory had an adult white population of over 5,000. So Governor St. Clair called an election for a legislature of twenty-two. Knox County had only one representative, and John Small, an old resident of Vincennes who had served as sheriff, was elected. He did not have great ability; and since the eastern representatives, from what is now Ohio, were able lawyers, he did very little in the assembly that met at Cincinnati February 4, 1799.

"It nominated ten men, from whom the President of the United States was to choose five to act as a legislative council. It then adjourned until September 16, since it could do nothing more until after the president had chosen the council. Henry Vanderburg, a citizen of Vincennes was chosen as one of the members.

The territorial legislature of the Northwest Territory then met and elected William Henry Harrison as its delegate to Congress and instructed him to do all he could to have the territory divided. It then repealed most of the old laws and passed many new ones. Several Virginia planters had asked permission to move into the territory with their slaves, but this offer was rejected.

On May 7, 1800, Indiana became a separate territory. The eastern boundary was the line from the mouth of the Kentucky River to Fort Recovery and then due north to Canada. The southern boundary was the Ohio River, the western boundary was the Mississippi River, and the northern boundary was Canada."



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY AS FORMED BY CONQUEST
AND ADJUSTMENT OF COLONIAL CLAIMS AND THE
LATER DIVISION TO FORM THE PRESENT STATES.

W.K.HOLLIS, del.

"That didn't cut down a great deal on the size of the district, did it?" asked Tom, looking in his geography.

"No; but it did set off Ohio, which contained the larger part of the settlers. President Adams at once appointed William Henry Harrison governor of the new Indiana Territory. At first, the governor and three judges made laws for the territory."

"How did President Adams happen to appoint Harrison governor?" Tom inquired.

"Well, Harrison had had a good deal of experience in Indian warfare; and it seemed that whoever had charge of the government of Indiana Territory would have to deal with the Indians and might have to fight them. Besides dealing with the Indian problem, the governor would have to establish a suitable government for the people and direct a survey of the territory; so John Gibson, Governor Harrison's secretary, took over that part of the work largely, leaving Governor Harrison free to deal with the Indians."

"How did Governor Harrison happen to choose him?" Tom inquired.

"He had lived in this territory for many years," Miss Jackson explained. "He was an experienced Indian trader, and his knowledge of the Indian customs and habits made him a valuable assistant to Governor Harrison."

"According to the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, Indiana Territory must have had over 5,000 adult inhabitants," Tom remarked.

"Yes," Miss Jackson replied, "it had about 6,500. There were only a few cities in the territory; I suppose we would call them towns now. Vincennes was the oldest and largest; so it was considered the capital. The second largest was Clarksville, near where Jeffersonville now is. It was on land granted to George Rogers Clark and his men for their services in taking the Northwest Territory from the British. Lawrenceburg was in the southeastern part of the territory. Vevay, in Switzerland County, was settled by immigrants from Switzerland.

"Governor Harrison arrived at Vincennes January 10, 1801; and the first legislative assembly met two days later. The principal business of this session was the establishment of courts in order to enforce law and order. It was not until the fourth session of the legislature that the inhabitants of the territory had the right

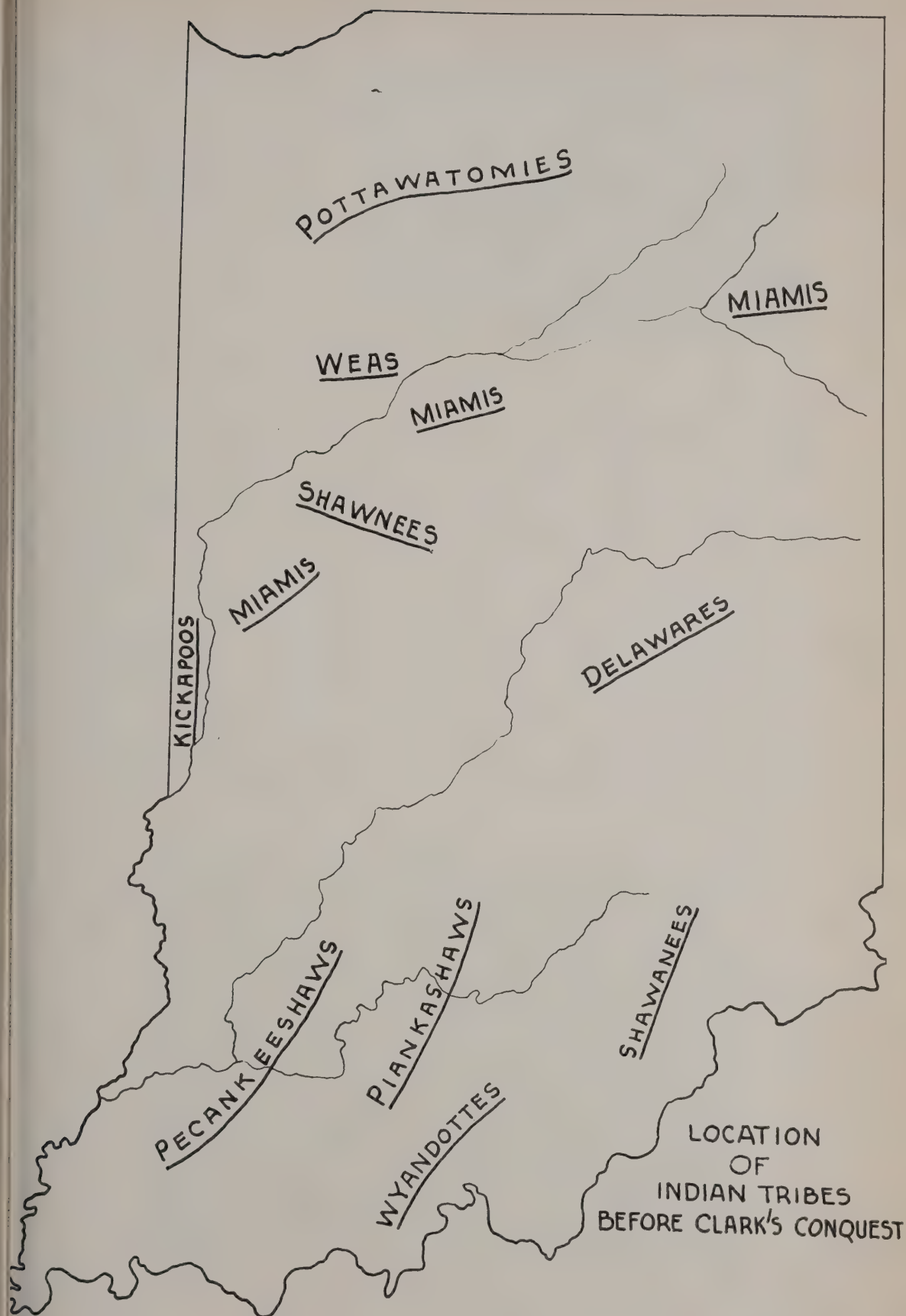


FIG. 127

**FORT SACKVILLE**

The first seat of government in Indiana.

FIG. 128

to elect their representatives to this legislature. During these four sessions, only thirty laws were enacted; during the session ending March, 1837, 332 bills and resolutions were passed."

"How did the people get the right to vote for representatives?" Tom inquired. "Did they have a rebellion?"

"No," Miss Jackson explained, "the act forming the Indiana Territory provided that, whenever it was the wish of the majority of the freeholders, people who owned land, representatives could be elected. On August 4, 1804, Governor Harrison called an election for September 11 to decide this. Only 400 votes were cast, but most of them were in favor of representative government; so the governor set January 3, 1805, as the date for an election of representatives to the territorial legislature.

**FIG. 129 OUR TERRITORIAL CAPITOL, VINCENNES**

"At that time, there were six counties in Indiana: Knox, St. Clair, Randolph, Wayne, Clark, and Dearborn. Of course, they did not cover the territory now covered by counties of that name. In fact, before the year was over, Michigan Territory was created out of the old Wayne County. From these six counties, however, representatives were chosen to form the House of Representatives, which consisted of seven members. When the House met, in February, 1805, it named ten men, from whom the governor appointed a council of five to assist in making the laws.

This meeting did nothing more; and the first real general assembly of Indiana Territory met in Vincennes on July 29, 1805, for about a month. It chose Benjamin Park, a resident of Vincennes, to represent the territory in the Congress of the United States."

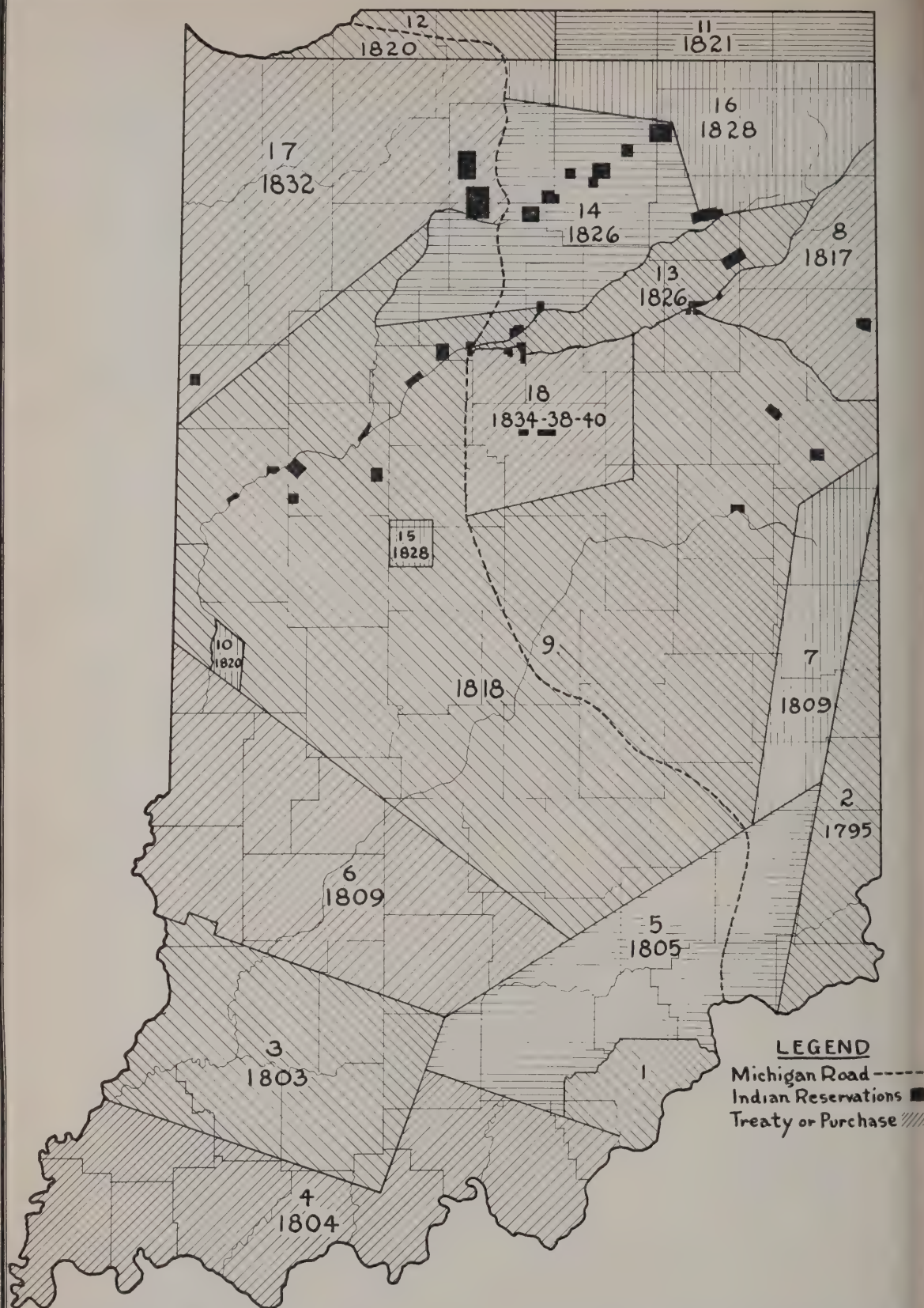
"Even with Michigan out," Tom remarked, "Indiana was pretty large. Pa has told me something about how hard it was to get around when he was a boy, and it must have been lots harder in those days."

"Yes," Miss Jackson replied; "so on February 3, 1809, Illinois Territory was formed from that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the lower Wabash and a line due north from the Wabash River at Vincennes. This took away the counties of St. Clair and Randolph. In 1808, Harrison County was formed with Corydon as the county seat; and, in 1813, the territorial capital was established at Corydon, which was then near the center of population. You can see from the map that Vincennes was right on the edge of the Indiana Territory."

"But I thought that you said that Governor Harrison had to spend a great deal of his time dealing with the Indians," Tom reminded her.

"So he did. In 1803, he made his first treaty with the Indians. By this treaty, Governor Harrison purchased the land known as the Vincennes Tract. This is bounded by a line from a point twelve miles above Vincennes to the mouth of the White River, from there to the north part of Perry County, then to where Orleans now is, and back to the starting point.

"The next year, he made another treaty with the Indians that opened up all the southwestern part of Indiana for settlement. A third treaty opened up southeastern Indiana and the north bank of the Ohio River for white settlers. In 1809, he made a fourth treaty, which gave the white people control of the land north and northeast of Vincennes. The northern boundary of this tract



LEGEND

Michigan Road -----
 Indian Reservations ■
 Treaty or Purchase //

1. Clark's Grant.
2. "The Gore" - Treaty at Greenville.
3. Vincennes Tract - Treaty at Ft. Wayne.
4. Treaty at Vincennes.
5. Treaty at Grouseland [near Vincennes].
6. Harrison's Purchase - Treaty at Ft. Wayne.
7. 12 Mile Purchase - Harrison's Purchase - Treaty of Ft. Wayne.
8. Miami Natl. Reserve - Ceded to U.S. By Three Treaties.
9. The New Purchase - Treaty at St. Mary's, Ohio.
10. Sugar Creek Reservation (Wea)
11. Treaty at Chicago
12. Treaty at Mississinewa
13. Treaty at Mississinewa
14. Treaty at Mississinewa
15. Thorntown Reserve
16. Treaty at Carey Mission
17. Treaty at Tippecanoe
18. Miami Natl. Reserve - Ceded to U.S. By Three Treaties.

was known as the **Ten O'Clock Line** because it was determined by the direction of the shadow of a stake at ten o'clock in the morning."

"I shouldn't think the Indians would have liked giving up their land," Tom said. "I wouldn't have if I had been an Indian."

"No," Miss Jackson agreed, "I don't believe I would, either. Neither did many of the Indians, for by these treaties they lost some of their best hunting grounds. The dissatisfied Indians banded together under Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet. When Governor Harrison learned that the Indians were gathering, he built Fort Harrison about eight miles north of Terre Haute, on the banks of the Wabash. Then he took his army up the Wabash to the neighborhood of where Lafayette now is. Here, on November 7, 1811, he fought the Battle of Tippecanoe and defeated Tecumseh and The Prophet."

"I don't believe I would have given up after one battle," Tom asserted.

"Well, the Indians saw that they had little chance of success in open warfare. Roving bands of Indians did make attacks here and there; but, by the end of 1812, not an Indian village was left along the Wabash River.

"When the War of 1812 broke out, Governor Harrison found more and more of his time taken up with warfare with the Indians, as the British were stirring them up. This took up so much of his time that John Gibson became acting governor in July, 1812, and served until May, 1813. Thomas Posey then became acting governor and served until Indiana became a state, in 1816."

"Tom," his mother called from the kitchen, "it's time you're getting to bed."

"Will you tell me how Indiana got to be a state sometime?" he asked as he rose to go upstairs.

"Certainly," Miss Jackson replied.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What grounds did the various colonies have for claiming the Northwest Territory?
2. How were these conflicting claims settled?
3. What were the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787? Some of these you will find in the text, but you can find all of them in reference books.
4. How was the Northwest Territory divided?

III. THE STATE OF INDIANA

"You promised to tell me how Indiana became a state," Tom reminded Miss Jackson one evening after they had finished making out one of her reports.

"That's right," she replied. "How far had we gone?"

"You told me about Thomas Posey becoming acting governor in 1813."

"I remember. Well, by 1815, Indiana had over 63,000 inhabitants. So, in December, 1815, the territorial legislature petitioned Congress for admission into the Union as a state. Ordinarily, it would have been admitted at once; but there was a great deal of feeling over slavery, and there was a sort of gentlemen's agreement among the representatives that a free state should not be admitted until a slave state could be admitted at the same time. In 1816, Mississippi applied for admission; so Congress passed an enabling act authorizing the people of Indiana to form a constitution and a state government for themselves."

"Was that the same as admitting it into the Union?"

"No, it merely gave the people the right to get their government set up so that, if it was admitted, the state would be ready to govern itself. You see, in the real sense of the word, a state is a country under its own government. The thirteen original states, before their union, were independent countries, each with its own government. So new states must be put upon an equal basis before they can be admitted. They have no right to do this without the consent of congress, because territories are possessions of the United States and not members of it."

"I see, but I had never thought of that."

"Well, on June 10, 1816, forty-three delegates from the various settlements met at Corydon to frame a constitution for the new state. By June 29, they had completed a written constitution."

"I should think it would have taken longer than that," Tom interrupted.

"Well, you see, they had the constitutions of the other states as models; so it wasn't such a task as forming the Constitution of the United States was. Many of the sessions were held under a large elm tree, which came to be known as the **Constitutional Elm**. You know how hot it gets sometimes in June."



FIG. 131

THE FIRST STATE CAPITOL, AT CORYDON

Courtesy of State Library

"I'll say I do!" Tom exclaimed, thinking of the days he had spent plowing corn.

"In August, a state election was held; and the officers took their positions in November. On December 11, 1816, Congress admitted Indiana as a state. The General Assembly of Indiana has officially made December 11 **Indiana Day.**"

"Was Indianapolis the capital?" Tom inquired.

"No," Miss Jackson smiled, "there was no Indianapolis then. Corydon was the capital; but it was very far from the center of the state, as you can see from the map. So, in 1820, a commission of ten men was chosen to select a new place for the capital, one close to the center of the state.

"The commission met at the home of William Connors, who had established an Indian trading post south of Noblesville, Indiana. The site chosen was at the junction of Fall Creek and White River, almost in the center of the state; and the town of Indianapolis was laid out there in 1821. The name was coined from two words—**Indiana** and the Greek word **polis**. It means **City of Indiana**.

"Alexander Ralston, who had assisted in the survey laying out the city of Washington, D. C., also assisted Elias Fordham in planning the city of Indianapolis. His influence is responsible for the fact that our state capital has the same general plan as our national capital. He had spent some time in the vast wilderness of our country; so he insisted that the streets should be wider than was customary at the time, for he did not like for people to be crowded together. That has been a great help ever since, for it permitted street car tracks to be laid without making traffic difficult; and certainly wide streets are needed in these days of heavy automobile traffic."

"So Indianapolis has been the capital ever since then?"

"Oh, no. A great deal had to be done before the government of the state could be moved there. Homes had to be built, and places for the various branches of the government to work in had to be built. The governor's mansion stood where the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument now stands. Indianapolis became the capital of Indiana in 1825. The first capitol, or state house, was not completed until 1835. (See Fig. 132.) The present capitol was begun in 1878 and completed in 1888.

"The people who made our constitution must have been pretty wise to write one that would last all these years," Tom said admiringly.



FIG. 132

THE FIRST INDIANAPOLIS STATEHOUSE

Courtesy of State Library

"No," replied Miss Jackson, "it hasn't. Times changed so rapidly that the constitution, which seemed like a good one in 1816, soon proved unsatisfactory. As early as 1823, agitation for a new constitution was so vigorous that the people were permitted to vote on the question of adopting a new one. They voted to retain the one they had, but the agitation continued. They voted again in 1828, 1840, and 1846, each time deciding to keep the constitution they had; but, in 1849, they voted to adopt a new constitution. The next legislature called a convention for that purpose."

"Why?" asked Tom. "What was the matter with the first one?"

"Well, there were a good many reasons. The people thought that the constitution was not democratic enough: too many public officers were elected by the state legislature, too much power over private affairs was in the hands of the general assembly, and no provision had been made for amending the constitution."

"Then how could the people do anything?"

"Although the framers of the constitution had made no provision for amendments, they had, strangely enough, provided for a popular vote every twelve years on the question of calling a convention to frame a new constitution."

"But they voted oftener than that."

"Yes," agreed Miss Jackson. "You see, constitutions—like any other documents—have to be interpreted; and the legislature interpreted this one to permit a vote more frequently than once in twelve years."

"Was there any special reason for the vote in 1850?"

"Yes. The depression (panic we used to call it) of 1837 had left the state treasury empty. All public works had to stop; and there was great need of canals, roads, etc. By 1850, prosperity had returned; but there was great need of a new system of taxation to carry on these improvements.

"The greatest influence, however, was probably that of Caleb Mills. Mr. Mills was a New Englander who had come to Indiana as a professor at Wabash College. He was the first and most active sponsor of free education in Indiana. His influence encouraged others to work for this. He has been called *The Father of Indiana Public Schools*. He published a series of six articles called *One of the People*, in which he set forth the educational conditions and needs of Indiana.

"After the campaign of 1849, an act was passed permitting the people to have a new constitution. Governor Whitcomb was strongly in favor of the act.

"The constitutional convention consisted of 150 delegates. It met in the Hall of Representatives in the capitol at Indianapolis October 7, 1850. George W. Carr, a delegate from Lawrence County, was chosen president. The most prominent people of the time were not among the delegates, but many of the delegates later became very important in the state. Robert Dale Owen, who had done much to secure the passage of the law founding the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, was one of the most efficient members. He should be remembered for his work in getting laws passed to give women rights to own and inherit property and to get divorce from drunkards. During the Civil War, he was a great help both to Governor Morton and to President Lincoln.

"Schuyler Colfax, a newspaper editor and owner at South Bend and later vice-president under President Grant, was a member of the convention. So was Thomas A. Hendricks, Governor of

Indiana in 1876 and twice candidate for the vice-presidency. A. P. Hovey, when governor in 1888, did much to reform the abuse of political patronage. David Wallace, governor in 1837, was the first governor in Indiana to appoint a day of Thanksgiving.

"One of the most important features of the new constitution was its provisions for education. It gave the legislature power to levy enough taxes to provide a good system of public schools. It authorized for the first time a general and uniform system of common schools in Indiana, made provision for a common school fund, and provided that there should be a state superintendent of public instruction. All these features had been advocated by Mr. Mills in his articles."

"So our constitution is almost a hundred years old?"

"Yes, but many attempts to change it have been made. Governor Thomas R. Marshall (1909-1913) advocated a new constitution, Governor Samuel J. Ralston (1913-1917) in his farewell address urged the legislature to make a constitutional convention possible, and Governor James P. Goodrich (1917-1921) finally persuaded the legislature to pass a bill providing for such a convention. The Supreme Court of Indiana, however, declared the law unconstitutional; and the World War drove the idea of a constitutional convention out of people's thoughts. Finally, under Governor Harry G. Leslie, the legislature provided that, at the regular election on November 4, 1930, the people could vote whether they wanted a constitutional convention the next year.

"Those in favor of the convention pointed out that only nine amendments had been made in eighty years, and they claimed that conditions were so greatly different that sweeping changes should be made. Population had increased; wealth had increased; great public utilities had grown up in every city and town; electric and steam railroads had become common. Most of the tax burden was on tangible property; but, in these days, most of the wealth is in stocks, bonds, mortgages, and other forms of intangible property. Our legislature can meet only sixty days in regular session every two years and only forty days in the special sessions which the governor might call."

"Did the people vote for the convention?" Tom inquired.

"No, a majority of those voting on the question favored a convention; but the proposition did not get a majority of the votes of those who voted in that election. That would seem to show either that the voters were indifferent or that they did not understand the proposal. In 1935, however, the Supreme Court de-

cided that a majority of those voting was sufficient to carry an amendment; so perhaps we shall have a different result another time. In the administration of Governor Paul V. McNutt (1933-1937), many changes were made in the various departments of the state government and a gross income tax law and an intangibles tax law were passed; so the burden on tangible property has been somewhat relieved. Perhaps this will end the agitation for a new constitution.

"On the other hand, you may have the opportunity to vote on the question. Remember that there is nothing sacred about a particular constitution but that there is something sacred about the rights of man. We in this country believe that our rights are best protected when those who govern us are controlled by a written constitution. We might be willing to surrender our rights to some persuasive individual under the stress of some exciting condition, but the difficulty of changing or remaking our constitution gives us time to think about the matter calmly. We believe that we can rule ourselves only when we can control those whom we choose to rule us. Never forget that."

"I won't," replied Tom earnestly. "I guess we have to protect our liberties all the time."

"Yes," replied Miss Jackson, "and ballots are wiser weapons than bullets."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What were the conditions which had to be met before Indiana could become a state?
2. Why was it necessary for a state government to be set up before Indiana could become a state?
3. How was the admission of Indiana into the Union connected with the slavery problem?
4. Why was it a comparatively simple thing to frame the first constitution of Indiana?
5. How did Indianapolis happen to be chosen for the capital?
6. Why did the first constitution not prove satisfactory?
7. Why has the present constitution been unsatisfactory to many?
8. Is it possible to lay down a set of rules which will be satisfactory for all time?
9. Are the rules for sports ever changed? Why?

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

The Constitution of Indiana was drafted by a convention which assembled at Indianapolis on October 7, 1850, and adjourned on February 10, 1851. At an election held on August 4, 1851, the Constitution as a whole was ratified by a vote of 113,230 to 27,638, and Article XIII was ratified by a vote of 88,910 to 21,066. The Constitution became effective on November 1, 1851.

PREAMBLE

To the end that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated: We, the people of the State of Indiana, grateful to Almighty God for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of government, do ordain this Constitution.

ARTICLE 1.

BILL OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1. We declare, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that all power is inherent in the People; and that all free governments are, and of right ought to be, founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and well-being. For the advancement of these ends, the People have, at all times, an indefeasible right to alter and reform their government.

SECTION 2. All men shall be secured in their natural right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences.

SECTION 3. No law shall, in any case whatever, control the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions, or interfere with the rights of conscience.

SECTION 4. No preference shall be given, by law, to any creed, religious society, or mode of worship; and no man shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support, any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent.

SECTION 5. No religious test shall be required, as a qualification for any office of trust or profit.

SECTION 6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, for the benefit of any religious or theological institution.

SECTION 7. No person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness, in consequence of his opinions on matters of religion.

SECTION 8. The mode of administering an oath or affirmation, shall be such as may be most consistent with, and binding upon, the conscience of the person, to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered.

SECTION 9. No law shall be passed, restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print, freely, on any subject whatever; but for the abuse of that right, every person shall be responsible.

SECTION 10. In all prosecutions for libel, the truth of the matters alleged to be libelous may be given in justification.

SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable search or seizure, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.

SECTION 12. All courts shall be open; and every man, for injury done to him in his person, property, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law. Justice shall be administered freely, and without purchase; completely, and without denial; speedily, and without delay.

SECTION 13. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to a public trial, by an impartial jury, in the county in which the offense shall have been committed; to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

SECTION 14. No person shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense. No person, in any criminal prosecution, shall be compelled to testify against himself.

SECTION 15. No person arrested, or confined in jail, shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

SECTION 16. Excessive bail shall not be required. Excessive fines shall not be imposed. Cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

SECTION 17. Offenses, other than murder or treason, shall be bailable by sufficient sureties. Murder or treason shall not be bailable when the proof is evident, or the presumption strong.

SECTION 18. The penal code shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice.

SECTION 19. In all criminal cases whatever, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

SECTION 20. In all civil cases, the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

SECTION 21. No man's particular services shall be demanded, without just compensation. No man's property shall be taken by law, without just compensation; nor, except in case of the State, without such compensation first assessed and tendered.

SECTION 22. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life, shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale, for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted; and there shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud.

SECTION 23. The General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SECTION 24. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

SECTION 26. The operation of the laws shall never be suspended, except by the authority of the General Assembly.

SECTION 27. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion; and then only if the public safety demand it.

SECTION 28. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, and in giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

SECTION 29. No person shall be convicted of treason, except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon his confession in open court.

SECTION 30. No conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

SECTION 31. No law shall restrain any of the inhabitants of the State from assembling together in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good; nor from instructing their representatives; nor from applying to the General Assembly for redress of grievances.

SECTION 32. The people shall have a right to bear arms, for the defense of themselves and the State.

SECTION 33. The military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

SECTION 34. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SECTION 35. The General Assembly shall not grant any title of nobility, nor confer hereditary distinctions.

SECTION 36. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SECTION 37. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, within the State, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. No indenture of any Negro or Mulatto, made and executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the State.

ARTICLE 2.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION

SECTION 1. All elections shall be free and equal.

SECTION 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by the Constitution, every citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he or she may reside.¹

SECTION 3. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State, in consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor shall any such soldier, seaman, or marine, have the right to vote.

SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in the State, by reason of his absence, either on business of this State or of the United States.

SECTION 5. [Stricken out by constitutional amendment of March 24, 1881.]²

SECTION 6. Every person shall be disqualified from holding office, during the term for which he may have been elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe, threat, or reward, to procure his election.

SECTION 7. Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry to another person such a challenge, or who shall agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

SECTION 8. The General Assembly shall have power to deprive of the right of suffrage, and to render ineligible, any person convicted of an infamous crime.

SECTION 9. No person holding a lucrative office or appointment under the United States or under this State, shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly; nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this Constitution expressly permitted: **Provided**, That offices in the militia to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of Deputy Postmaster where the compensation does not exceed ninety dollars per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative: **And provided, also**, That counties containing less than one thousand polls, may confer the office of Clerk, Recorder, and Auditor, or any two of said offices, upon the same person.³

SECTION 10. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit, until he shall have accounted for, and paid over, according to law, all sums for which he may be liable.

SECTION 11. In all cases in which it is provided, that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than certain number of years continuously, an appointment *pro tempore* shall not be reckoned a part of that term.

SECTION 12. In all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, electors shall be free from arrest, in going to elections, during their attendance there, and in returning from the same.

1. This section was amended in 1881, and again in 1921. As originally adopted, this section restricted the right of suffrage to white male citizens and prescribed a residence qualification of one year in the United States and 6 months in the state. The amendment of 1881 struck out the word "white" and it also prescribed a residence qualification of 60 days in a township and 30 days in a ward or precinct, and it authorized the legislature to require voters to register. The amendment of 1921 conferred full suffrage on women, restricted the right to vote to native born or fully naturalized citizens, and eliminated the provision relative to the registration of voters.

2. As adopted in 1851, Sec. 5 provided that "No Negro or Mulatto shall have the right to suffrage."

3. The following offices have been held to be lucrative: County recorder, county commissioner, township trustee, road supervisor, Colonel of Volunteers, reporter of supreme court, mayors of cities, school trustees, and trustees of the state benevolent institutions.

SECTION 13. All elections by the People shall be by ballot; and all elections by the General Assembly, or by either branch thereof, shall be *viva voce*.

SECTION 14. All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law: **Provided**, That the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all Judges of courts of general and appellate jurisdiction, by an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officer shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote.⁴

ARTICLE 3.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS

SECTION 1. The powers of the Government are divided into three separate departments: The Legislative, the Executive including the Administrative, and the Judicial; and no person, charged with official duties under one of these departments, shall exercise any of the functions of another, except as in this Constitution expressly provided.

ARTICLE 4.

LEGISLATIVE

SECTION 1. The Legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The style of every law shall be: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana"; and no law shall be enacted, except by bill.

SECTION 2. The Senate shall not exceed fifty, nor the House of Representatives one hundred members; and they shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts, into which the State may, from time to time, be divided.

SECTION 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years, from the day next after their general election: **Provided, however**, That the Senators elect, at the second meeting of the General Assembly under this Constitution, shall be divided, by lot, into two equal classes, as nearly as may be; and the seats of Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and those of the second class, at the expiration of four years; so that one-half, as nearly as possible, shall be chosen biennially forever thereafter. And in case of increase in the number of Senators, they shall be so annexed, by lot, to one or the other of the two classes, as to keep them as nearly equal as practicable.

SECTION 4. The General Assembly shall, at its second session after the adoption of this Constitution, and every sixth year thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years.⁵

SECTION 5. The number of Senators and Representatives shall, at the session next following each period of making such enumeration, be fixed by law, and apportioned

4. As adopted in 1851, Sec. 14 provided that "All general elections shall be held on the second Tuesday in October." The present amendment was declared in force on March 24, 1881.

The following amendment to this section was proposed by the General Assembly of 1923 and re-adopted by the General Assembly of 1925: "All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law: **Provided**, That the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts of general or appellate jurisdiction, by an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officer shall be voted for; and may also provide for the registration of persons entitled to vote. In providing for the registration of persons entitled to vote the General Assembly shall have power to classify the several counties, townships, cities, and towns of the state into classes, and to enact laws prescribing a uniform method of registration in any or all of such classes." This proposed amendment was submitted to the voters at the general election held on November 2, 1926. The total number of votes cast at the general election of 1926 was 1,052,994; the total number of votes cast in favor of the amendment was 198,579; and the total number of votes cast against the amendment was 184,684. By virtue of the ruling in the case of *In re Todd*, 208 Ind. 168, this amendment is probably in force.

5. As adopted in 1851, sec. 4 and sec. 5 provided for enumeration and apportionment on the basis of the number of white male voters. The amendment which struck out the word "white" was declared in force on March 24, 1881.

tioned among the several counties, according to the number of male inhabitants, above twenty-one years of age, in each: **Provided**, That the first and second elections of members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall be according to the apportionment last made by the General Assembly, before the adoption of this Constitution.

SECTION 6. A Senatorial or Representative District, where more than one county shall constitute a district, shall be composed of contiguous counties; and no county, for Senatorial apportionment, shall ever be divided.

SECTION 7. No person shall be a Senator or a Representative who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States; nor any one who has not been, for two years next preceding his election, an inhabitant of this State, and, for one year next preceding his election, an inhabitant of the county or district, whence he may be chosen. Senators shall be at least twenty-five, and Representatives at least twenty-one years of age.

SECTION 8. Senators and Representatives, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest, during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and shall not be subject to any civil process, during the session of the General Assembly, nor during the fifteen days next before the commencement thereof. For any speech or debate in either House, a member shall not be questioned in any other place.

SECTION 9. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be held biennially at the capital of the State, commencing on the Thursday next after the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and on the same day of every second year thereafter, unless a different day or place shall have been appointed by law. But if, in the opinion of the Governor, the public welfare shall require it, he may, at any time by proclamation, call a special session.

SECTION 10. Each House, when assembled, shall choose its own officers, the President of the Senate excepted; judge the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members; determine its rules of proceeding, and sit upon its own adjournment. But neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which it may be sitting.

SECTION 11. Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. A quorum being in attendance, if either House fail to effect an organization within the first five days thereafter, the members of the House so failing, shall be entitled to no compensation, from the end of the said five days, until an organization shall have been effected.

SECTION 12. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same. The yeas and nays, on any question, shall, at the request of any two members, be entered, together with the names of the members demanding the same, on the journal; **Provided**, That on a motion to adjourn, it shall require one-tenth of the members present to order the yeas and nays.

SECTION 13. The doors of each House, and of Committees of the Whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases, as, in the opinion of either House, may require secrecy.

SECTION 14. Either House may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and may, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

SECTION 15. Either House, during its session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the House, by disorderly or contemptuous behavior, in its presence; but such imprisonment shall not, at any time, exceed twenty-five hours.

SECTION 16. Each House shall have all powers, necessary for a branch of the Legislative department of a free and independent State.

SECTION 17. Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended or rejected in the other; except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

SECTION 18. Every bill shall be read, by sections, on three several days, in each House; unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the House where such bill may be depending, shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill, by sections, on its final passage, shall, in no case, be dispensed with; and the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays.

SECTION 19. Every act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act, which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

SECTION 20. Every act and joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding as far as practicable, the use of technical terms.

SECTION 21. No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title; but the act revised, or section amended, shall be set forth and published at full length.

SECTION 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace and of Constables;
For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors;

Regulating the practice in courts of justice;

Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases;

Granting divorces;

Changing the names of persons;

For laying out, opening and working on highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public squares;

Summoning and empaneling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation;

Regulating county and township business;

Regulating the election of county and township officers and their compensation;

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, township or road purposes;

Providing for supporting common schools, and for the preservation of school funds;

In relation to fees or salaries: except that the laws may be so made as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population and the necessary services required;⁶

In relation to interest on money;

Providing for opening and conducting elections of State, county, or township officers, and designating the places of voting;

Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees.

SECTION 23. In all the cases enumerated in the preceding section, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State.

SECTION 24. Provision may be made, by general law, for bringing suit against the State, as to all liabilities originating after the adoption of this Constitution; but no special act authorizing such suit to be brought or making compensation to any person claiming damages against the State, shall ever be passed.⁷

SECTION 25. A majority of all the members elected to each House, shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution; and all bills and joint resolutions so passed, shall be signed by the Presiding Officers of the respective Houses.

6. As adopted in 1851, this section prohibited the passage of local and special laws in relation to fees and salaries. It was amended in 1881 to provide that the salaries of public officials may be graded according to population and the necessary services required.

Acts may be passed providing for the classification of cities if they are so worded that any city on attaining the requisite population will come under the law.

7. Suits against the state are authorized by the act of 1889 and are brought in the superior court of Marion County and the issue is tried by all the judges sitting together without a jury.

SECTION 26. Any member of either House shall have the right to protest, and to have his protest, with his reasons for dissent, entered on the journal.

SECTION 27. Every statute shall be a public law, unless otherwise declared in the statute itself.

SECTION 28. No act shall take effect, until the same shall have been published and circulated in the several counties of the State, by authority, except in case of emergency; which emergency shall be declared in the preamble, or in the body, of the law.

SECTION 29. The members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services, a compensation to be fixed by law; but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the session at which such increase may be made. No session of the General Assembly, except the first under this Constitution, shall extend beyond the term of sixty-one days, nor any special session beyond the term of forty days.

SECTION 30. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office, the election to which is vested in the General Assembly; nor shall he be appointed to any civil office of profit, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term; but this latter provision shall not be construed to apply to any office elective by the People.

ARTICLE 5.

EXECUTIVE

SECTION 1. The executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor. He shall hold his office during four years, and shall not be eligible more than four years, in any period of eight years.

SECTION 2. There shall be a Lieutenant-Governor who shall hold his office during four years.

SECTION 3. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the General Assembly.

SECTION 4. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the electors shall designate, for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant-Governor. The returns of every election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly.

SECTION 5. The persons, respectively, having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of the said persons Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be.

SECTION 6. Contested elections for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, who shall not have been five years a citizen of the United States, and also a resident of the State of Indiana, during the five years next preceding his election; nor shall any person be eligible to either of the said offices, who shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

SECTION 8. No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States or under this State, shall fill the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

SECTION 9. The official term of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall commence on the second Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; and on the same day every fourth year thereafter.

SECTION 10. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the Lieutenant-Governor; and the General Assembly shall, by law, pro-

vide for the case of removal from office, death, resignation, or inability, both of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, declaring what officer shall then act as Governor; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a Governor be elected.

SECTION 11. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall act as Governor, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senate shall elect one of its own members as President for the occasion.

SECTION 12. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces, to execute the laws, or to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion.

SECTION 13. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient.

SECTION 14. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly, shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated; which House shall enter the objections, at large, upon its journals, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the Governor's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and, if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that House, it shall be a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return; in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor, within five days next after such adjournment, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of Secretary of State; who shall lay the same before the General Assembly at its next session, in like manner as if it had been returned by the Governor. But no bill shall be presented to the Governor, within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly.

SECTION 15. The Governor shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, and may require information in writing from the officers of the administrative department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SECTION 16. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 17. He shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly, at its next meeting; when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted: **Provided, however,** That the General Assembly may, by law, constitute a council to be composed of officers of State, without whose advice and consent the Governor shall not have power to grant pardons, in any case, except such as may, by law, be left to his sole power.

SECTION 18. When, during a recess of the General Assembly, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the General Assembly; or when, at any time, a vacancy shall have occurred in any other State office, or in the office of Judge of any court; the Governor shall fill such vacancy, by appointment, which shall expire, when a successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SECTION 19. He shall issue writs of election, to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the General Assembly.

SECTION 20. Should the seat of government become dangerous from disease or a common enemy, he may convene the General Assembly at any other place.

SECTION 21. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate; have a right, when in committee of the whole, to join in debate, and to vote on all subjects; and, whenever the Senate shall be equally divided, he shall give the casting vote.

SECTION 22. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SECTION 23. The Lieutenant-Governor, while he shall act as President of the Senate, shall receive, for his services, the same compensation as the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and any person, acting as Governor, shall receive the compensation attached to the office of Governor.

SECTION 24. Neither the Governor nor Lieutenant-Governor shall be eligible to any other office, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

ARTICLE 6.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

SECTION 1. There shall be elected, by the voters of the State, a Secretary, an Auditor and a Treasurer of State, who shall, severally, hold their offices for two years. They shall perform such duties as may be enjoined by law; and no person shall be eligible to either of said offices, more than four years in any period of six years.

SECTION 2. There shall be elected, in each county by the voters thereof, at the time of holding general elections, a Clerk of the Circuit Court, Auditor, Recorder, Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner, and Surveyor. The Clerk, Auditor, and Recorder, shall continue in office four years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of Clerk, Recorder, or Auditor more than eight years in any period of twelve years. The Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner, and Surveyor, shall continue in office two years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of Treasurer or Sheriff, more than four years in any period of six years.

SECTION 3. Such other county and township officers as may be necessary, shall be elected, or appointed, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 4. No person shall be elected, or appointed, as a county officer, who shall not be an elector of the county; nor any one who shall not have been an inhabitant thereof, during one year next preceding his appointment, if the county shall have been so long organized, but if the county shall not have been so long organized, then within the limits of the county or counties, out of which the same shall have been taken.

SECTION 5. The Governor, and the Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, shall, severally, reside and keep the public records, books, and papers, in any manner relating to their respective offices, at the seat of government.

SECTION 6. All county, township, and town officers, shall reside within their respective counties, townships, and towns; and shall keep their respective offices at such places therein, and perform such duties, as may be directed by law.

SECTION 7. All State officers shall, for crime, incapacity, or negligence, be liable to be removed from office, either by impeachment by the House of Representatives, to be tried by the Senate, or by a joint resolution of the General Assembly; two-thirds of the members elected to each branch voting, in either case, therefor.

SECTION 8. All State, county, township, and town officers, may be impeached, or removed from office in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 9. Vacancies in county, township, and town offices, shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 10. The General Assembly may confer upon the boards doing county business in the several counties, powers of a local, administrative character.

ARTICLE 7.

JUDICIAL

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Court and such other courts as the General Assembly may establish.⁸

SECTION 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of not less than three, nor more than five Judges; a majority of whom shall form a quorum. They shall hold their offices for six years, if they so long behave well.⁹

SECTION 3. The State shall be divided into as many districts as there are Judges of the Supreme Court; and such districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population, as, without dividing a county, the same can be made. One of said Judges shall be elected from each district, and reside therein; but said Judges shall be elected by the electors of the State at large.

SECTION 4. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction, co-extensive with the limits of the State, in appeals and writs of error, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law. It shall also have such original jurisdiction as the General Assembly may confer.

SECTION 5. The Supreme Court shall, upon the decision of every case, give a statement in writing of each question arising in the record of such case, and the decision of the Court thereon.

SECTION 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law, for the speedy publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, made under this Constitution; but no Judge shall be allowed to report such decisions.

SECTION 7. There shall be elected by the voters of the State, a Clerk of the Supreme Court who shall hold his office four years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 8. The Circuit Courts shall each consist of one Judge and shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 9. The State shall, from time to time, be divided into judicial circuits; and a judge for each circuit shall be elected by the voters thereof. He shall reside within the circuit, and shall hold his office for the term of six years, if he so long behaves well.

SECTION 10. The General Assembly may provide, by law, that the Judge of one circuit may hold the Courts of another circuit, in cases of necessity or convenience; and in case of temporary inability of any Judge, from sickness or other cause, to hold the Courts in his circuit, provision may be made, by law, for holding such courts.

SECTION 11. There shall be elected, in each judicial circuit by the voters thereof, a Prosecuting Attorney, who shall hold his office for two years.

SECTION 12. Any Judge or Prosecuting Attorney, who shall have been convicted of corruption or other high crime, may, on information in the name of the State, be removed from office by the Supreme Court, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 13. The judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts shall, at stated times, receive a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 14. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected, by the voters in each township in the several counties. They shall continue in office four years, and their powers and duties shall be prescribed by law.

8. As adopted in 1851, the word "inferior" was used instead of the word "other" where it now occurs in this section. The amendment to this section was declared in force on March 24, 1881.

9. The following amendment to this section was proposed by the General Assembly of 1897 and readopted by the General Assembly of 1899: "The supreme court shall consist of not less than five (5) nor more than eleven (11) judges, a majority of whom shall form a quorum, and they shall hold their offices for six years if they so long behave well. Any vacancy caused by death or resignation shall be filled by the governor as is now provided by the Constitution; but any increase in the number of judges shall not be filled by appointment, but by election at the next general election after any increase is ordered." By virtue of the ruling in the case of *In re Todd*, 208 Ind. 168, this amendment is probably in force.

SECTION 15. All judicial officers shall be conservators of the peace in their respective jurisdictions.

SECTION 16. No person elected to any judicial office, shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be eligible to any office of trust or profit, under the State, other than a judicial office.

SECTION 17. The General Assembly may modify, or abolish, the Grand Jury system.

SECTION 18. All criminal prosecutions shall be carried on, in the name, and by the authority, of the State; and the style of all process shall be: "The State of Indiana."

SECTION 19. Tribunals of conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law; or the powers and duties of the same may be conferred upon other Courts of Justice; but such tribunals or other Courts, when sitting as such, shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, unless they voluntarily submit their matters of difference, and agree to abide the judgment of such tribunal or Court.

SECTION 20. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, simplify, and abridge, the rules, practice, pleadings, and forms of the Courts of justice. And they shall provide for abolishing the distinct forms of action at law, now in use; and that justice shall be administered in a uniform mode of pleading, without distinction between law and equity. And the General Assembly may, also, make it the duty of said Commissioners to reduce into a systematic code, the general statute law of the State; and said Commissioners shall report the result of their labors to the General Assembly, with such recommendations and suggestions, as to abridgement and amendment, as to said Commissioners may seem necessary or proper. Provision shall be made, by law, for filling vacancies, regulating the tenure of office, and compensation of said Commissioners.

SECTION 21. [Stricken out by constitutional amendment of 1932.]¹⁰

ARTICLE 8.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government; it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement; and to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of Common Schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all.

SECTION 2. The Common School fund shall consist of the Congressional Township fund, and the lands belonging thereto;

The Surplus Revenue fund;

The Saline fund and the lands belonging thereto;

The Bank Tax fund, and the fund arising from the one hundred and fourteenth section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana;

The fund to be derived from the sale of county seminaries, and the moneys and properly heretofore held for such Seminaries; from the fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the State; and from all forfeitures which may accrue.

All lands and other estate which shall escheat to the State, for want of heirs or kindred entitled to the inheritance;

All lands that have been, or may hereafter be, granted to the State, where no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sales thereof;

10. As adopted in 1851, this section read as follows: "Every person of good moral character, being a voter, shall be entitled to admission to practice law in all courts of justice." The following amendment to this section was proposed by the General Assembly of 1927 and re-adopted by the General Assembly of 1929: "That the Constitution of the State of Indiana be amended by striking out all of section 21 of Article VII." By virtue of the ruling in the case *In re Todd*, 208 Ind. 168, this amendment is probably in force.

including the proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands, granted to the State of Indiana by the act of Congress of the twenty-eighth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, after deducting the expense of selecting and draining the same;

Taxes on the property of corporations, that may be assessed by the General Assembly for common school purposes.

SECTION 3. The principal of the Common School fund shall remain a perpetual fund, which may be increased, but shall never be diminished; and the income thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 4. The General Assembly shall invest, in some safe and profitable manner, all such portions of the Common School fund, as have not heretofore been entrusted to the several counties; and shall make provision, by law, for the distribution, among the several counties, of the interest thereof.

SECTION 5. If any county shall fail to demand its proportion of such interest, for Common School purposes, the same shall be reinvested, for the benefit of such county.

SECTION 6. The several counties shall be held liable for the preservation of so much of the said fund as may be entrusted to them, and for the payment of the annual interest thereon.

SECTION 7. All trust funds, held by the State, shall remain inviolate, and be faithfully and exclusively applied to the purposes for which the trust was created.

SECTION 8. The General Assembly shall provide for the election, by the voters of the State, of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall hold his office for two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 9.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, by law, for the support of Institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Blind; and also, for the treatment of the Insane.

SECTION 2. The General Assembly shall provide houses of refuge, for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders.

SECTION 3. The county boards shall have power to provide farms, as an asylum for those persons, who, by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortune, have claims upon the sympathies and aid of society.

ARTICLE 10.

FINANCE.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes, as may be especially exempted by law.

SECTION 2. All the revenues derived from the sale of any of the public works belonging to the State, and from the net annual income thereof, and any surplus that may, at any time, remain in the treasury, derived from taxation for general State purposes, after the payment of the ordinary expenses of the government, and of the interest on bonds of the State, other than bank bonds, shall be annually applied, under the direction of the General Assembly, to the payment of the principal of the public debt.

SECTION 3. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

SECTION 4. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, shall be published with the laws of each regular session of the General Assembly.

SECTION 5. No law shall authorize any debt to be contracted, on behalf of the State, except in the following case: To meet casual deficits in the revenues; to pay the interest on State debt; to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities be threatened, provide for the public defense.

SECTION 6. No county shall subscribe for stock in any incorporated company, unless the same be paid for at the time of such subscription; nor shall any county loan its credit to any incorporated company; nor borrow money for the purpose of taking stock in any such company; nor shall the General Assembly ever, on behalf of the State, assume the debts of any county, city, town or township, nor of any corporation whatever.

SECTION 7. No law or resolution shall ever be passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that shall recognize any liability of this State to pay or redeem any certificate of stock issued in pursuance of an act entitled "An act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed January 19, 1846, and an act supplemental to said act, passed January 29, 1847, which, by the provisions of the said acts, or either of them, shall be payable exclusively from the proceeds of the canal lands, and the tolls and revenues of the canal in said acts mentioned, and no such certificate or stocks shall ever be paid by the State.¹¹

[SECTION 8.]¹²

ARTICLE 11.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall not have power to establish, or incorporate, any bank or banking company, or moneyed institution, for the purpose of issuing bills of credit, or bills payable to order or bearer, except under the conditions prescribed in this Constitution.

SECTION 2. No banks shall be established otherwise than under a general banking law, except as provided in the fourth section of this article.

SECTION 3. If the General Assembly shall enact a general banking law, such law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all paper credit designed to be circulated as money; and ample collateral security, readily convertible into specie, for the redemption of the same in gold or silver, shall be required; which collateral security shall be under the control of the proper officer or officers of State.

SECTION 4. The General Assembly may also charter a bank with branches, without collateral security, as required in the preceding section.

SECTION 5. If the General Assembly shall establish a bank with branches, the branches shall be mutually responsible for each other's liabilities, upon all paper credit issued as money.

SECTION 6. The stockholders in every bank or banking company shall be individually responsible, to an amount, over and above their stock, equal to their respective shares of stock, for all debts or liabilities of said bank or banking company.

SECTION 7. All bills or notes issued as money shall be, at all times, redeemable in gold or silver; and no law shall be passed, sanctioning, directly or indirectly, the suspension, by any bank or banking company, of specie payments.

SECTION 8. Holders of bank notes shall be entitled, in case of insolvency, to preference of payment over all other creditors.

11. Section 7 was not a part of the Constitution as originally adopted. On March 7, 1873, Governor Thomas A. Hendricks issued his proclamation declaring the amendment in force.

12. The following amendment to this article, to be numbered section 8, was proposed by the General Assembly of 1923 and re-adopted by the General Assembly of 1925: "The General Assembly may levy and collect a tax upon income, from whatever source derived, at such rates, in such manner, and with such exemptions as may be prescribed by law." This proposed amendment was submitted to the voters at the general election held on November 8, 1932. The total number of votes cast at the general election of 1932 was 1,600,484; the total number of votes cast in favor of the amendment was 701,045; and the total number of votes cast against the amendment was 209,076. By virtue of the ruling in the case of *In re Todd*, 208 Ind. 168, this amendment is probably in force.

SECTION 9. No bank shall receive, directly or indirectly, a greater rate of interest than shall be allowed by law, to individuals loaning money.

SECTION 10. Every bank or banking company, shall be required to cease all banking operations, within twenty years from the time of its organization, and promptly thereafter to close its business.

SECTION 11. The General Assembly is not prohibited from investing the trust funds in a bank with branches; but in case of such investment, the safety of the same shall be guaranteed by unquestionable security.

SECTION 12. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank, after the expiration of the present bank charter; nor shall the credit of the State ever be given, or loaned, in aid of any person, association or corporation; nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation or association.

SECTION 13. Corporations, other than banking, shall not be created by special act, but may be formed under general laws.

SECTION 14. Dues from corporations, other than banking, shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators, or other means, as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 12.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia shall consist of all able-bodied white male persons, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as may be exempted by laws of the United States, or of this State; and shall be organized, officered, armed, equipped, and trained, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SECTION 2. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary Generals.

SECTION 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold their offices not longer than six years.

SECTION 4. The General Assembly shall determine the method of dividing the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, and fix the rank of all staff officers.

SECTION 5. The militia may be divided into classes of sedentary and active militia, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 6. No person, conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty; but such person shall pay an equivalent for exemption; the amount to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 13.

POLITICAL AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

SECTION 1. No political or municipal corporation in this State shall ever become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount in the aggregate exceeding two per centum on the value of the taxable property within such corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all bonds or obligations, in excess of such amount, given by such corporation shall be void: **Provided**, That in time of war, foreign invasion, or other great public calamity, on petition of a majority of the property owners, in number and value, within the limits of such corporation, the public authorities, in their discretion, may incur obligations necessary for the public protection and defense, to such an amount as may be requested in such petition.¹³

13. The original Art. XIII as adopted in 1851 was stricken out and the present Article inserted in 1881. The original article was as follows:

Sec. 1. No negro or mulatto shall come into, or settle in, the State, after the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into the State, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be void; and any person who shall employ such negro or mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 14.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared, that the State of Indiana is bounded, on the East, by the meridian line which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio; on the South, by the Ohio River, from the mouth of the Great Miami River to the mouth of the Wabash River; on the West, by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash River, from its mouth to a point where a due north line, drawn from the town of Vincennes, would last touch the northwestern shore of said Wabash River; and, thence, by a due north line, until the same shall intersect an east and west line, drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the North, by said east and west line, until the same shall intersect the first mentioned meridian line, which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio.

SECTION 2. The State of Indiana shall possess jurisdiction and sovereignty co-extensive with the boundaries declared in the **preceding** section; and shall have concurrent jurisdiction, in civil and criminal cases, with the State of Kentucky on the Ohio River, and with the State of Illinois on the Wabash River, so far as said rivers form the common boundary between this State and said States respectively.

ARTICLE 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. All officers, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this Constitution, shall be chosen in such manner as now is, or hereafter may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 2. When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution, it may be declared by law; and, if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the General Assembly shall not create any office, the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.¹⁴

SECTION 3. Whenever it is provided in this Constitution, or in any law which may be hereafter passed, that any officer, other than a member of the General Assembly, shall hold office for any given term, the same shall be construed to mean that such officer shall hold his office for such term, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SECTION 4. Every person elected or appointed to any office under this Constitution, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, and also an oath of office.

SECTION 5. There shall be a Seal of State, kept by the Governor for official purposes, which shall be called the Seal of the State of Indiana.

SECTION 6. All commissions shall issue in the name of the State, shall be signed by the Governor, sealed with the State Seal, and attested by the Secretary of State.

SECTION 7. No county shall be reduced to an area less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county, under that area, be further reduced.

Sec. 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or of any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes, and their descendants, as may be in the State at the adoption of this Constitution, and may be willing to emigrate.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article.

The present amendment was declared in force on March 24, 1881.

14. By virtue of the ruling in the case of *In re Todd*, 208 Ind. 168, the following amendment to this section is probably in force: "When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the General Assembly shall not create any office, the tenure of which shall be longer than four (4) years, nor shall the term of office or salary of any officer fixed by this Constitution or by law be increased during the term for which such officer was elected or appointed."

SECTION 8. No lottery shall be authorized, nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

SECTION 9. The following grounds owned by the State in Indianapolis, namely: The State House Square, the Governor's Circle, and so much of outlot numbered one hundred and forty-seven, as lies north of the arm of the Central Canal, shall not be sold or leased.

SECTION 10. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the permanent enclosure and preservation of the Tippecanoe Battle Ground.

ARTICLE 16.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution, may be proposed in either branch of the General Assembly; and, if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals, and referred to the General Assembly to be chosen at the next general election; and if, in the General Assembly so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State, and if a majority of said electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution.

SECTION 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner, that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately; and while an amendment or amendments, which shall have been agreed upon by one General Assembly, shall be awaiting the action of a succeeding General Assembly, or of the electors, no additional amendment or amendments shall be proposed.

SCHEDULE

This Constitution, if adopted, shall take effect on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and shall supersede the Constitution adopted in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the government, it is hereby ordained as follows:

First: All laws now in force, and not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall remain in force, until they shall expire or be repealed.

Second. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, and other proceedings, pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of error, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as is now provided by law.

Third. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, due or accruing to the State, or to any county therein, shall inure to the State, or to such county, in the manner prescribed by law. All bonds executed to the State, or to any officer, in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

Fourth. All acts of incorporation for municipal purposes shall continue in force under this Constitution, until such time as the General Assembly shall, in its discretion, modify or repeal the same.

Fifth. The Governor, at the expiration of the present official term, shall continue to act, until his successor shall have been sworn into office.

Sixth. There shall be a session of the General Assembly, commencing on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Seventh. Senators now in office and holding over, under the existing Constitution, and such as may be elected at the next general election, and the Representatives then elected, shall continue in office until the first general election under this Constitution.

Eighth. The first general election under this Constitution, shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Ninth. The first election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts, Clerks of the Supreme Court, Prosecuting Attorneys, Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State, and State Superintendent of Public In-

struction, under this Constitution, shall be held at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; and such of said officers as may be in office when this Constitution shall go into effect, shall continue in their respective offices, until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

Tenth. Every person elected by popular vote, and now in any office which is continued by this Constitution, and every person who shall be so elected to any such office before the taking effect of this Constitution, (except as in this Constitution otherwise provided), shall continue in office, until the term for which such person has been, or may be, elected, shall expire: **Provided**, That no such person shall continue in office, after the taking effect of this Constitution, for a longer period than the terms of such office in this Constitution prescribed.

Eleventh. On the taking effect of this Constitution, all officers thereby continued in office, shall, before proceeding in the further discharge of their duties, take an oath or affirmation to support this Constitution.

Twelfth. All vacancies that may occur in existing offices, prior to the first general election under this Constitution, shall be filled in the manner now prescribed by law.

Thirteenth. At the time of submitting this Constitution to the electors, for their approval or disapproval, the article numbered thirteen, in relation to Negroes and Mulattoes, shall be submitted as a distinct proposition, in the following form: "Exclusion and Colonization of Negroes and Mulattoes," "Aye" or "No." And if a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of said article, then the same shall form a part of this Constitution; otherwise, it shall be void, and form no part thereof.

Fourteenth. No article or section of this Constitution shall be submitted as a distinct proposition, to a vote of the electors, otherwise than as herein provided.

Fifteenth. Whenever a portion of the citizens of the counties of Perry and Spencer, shall deem it expedient to form, of the contiguous territory of said counties, a new county, it shall be the duty of those interested in the organization of such new county, to lay off the same, by proper metes and bounds, of equal portions, as nearly as practicable, not to exceed one-third of the territory of each of said counties. The proposal to create such new county shall be submitted to the voters of said counties, at a general election, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. And if a majority of all the votes given at said election, shall be in favor of the organization of said new county, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to organize the same, out of the territory thus designated.

Sixteenth. The General Assembly may alter or amend the charter of Clarksville, and make such regulations as may be necessary for carrying into effect the objects contemplated in granting the same; and the funds belonging to said town shall be applied, according to the intention of the grantor.

Done in Convention, at Indianapolis, the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-fifth.

THE STATE

It is hard for anyone today to realize the great difference between the state of today and the state of a hundred years, or even fifty years ago. The state then had very much less to do with the everyday life of the individual than it does today. State—and national government—was inexpensive because its work was chiefly to make laws and to exercise only a general oversight over its people. It was more concerned with general policies than with particular activities.

The people were few and scattered; contacts with each other were not intimate; the family was the chief social center; and there were few problems other than those concerning crime and contracts for the state to concern itself with. Today people are crowded together, one and three-quarter million of Indiana's total population of three and a quarter million living in cities of 2,500 population or over.¹ Even in the country, population is vastly more crowded than in the early days of the state, as the once large farms have been divided and subdivided to provide for the children of former owners.

This has created many problems which could not be solved by the local governments. Many more have been created by a growing knowledge of the needs of the state. Still others have been created by a new conscience resulting from the growth of civilization, which has shown mankind that we are our brothers' keepers.

As a result, the state government touches the citizens of Indiana in a multitude of ways, many of which you take for granted but which have come into being over the resistance of those who have felt that the individual should look out for himself in these respects. Some think that the government is going too far in taking over responsibilities of the individual or of the family; others think that it has not gone far enough. Some complain that the cost of government is too high; others think that the citizens receive benefits which more than justify the expense of government. It may be that you will have to help decide whether the government shall go further in caring for the apparent needs of its citizens or whether the individual shall be left to depend upon

¹United States Census, 1930.

his own efforts. There is little doubt that we can never go back to the old policies; the problem is really as to the extent of the new attitude of government.

In the following pages, many of the undertakings of the state government will be explained so that you may see the many ways in which the state government touches our lives. Since the state activities are so general, it hardly seems practical to continue the discussion of living with your government through the work of particular officials. Besides, if you understand the work of the local governments, you are prepared for a more general picture of government.

From the state constitution, you will find that the state officials authorized by it are as follows:

Senators (Article 4, Section 2.)

Representatives (Article 4, Section 2.)

Governor (Article 5, Section 1.)

Lieutenant-Governor (Article 5, Section 2.)

Secretary of State (Article 6, Section 1.)

Auditor of State (Article 6, Section 1.)

Treasurer of State (Article 6, Section 1.)

Judges of the Supreme Court of the State (Article 7, Section 2.)

Commissioners to codify laws (Article 7, Section 20.)

State Superintendent of Public Instruction (Article 8, Section 8.)

These officials, of course, require many assistants, for the officers of a state as populous as Indiana have a vast mass of details to look after. These assistants may be appointed either by the officers whom they assist or by the governor.

A very large part of the work of the state, however, is performed by officers appointed by the governor to take charge of some division of the work which the legislature has established. In fact, the contacts which the ordinary citizen has with the state government is usually with some of these agencies rather than with the constitutional officers. These agencies will appear in the following discussions.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What changes have taken place in Indiana since 1816?
2. How has this changed our idea of what the state ought to do?
3. What state officers are directly authorized by the constitution?
4. How are most of the state officers chosen?

GOVERNOR

LIEUT. GOVERNOR

SECRETARY of STATE

TREASURER

AUDITOR

SUP'T. of INSTRUCTION

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

ATTORNEY GENERAL

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

STATE

WORKS

EXECUTIVE

LAW

TREASURY

AUDIT AND CONTROL

EDUCATION

HOW INDIANA CARES FOR HER UNFORTUNATES

ORPHANS OF VETERANS

One day during his sophomore year, Tom found no one in when he came home from school. On the kitchen table was a note from his mother telling him what to get for supper and explaining that she had gone to stay with Mrs. Walker until after her husband's funeral.

"Gee!" Tom exclaimed to himself, "that will be tough on Bill and Grace. I wonder what will become of them. Mrs. Walker isn't any too strong, and I bet Mr. Walker didn't leave them anything to live on."

When his father came in from the store, Tom had supper ready. He explained Mrs. Wilson's absence to his father, and they sat down to supper.

"I was wondering what would become of Bill and Grace," Tom said as they began to eat.

"Just what I was wondering," Mr. Wilson answered. "Jack was a veteran of the World War, and it looks as if the government ought to do something to look after the children. Mrs. Walker will get his insurance, but that won't much more than pay for their home."

"Was he in the World War?" Tom inquired eagerly. "I never heard him say anything about it."

"You wouldn't," his father replied. "Jack got a medal for bravery, but he was too modest to say anything about it. Besides, he got to feeling after he came home that war was too terrible a thing; and so it was seldom that he would say anything about his experience."

Tom and his father ate on in silence, each thinking about the Walker family.

"I'm going to see the township trustee," Mr. Wilson said after the dishes were done. "Want to go along?"

"Sure," Tom replied, confident that he would learn something new about how we live with our government.

"Mr. Smiley," Mr. Wilson said after a little casual conversation, "I came over to see what could be done about Jack Walker's children. You know that he died this afternoon, I suppose."

"No. That's too bad. We can't well afford to lose good men like Jack. I've been expecting this for several days, though; and I've been investigating possibilities for the children. I believe I can get them into the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home."

"Just the thing!" Mr. Wilson exclaimed. "I'd never have thought of that."

"What sort of a home is that?" Tom asked.

"It's a home for children of those who have served the United States in a military way—honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses in any of our wars and in the regular service of the United States," the trustee explained. "In 1865, a State Soldiers' Home was established two miles south of Knightstown on what is now State Road 140. A few orphans were admitted and cared for in a small building near the main building. In 1871, the large building burned; and the soldiers were taken to the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio. Ever since then, the grounds have been used entirely by the children."

"Are there many there?" Tom inquired.

"Yes, the home can take care of about a thousand children; and vacancies are soon filled. There are 287 acres, and the one small building which was originally used for children is no longer sufficient: there are thirty brick and frame buildings."

"Then are you sure that Bill and Grace can get in?" Mr. Wilson asked.

"No, but it's reasonably certain. You see, it's getting along toward the end of the school year. Children can stay in the home only until they are eighteen or until they graduate from high school. I happen to know that a good-sized class graduates this spring; so there will be several openings."

"Are there many others likely to want in?" Mr. Wilson inquired.

"That, of course," Mr. Smiley replied, "is hard to tell. All I can do is to send in an application to the superintendent. He will present it to the Board of Trustees at their next meeting, and the Board will approve or reject the application. Full orphans are given first choice. Then children whose mothers are living and whose fathers are either dead or who have been

admitted into a state or national military home from Indiana on account of disabilities and children of honorably discharged nurses whose husbands are dead are given a chance. Next choice is given to children of honorably discharged soldiers, marines, sailors, or nurses whose mothers are dead. If there are still vacancies, children whose parents have abandoned them or refuse to care for them or are not fit to have care of them are considered."

"Do children ever leave the home before they graduate from high school or before eighteen?" Tom inquired.

"Oh, yes," Mr. Smiley replied. "Sometimes children from the home are adopted. Sometimes, their parents or other relatives become able to care for them and ask to take them. Sometimes, a child is found to be not normal or to have some disease which requires him to be taken care of elsewhere, and sometimes a child will not behave. Then the Board may put him elsewhere."

"Well," Mr. Wilson said as he and Tom left, "if I can help in any way, let me know. Come on, Tom, I want to stop at Mrs. Walker's. You had better hurry home and study your lessons."

"How would you like to go down to Knightstown with me?" Mr. Wilson asked Mrs. Wilson and Tom one evening about the middle of June.

"What's going on at Knightstown?" Mrs. Wilson asked.

"Mr. Smiley told me today that his application for Bill and Grace had been accepted and that everything was settled for them to enter the home at Knightstown. No provision is made by the state to pay for the transportation of the children to the home; so the trustee has to pay for that. I told him that I would be glad to do that much for the children of Jack Walker."

"Then I'd better stay with Mrs. Walker," Mrs. Wilson said. "She'll be all broken up over losing her children."

"She's going to visit her sister in Indianapolis until she can make up her mind what she's going to do. The trustee is going to look after her house here and rent it for her if she decides not to come back for some time. He's taking her to her sister tomorrow morning, and I thought we could start about the same time for Knightstown."

The next morning, they set out with the two children after a sorrowful parting from their mother. Mrs. Wilson's motherly care calmed the children before they had gone many miles; and soon, with the quick forgetfulness of children, Bill and Grace were enjoying the ride to their new home.

While Mr. Wilson was seeing that the children were properly entered into the home, Mrs. Wilson and Tom were shown about the place by one of the older girls.

"Do you like it here?" Mrs. Wilson asked her.

"Oh, yes," the girl replied. "Of course, we don't have our parents; but we do have good homes. You see, we don't live in one great big house, as I was afraid we would do when I first came. We live in houses small enough to be like real homes. We girls learn to do housework, and the boys learn to do the work of a man about the house. We learn printing, baking, industrial arts, agriculture, mechanics, and floriculture. Then, we have Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, a Young People's Association, a student



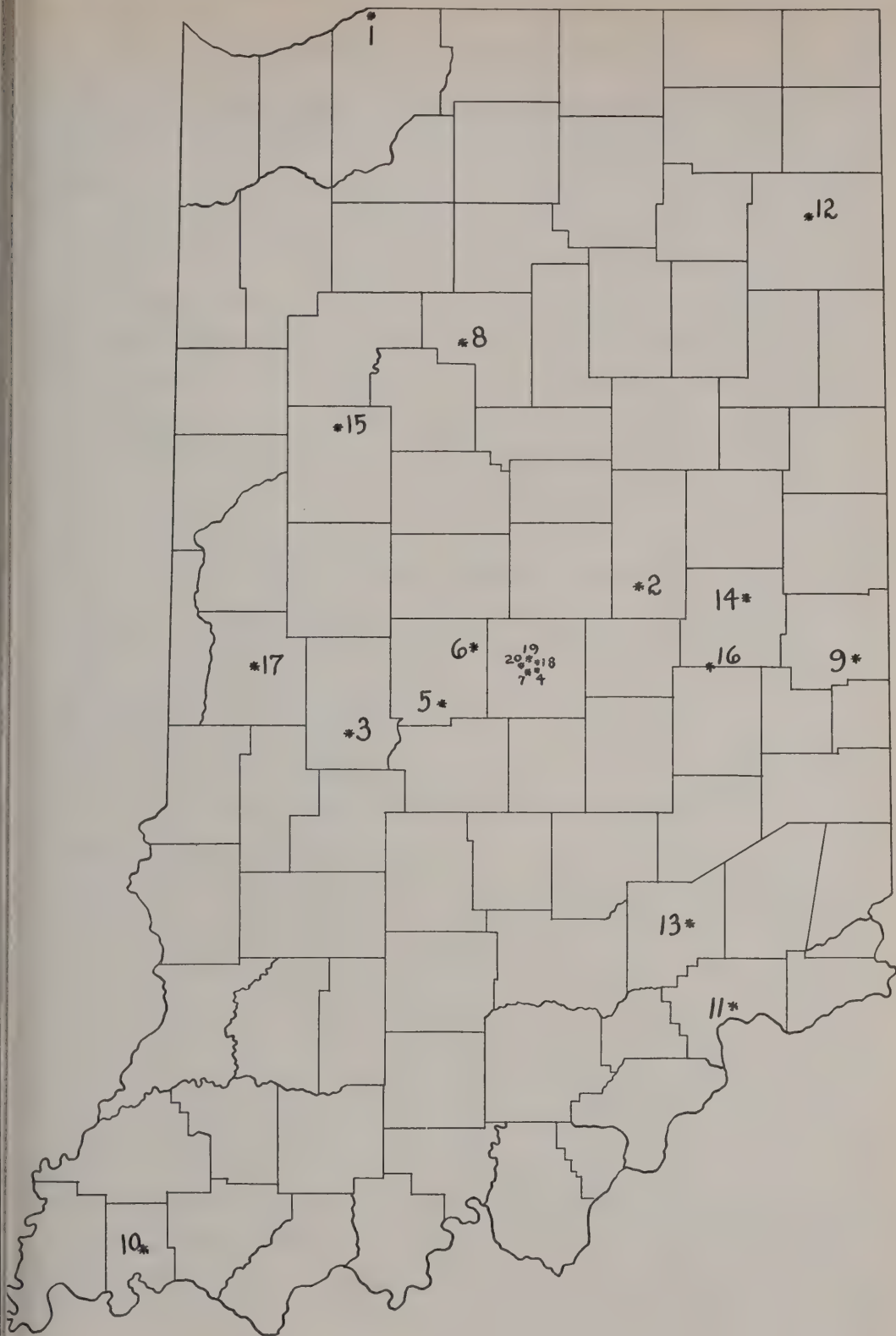
FIG. 134

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

SCHOOL BAND OF KNIGHTSTOWN HOME

council, and a 4-H Club. Each class in high school has its own organization just like the students where I came from. We have a school paper published by the students and an athletic team that plays other high school teams. We have church organizations, too. We're just like other children, and lots of us are better off than ever before."

"What an improvement over the care orphans had when I was a little girl!" Mrs. Wilson exclaimed. "Then you might have been farmed out to some farmer to work for him till you were eighteen. If he didn't treat you like a human being, there was nothing to be done about it."



- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Indiana State Prison. | 11. Madison State Hospital |
| 2. Indiana Reformatory. | 12. Fort Wayne State School |
| 3. Indiana State Farm. | 13. Muscatatuck Colony. |
| 4. Woman's Prison. | 14. Village For Epileptics |
| 5. Indiana Boys' School | 15. State Soldiers' Home. |
| 6. Indiana Girls' School. | 16. Soldiers' And Sailors' Children's Home. |
| 7. Central State Hospital. | 17. Indiana State Sanatorium. |
| 8. Logansport State Hospital. | 18. Indiana State School For The Deaf. |
| 9. Richmond State Hospital. | 19. Indiana State School For The Blind. |
| 10. Evansville State Hospital. | 20. Board Of Industrial Aid For The Blind. |

Mrs. Wilson was delighted with the signs of good housekeeping as she went through the building where their escort lived. One of the boys offered to show Tom about the farm. In the barn, they met Mr. Wilson, who had come out with the superintendent to look at the cows.

"You'd never know that this wasn't the home of some good farmer," Mr. Wilson said as they returned to the office after a walk through the fields. "How do you get such good help?"

"Well, I had to depend on help that I could get in the neighborhood," the superintendent told him, "until Governor Townsend reorganized the executive department of the state in 1937. He placed this home under the care of The Indiana State Division of Supervision of State Institutions. (See Fig. 135.) The supervisor of state institutions is also state administrator of the State Department of Public Welfare. He has established an employment bureau for all the state institutions. Experts on personal management have prepared application blanks for all applicants. Every applicant must send his application to the employment bureau, which investigates all the likely applicants.

"When I need someone for a vacancy, I send to the bureau, which sends me an applicant who seems suitable. I interview him; and, if he seems satisfactory, I employ him. Otherwise, I ask the bureau for another applicant. This enables me to get the pick of applicants from all over the state."

"Do you get your position in the same way?" Tom asked.

"No," the superintendent smiled, "the governor appoints the superintendent of each of the state institutions. He also appoints the trustee of each institution for four-year terms. The Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home has four trustees, who advise the governor in the appointment of the superintendent and the superintendent in making out his budget and determine the general policies of the institution."

When the Wilsons were ready to leave, the superintendent sent a messenger to bring the Walker children. There was some delay in finding them, as Grace had gone on a sight-seeing tour of the home with some other ten-year-old girls, and Bill, like any

other twelve-year-old boy, had gone to the pasture to watch the horses. After many promises to write to them, the Wilsons drove away.

"There's one expense that I'll never begrudge again," Mr. Wilson remarked as they passed from sight of the home.

"Do you have to pay for it?" Tom asked in surprise.

"The home, like many other state institutions, is supported by a special tax levy and is a part of the state tax."

"Well," Tom remarked with a sly smile at his father, "Grace and Bill are living with our government."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Locate the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home on a map.
2. Why should there be such an institution?
3. How is it managed?
4. How could a child be placed in this home?
5. What are the advantages of a child in this home?
6. In all your study of state institutions, decide whether the institution is one which the state should have.
7. If the state should have the institution, is it justified in taxing the citizens of the state to support it?
8. Is it fair to require children to have lived in Indiana for a certain time before they are eligible for admittance to this home?
9. Should the institutions of the state employ local labor or the best labor obtainable? Does this apply to the schools?

VETERANS AND THEIR WIDOWS

"I wonder what Henrietta will do," Mrs. Wilson said inquiringly as they sped back home. "She hasn't been strong for some time, and Jack's death has just about broken her down."

"Well, if she isn't able to work, she will have to sell her home;



FIG. 136

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

LIVING ROOM AT STATE SOLDIERS' HOME

but, the way business is now, that won't be easy. Mr. Smiley says that she's eligible for the Indiana State Soldiers' Home."

"Where's that, pa?" Tom inquired.

"Up near Lafayette," he answered. "I don't know any more than the average citizen about it, I guess; and all I know is that there is one in that part of the state. You'd better ask Mr. Smiley about that some time."

"I'll do that," Tom replied. "Maybe I can find out about that and use it for a report in history."

Tom repeated his question to Mr. Smiley a few days later.

"The Indiana State Soldiers' Home," the trustee told him, "is on State Road 43, about four miles north of Lafayette. It's only three miles southwest of Battle Ground, where the Battle of Tippecanoe was fought on November 7, 1811, between the Ameri-

cans under Governor William Henry Harrison and the Indians under the Prophet, the brother of Tecumseh. The home is built on a tract of 262 acres."

"Who is taken care of there?" Tom inquired.

"Destitute and disabled soldiers, marines, sailors, and nurses who have served in any of our country's wars and have an honorable discharge; any war veteran who has a disability connected with his service shown by a pension certificate or award of compensation; and wives and widows of such persons if they have been married for more than two years and are over 45 years of age. Widows of Spanish-American and World War veterans may be received if they are destitute, even if they are less than 45. Of course, we don't take care of them unless they have lived in Indiana for at least two years before they apply for admission."

"Do they live in one big building, or do they have smaller homes like those in the Children's Home at Knightstown?"

"Well, the state has built fifteen buildings and about 75 cottages have been built by some of the counties, by the home itself from its receipts, by the G. A. R., and by the Women's Relief Corps. These can take care of about a thousand persons, but there are never that many in the home."

"You mentioned the receipts of the home. What are they?"

"There is a special state levy that is included in the taxes paid the state. The United States pays the state \$120 a year for each soldier taken care of in the home. Those who have pensions must furnish their own clothing."

"I should think that they would get lonesome to see their old friends," Tom remarked.

"Oh, they can have visitors. Besides, after they have lived there ninety days, they can go wherever they want to for ninety days. If they ask for permission, they can stay ten days longer than that. If they want to, they can leave the home permanently."

"How did it get started?"

"The G. A. R. and the Department Encampment started it in 1886."

"What are they?"

"The G. A. R. is the organization of Civil War veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic. The Department Encampment is the state convention of all the G. A. R. posts of Indiana. The legislature established the home in 1895. Citizens of Lafayette and Tippecanoe County gave 187 acres, Lafayette gave 55 acres two miles southwest of this tract, and Colonel R. P. DeHart gave about half mile of river frontage."

"I'm glad we have such a place," Tom sighed with satisfaction. "We ought to take care of those who risked their lives for our country."

"The state and nation think so, too. Don't worry. If Mrs. Walker finds that she can't support herself, I'll be ready to help her get into the Indiana State Soldiers' Home. Its commandant, or superintendent as we would usually say, and its five trustees are appointed for just such persons.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Can you justify the Indiana State Soldiers' Home?
2. Where is it?
3. How is it managed?
4. Who can live there?



FIG. 137

Courtesy of State Library

INDIANA STATE SANATORIUM

STATE SANATORIUM

A pleasant hour in a pleasant environment.



FIG. 138

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

PHYSICAL UNFORTUNATES

"There," said Doctor Crawford, "as he adjusted a sling for Tom's arm, "that ought to make you comfortable, young man. Now, how did this happen?"

"I was riding my bicycle downtown, and someone threw a firecracker into the street," Tom explained. "It went off right at my feet, and I was so frightened that I forgot to look where I was going. The next thing I knew, I was in an automobile. The man who was driving told me that he had hit me when my bike swerved out in front of him. He left my bike uptown in front of the barber shop and brought me home."

"Well, you were lucky," the doctor said. "A broken bone will soon heal."



STATE SANATORIUM

All that makes for health
is given here.

FIG. 139

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

"Better stay for supper," Mr. Wilson suggested. "It will be better than eating at the hotel. How does biscuits and honey and fried chicken sound to you?"

"Good enough to stay for," the doctor replied.

The accident had not interfered with Tom's appetite, and he busied himself with his one-handed eating.

"Can't the state take care of her?" he heard his father say.

"Yes, as soon as there is room," the doctor replied.

"Does the state take care of sick people?" Tom inquired.

"I thought that you were interested in nothing but that chicken leg," the doctor laughed.

INDIANA STATE SANATORIUM

TRUSTEE'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF INDIANA,

} ss:
 County,

I,

Trustee of Township, County, Indiana

do hereby certify that

now resides in said township and has so resided continuously for more than one year last past, and the

said

is an indigent citizen of the State of Indiana for more than one year last past.

I agree to furnish transportation home for applicant in the event he is found not to be suffering from
 Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis according to chapter 125, Section 14, of the Acts of the State of Indiana
 for 1907.

I further certify that a copy of this certificate has been delivered by me to the Auditor of

..... County.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have affixed my hand this

FIG. 140

day of 19

Trust

Trustee's Address

“Mention government to him,” Mrs. Wilson smiled, “and he’d take notice if he was in a dead faint.”

“I’ll remember that,” the doctor remarked. “It might be helpful the next time he rides in front of an automobile.”

“Yes,” he added, turning to Tom, “the state takes care of hundreds of people who suffer from physical troubles. The woman we were talking about has incipient tuberculosis.”

“What do you mean by ‘incipient?’ ” Tom inquired.

“That means that the disease hasn’t much of a hold on her,” the doctor replied. “If she keeps on working twelve hours a day without proper food and rest, she will be hopeless before long. What she needs is lots of rest in the open air, plenty of milk and eggs, and no worry. She can’t get those things working at the hotel, and there is no one to take care of her if she quits work. Besides, the hotel can’t keep her if she’s tubercular.”

I don't intend to tell the proprietor about her condition until we can get her into the Indiana State Sanatorium at Rockville. She isn't dangerous to anyone in her present condition."

"Can she be cured?" Mrs. Wilson asked. "Tom says that his schoolbook says consumption can be cured; but, when I was a girl, we always heard that it was incurable."

"Yes," the doctor answered, "if it is treated soon enough. Many people are cured right at home. People who live close to the sanatorium at Rockville and cannot afford to pay may go there on Monday and Thursday afternoons for examination. The township trustee signs an order for this service, for which there is no charge except \$1.00 for X-ray film. A report is then made to the patient's home physician so that he will understand the patient's condition and needs.

"The sanatorium is on State Road 36, about three and a half miles east of Rockville. It is built on a 504-acre tract in the rolling lands of Parke County."

"How does a patient get admitted?" Mr. Wilson asked.

"Application must be made to the superintendent. He sends the patient's physician a form consisting of two blanks. On one, the physician certifies the patient's condition (See Fig. 140); and, on the other (See Figs. 141A, 141B), the trustee certifies whether the patient is able to pay for care at the sanatorium. Since there is a long waiting list, patients can be taken only if there is reasonable certainty that they can be definitely helped. Those able to provide proper care for themselves are not accepted until others are cared for. For the latter, the county pays the state \$5.00 a week. Any legal resident of the state is eligible for admission under these terms."

"How many can be cared for?" Tom inquired.

"Only three hundred. A new hospital wing has just been constructed by the state with Federal aid. Several more buildings are being planned and we hope to have a completely modern sanatorium soon. As it is, it is one of the very best in the country; but new buildings will enable us to take advantage of the latest knowledge about this disease."

"Have we had this sanatorium long?" Tom pursued the subject.

"Provisions for the sanatorium were made by the legislature in 1907 and 1909. It was formally opened on April 1, 1911. More than five thousand patients have been treated, and most of them have been cured and sent out to live normal lives. Most of these would probably have died of tuberculosis if it had not

Classification in Accordance With That Adopted by the National Tuberculosis Association

Stage of Disease:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Minimal Lesion

- (a). Slight infiltration without demonstrable excavation.
- (a). A small part of one or both lungs—total volume of involvement, regardless of distribution, shall not exceed the equivalent of the volume of lung tissue which lies above the second costochondral junction and the spine of the fourth or body of the fifth thoracic vertebra on one side.

Moderately Advanced Lesion

- One or both lungs may be involved but the total involvement shall not exceed the following limits:
- (a). Slight disseminated infiltration or fibrosis which may extend through not more than the equivalent of the volume of one lung.
- (b). Severe infiltration with or without fibrosis, which may extend through not more than the equivalent of one-third the volume of one lung.
- (c). Any gradation within the above limits.
- (d). Total diameter of cavities, if present, should not exceed four centimeters.

F Advanced Lesion

- A lesion more extensive than under "moderately advanced", or definite evidence of greater cavity formation.

1. Acute Miliary Tuberculosis.

1. Childhood or Primary Infection Type:

Among civilized races this type is largely confined to children.

It is the response of the tissues to the first infection with tubercle bacilli, whereas it is believed that the adult type disease is an allergic reaction caused by reinfection.

Note:—Insofar as children are concerned, this institution has facilities only for the care of childhood type disease. Children with adult type disease cannot be admitted.

Do not send far advanced, hopeless cases. The law governing this institution stipulates that we admit only those who offer reasonable hope of recovery.

FIG. 141B

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT (Back)

been for this institution. Some counties—Allen, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburg, Lake, Madison, Tippecanoe, Wayne, and Knox—have sanatoria of their own.

"The patients at Rockville are under the care of a staff of

physicians with years of experience. They have the benefit of the best possible nursing and of the latest mechanical equipment."

"Does the state care for other sick people?" Tom asked.

"Yes," the doctor replied, "the State Board of Health tries to prevent disease throughout the state. But you probably were thinking of special institutions. One class of unfortunates which has never met the sympathy it deserves from the general public is the epileptics. Most people think that fits are in some way



FIG. 142

KNOX COUNTY SANATORIUM

disgraceful and are inclined to poke fun at victims of fits. Since this disease is sometimes associated with feeble-mindedness, many people think that everyone who has epilepsy is feeble-minded. On the contrary, several great people have been epileptics—Julius Caesar, for instance.

"In 1905, the state legislature provided for a village for epileptics. This was located on 1,334 acres three miles north of Newcastle, in Henry County. The Blue River Valley, about a mile wide, runs through the center of the site. The village was planned for 1,250 patients, but additional buildings to increase

this number to 1,800 can be built without changing the general plan. Male patients were first admitted in 1907 and female patients in 1925."

"How many patients are in this village?"

"The Indiana Village for Epileptics has grown very gradually. While the original plan was to take care of 1,250 patients, there were not that many applying for admission; so only a few buildings were put up. As applications for admission increased, more buildings were provided. At present, there are beds for 915 patients."

"How does one apply for admission?" Tom asked.

"A relative or any responsible person living in the same county as the patient may file a petition with the clerk of the circuit court of the county. The judge of the court appoints two doctors, who examine the patient and make a written report to the judge. The judge may appoint other witnesses if he wishes. If the judge decides that the patient is epileptic, he sends him to the village."

"Do the patients get well?" Mrs. Wilson inquired.

"Many do. This is very largely a nervous disease. When a patient's mental and physical condition seem to justify it, he is sent home. Some of the patients are permitted to visit relatives who can and will be responsible for their care."

"Does the patient have to go there?" Tom inquired.

"Yes," the doctor answered, "if the judge decides that he is epileptic, the application can not be withdrawn."

"Suppose he can't afford it?"

"The state provides food, lodging, and medical attention. The patient or his relatives must provide his clothing if they can; if not, the county pays for that. The county also pays his transportation to the village and the transportation of those who attend him there. If the patient has an income from any source and no dependents, the state collects \$5.00 a week for his care.

"Here, as in most of the state institutions, the patients help to support themselves. That is one way in which their self-respect and physical condition is maintained. In all the state's institutions, there is a total of over 15,000 acres of farm land. As a result of the combination of the state's institutions which was made in 1937, all these farms are under the charge of a Farm Supervisor. Each farm raises much that is used by the institution owning the farm, but there is much interchange of products.



FIG. 143

*Courtesy of State Library***INDIANA VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS**

Here in my pocket is a recent report of these farms. It shows that many tons of food products are produced for use by the state institutions. Grain, vegetables, milk, tobacco, meat, and eggs are produced. So you see that the state can care for people in its institutions at a minimum expense.

"I suppose the Indiana Village of Epileptics has a superintendent and trustees just like the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home?" Mr. Wilson asked.

"Yes, each state institution except the Indiana State Soldiers' Home has a superintendent and four trustees appointed by the

VILLAGE OF EPILEPTICS

Here is found the pleasure of useful toil.



FIG. 144

Courtesy of Division of Institutions



INDIANA SCHOOL
FOR DEAF

The Greenhouse.

FIG. 145

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

governor. The Soldiers' Home has five instead of four trustees. Besides, all the institutions are under the care of one supervisor and his helpers."

"Does the state care for other sick people?" Tom inquired.

"Well," Doctor Crawford said, "I don't know that you would exactly call them sick; but the state does look after the deaf and blind. Perhaps deafness and blindness are worse than diseases."

"I'd rather be sick than deaf or blind," Mrs. Wilson asserted.

"Yes," the doctor added, "we feel sorry for sick people; but very few people have sympathy for the deaf. It has been found, however, that deaf people can be taught to tell what people are



FIG. 146

Courtesy of State Library

INDIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

saying by watching their lips. Children who are born deaf or who become deaf before they learn to talk are generally thought to be dumb. These people can generally be taught to speak, as Helen Keller of Alabama was. Most deaf children talk in a very unnatural way, for they have no way to compare their own speech with that of other people. So, at the Indiana State School for the Deaf, the first two years are spent very largely in training in speech and lip-reading."

"Do they try to cure the deaf?" Mr. Wilson asked. "I did not know that deafness was curable."

"No," the doctor answered. "This is not a hospital; it is a school. It opens in the fall and closes in the spring just like any other school. The course of study follows the state course for the public schools very closely. In addition, industrial courses are stressed so that the students may be able to find profitable work after they graduate from the school."

INDIANA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

The blind do not lose their natural instincts. Blindness has not deprived these boys of opportunities to make things.



FIG. 147

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

"How far does this course go?" Tom asked.

"The graduates of the school finish the sophomore year in high school. If they seem unable to learn, the children are not kept in the school. Otherwise, they stay until they have graduated or until they are twenty-one years of age."

"How does one get into this school?" Tom pursued the topic.

"Application must be made to the superintendent. If they have no contagious or infectious disease and are mentally normal, children may enter the school when they are six. Occasionally,

by special permission, they may enter before this age. There are sixteen dormitories, intended for twenty-five children each; but in 1937 there were 450 students in the school."

"Do the parents have to pay?"

"The state provides tuition, board, lodging, and medical service. The parents provide transportation to and from the school, clothing, toilet articles, and such extras as hair cuts and shoe shines."

"Where is this school?" Mr. Wilson asked.

"It was founded in 1844 and located in Indianapolis. It has been in various parts of the city, but in 1911 it was located at 1050 East Forty-second Street in Indianapolis on a 77-acre tract just east of the Monon Railroad and north of the State Fair grounds."



INDIANA SCHOOL FOR
BLIND

Those who can not see are here given an opportunity to develop their other abilities.

FIG. 148

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

"Is there a separate school for the blind?" Tom inquired.

"Two," Doctor Crawford replied, "one for children and one for adults. The Indiana State School for the Blind is at Seventy-fifth Street and College Avenue in Indianapolis. There are several buildings on this 60-acre tract, and it can take care of 165 pupils. However, there were only 135 registered there in 1937. Its purpose is to make useful, contented, and self-supporting citizens of the blind children."

"And that's good enough reason for taxing us who can see," Mr. Wilson asserted. "I suppose it is state-supported."

"Entirely," the doctor replied. "Board, lodging, tuition, and laundry are provided by the state. Transportation to and from the school and clothing are provided by the parents or by the township trustee."

"What can the blind children learn?" Tom asked curiously.

"They can learn everything through a complete high school course. An extensive course of music is offered. Broom-making, cane-seating chairs, elementary manual training, and piano-tuning is taught to the boys. The girls learn to sew both by hand and machine, to knit, and to crochet. They are also given systematic physical exercises in the gymnasium."

"I suppose they are admitted on application to the superintendent, too," Tom suggested.

"Yes," the doctor answered. "The parent or guardian fills out an application blank and has a justice of the peace fill out a form. The superintendent usually requires a doctor's certificate that the child is free of contagious or infectious disease."

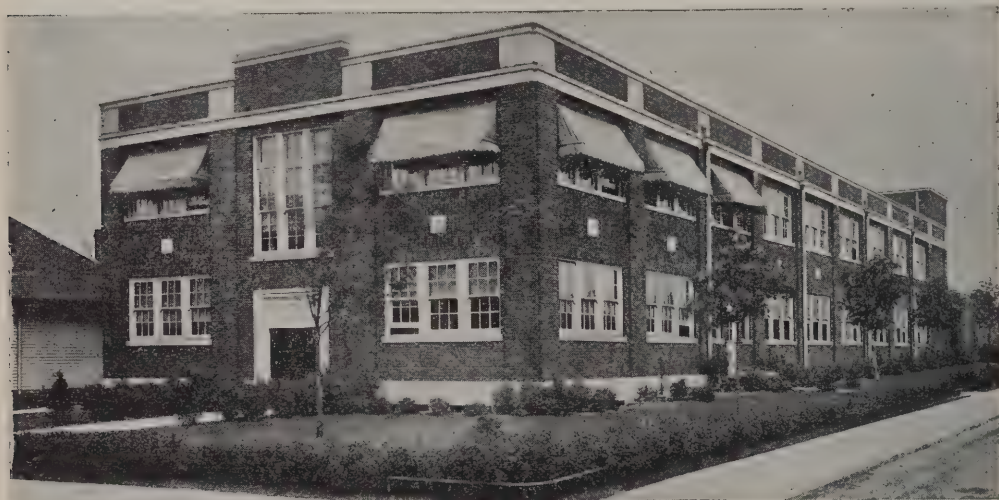


FIG. 149

Courtesy of State Library

BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL AID FOR THE BLIND

"How long can the student attend?"

"Until they have completed the course of study or reached the age of twenty-one. If they do not seem able or willing to learn, they may be discharged from the school."

"Well, that is a good work," Mrs. Wilson said emphatically. "How did it start, do you know?"

"Yes, it is the work of James M. Ray, of Indianapolis. While he was visiting at Louisville, Kentucky, he was invited to visit the school for the blind there. He arranged for the superintendent and some of the blind children to give a demonstration before the next session of the Indiana State Legislature. As a result, a tax was levied to send our blind children to the Kentucky school or to one in Ohio until we could provide a school

in our own state. In 1847, the school opened in a rented building with nine pupils; twenty-five were enrolled altogether the first year. The state built a school at North and Meridian Streets, which is now a part of the Memorial Plaza. In 1930, new buildings were constructed at the present site."

"Doctor," said Mr. Wilson in a pause, "you said that there were two schools for the blind. Where is the other one?"

"Oh," replied the doctor, "it's in Indianapolis, too—at 536 West 30th Street. It is the Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind and is intended to improve the condition of adult blind residents of Indiana. It teaches adult blind people trades and provides them employment so that they may become useful and self-supporting. It is really marvelous what blind people can learn to do. They can learn to sew, knit, crochet, cane chairs, make brooms, weave, and typewrite."

"Who are taken into this school?" Mrs. Wilson asked.

"Blind adults of good character and normal mental abilities. Agents are also employed to instruct blind men and women in their own homes. These agents co-operate with any and every other organization to help the blind. They co-operate with boards of health and relief organizations interested in preventing blindness. They investigate new cases of blindness in both children and adults, arrange for medical and other help when that is needed, help such people to enter the state schools for the blind, and help them in securing employment."

"That sounds decidedly practical," agreed Mr. Wilson. "How long has this work been going on?"

"Since 1915, when the legislature created the Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind and made provision for the school. The building was authorized by the legislature in 1921. The legislature appropriates \$30,000 annually for this work. Any earnings from the work done in the school is also used by the school after the wages of the workers have been paid."

"That makes me proud to think that I live in Indiana," Mrs. Wilson explained. "I'm beginning to believe that there is more to government than politics."

"Sure, ma," said Tom. "Haven't I been telling you that we live with our government? Of course, we have been fortunate; but I'll bet there are people from Modelville in some of these institutions. Aren't there?" he asked, appealing to the doctor.

"Yes," the doctor agreed. "There are about two thousand people in these institutions right now, and some are leaving and new ones entering every year. I doubt if there is a county in

the state that is not represented in at least one of these institutions. These cases are not given publicity, and so most people know only about the patients who are their personal friends."

"Ma," Tom exclaimed excitedly as he entered the house a few days later, "guess who was in the store this afternoon!"

"Customers, I suppose," she smiled. "Who was it?"

"Joe Warren," Tom replied excitedly, "and he was walking without a crutch."

"That's fine!" his mother agreed. "Did he tell you about being at the hospital?"

"No," Tom answered, "I was busy cutting some screen for



FIG. 150

Courtesy of State Library

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

some people from the country. They were in a hurry; so I didn't get a chance to do more than call hello to him. What hospital has he been to?"

"Didn't you know?" she inquired in surprise. "Why, he has been in the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for children at Indianapolis."

"How could he afford to go there?" Tom inquired.

"That's why he was there, because his parents couldn't afford to pay for having his foot straightened," his mother explained. "Principal Bronson of the high school was here the evening before you went to Indianapolis to the State Basketball Tournament and talked about it with your father. They called Judge Franklin over the phone and arranged for him to have a hearing the next week. His parents, the prosecuting attorney, and Doctor Crawford were there and discussed his case. The doctor thought that

his foot could be straightened at the hospital; so the judge had the county clerk apply for Joe's admission to the hospital. A few days later, the superintendent sent word that he could be cared for there; so Judge Franklin sent Joe's mother along with him."

"What is this hospital?" Tom inquired.

"Principal Bronson said that it was a unit of Indiana University Hospitals. It was authorized in 1921 for children under 16 whose parents could not pay for special treatment to cure or improve diseases or deformities which could not be satisfactorily treated



FIG. 151

ROBERT W. LONG HOSPITAL

by a physician except under conditions not available to the ordinary physician. Patients must be considered curable, or they are not accepted. They are sent by the county judge in much the manner that Joe was sent."

"Who pays for his care?" Tom inquired.

"The state maintains the hospital; and Indiana University pays the physicians, surgeons, and nurses; but the county pays the actual cost of care and treatment other than these expenses."

"How does Indiana University have connection with the hospital?" Tom wondered.

"I don't know any more about it," his mother answered. "Why don't you ask Doctor Crawford the next time you see him?"

"I will," Tom replied.

A few days later, the doctor came into Mr. Wilson's hard-

ware store after school; and Tom took the opportunity to inquire about it.

"Well," the doctor explained, "Indiana University has a School of Medicine. One year of the work is carried on at Bloomington, where the university is situated; but the last three years of the medical course must be taken in Indianapolis. A medical school needs to have a hospital so that the students can observe sick people and their treatment and see operations performed. The Robert W. Long Hospital, which has beds for 118 patients, serves this purpose for the students of the medical school of In-



FIG. 152 WILLIAM H. COLEMAN HOSPITAL

diana University. The state maintains the hospital, but patients are admitted from the several counties on allotments and are sent in the same way as those sent to the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital.

"Besides this general hospital, the university also has control of the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for children, which has beds for 210 children, and the William H. Coleman Hospital for women, which has beds for 116 patients.

"All of these hospitals help those who otherwise would be unable to secure the special hospitalization given there and also help the students to prepare for the treatment of the sick and injured when they leave the college. The latest knowledge in the field of medicine and surgery is presented to the students here in the most practical way.

"It used to be that doctors and surgeons got their training by the apprenticeship method. The apprentice worked with a practicing doctor or surgeon and learned by watching him and listening to his advice. Nothing was known about the causes of disease, and there were no scientific cures. In fact, patients were as likely to be injured as helped. No anesthetics were known, and surgery was extremely painful. It was only three hundred years ago that it was proved that the blood circulates in the body.

"Now, all that is changed. No doctor is allowed to practice until he has had training. He must have studied the body, the nature of diseases, and the means of treating them. He has observed the work of specialists in various fields of medicine. After that, he must serve a year in a hospital."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What institutions does Indiana provide for those who are physically unfortunate?
2. Where are these institutions located?
3. Should the counties be required to take care of their own unfortunates?
4. Could groups of counties profitably provide institutions for their unfortunates?
5. How does one get admission to these institutions?
6. Should the state give the inmates of these institutions more than the bare necessities?
7. Are some of the comforts and perhaps luxuries as important for the handicapped as the bare necessities?
8. Would there be so much need of government assistance if we lived more like primitive people?
9. What do you think became of the blind, deaf, tubercular, and other handicapped people in primitive times?
10. Why is the state interested in its citizens' health?
11. Is it dangerous to be in contact with people who have tuberculosis?
12. Should all tubercular people be taken to the sanatorium without regard to their condition?

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

One evening, Tom was surprised, when he answered the doorbell, to see George Borden at the door.

"Well, well!" he exclaimed, happily. "I'm glad to see you. Come in where I can get a good look at you. You're looking better than you did when you quit school last year."

"Yes," George replied; "and I'm feeling better. "They know how to make a fellow feel good at Rockville."

"That's good news," Tom answered. "So you're well now?"

"Yes," George replied, "but I have only one good lung. The doctors say that there is no more danger from tuberculosis, though."

"What are you going to do now?" Tom inquired.

"That's what I came to see you about," George replied. "They told me at the sanatorium that our high school principal could help me to get help from the State Rehabilitation Department. I wondered if you would go with me to see him after school tomorrow."

"Sure, I will!" Tom exclaimed cordially. "Mr. Bronson's a friendly man. You'll like him."

"Well," George replied, "I didn't feel like going to see him alone. If last year's principal had been there, I wouldn't have hesitated."

So, the next day, Tom met George at the door of the principal's office.

"Yes," said Mr. Bronson when Tom had introduced George to him, "I got a letter about you from Rockville last week. I'm sure that the Rehabilitation Department can help you."

After they had talked a while and the principal felt that he had won George's confidence, he picked up an application blank from his desk. (See Fig. 153).

"Here's the blank you'll have to fill out first," he remarked. "Every bit of the information asked for is important, for the Rehabilitation Department has to have very definite information in order to accomplish its aims. For instance, it will probably arrange to let you finish your high school course, or even go to college if that seems best. If you were ten years older, it would be content to see that you were fitted for some vocation. If you were around fifty, all it would try to do would be to fit you for

APPLICATION
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

1. Name Age.....
2. Sex: Male...Female...White...Colored...Married...Single...
Divorced...Widow...
3. Present Address: Street and No.....
City..... County.....
4. If you live on a rural route, give exact directions how to reach
your home from nearest town.....
5. How long a resident of Indiana..... Place of birth.....
6. Describe your disability.....
.....
.....
7. Are you working?.....Describe your job.....
8. For whom are you working?.....Wage per week.....
9. Were you working when you were disabled?.....At what kind
of work?.....
10. For whom did you work?.....Wage per week.....
11. Have you been in a hospital?.....Name of hospital.....
12. Name of attending physician.....
13. How many grades in school did you finish?.....
14. Are you receiving welfare aid?.....If so, how much?.....
.....
.....
15. Have you received previous assistance from the Rehabilitation De-
partment?.....If so, what kind of service?.....
16. Give two references, preferably your high school principal and
family doctor.....
.....
.....
.....
- Applicant's signature.....
- FIG. 153 Date.....19....

a job and see that you had a chance for one. So we must be careful to make our answers clear and complete. Most of them, of course, are very simple."

"Now," Mr. Bronson said, after the application had been completed, "feel free to come to see me at any time. It will be several days before we hear from this; so don't worry if nothing happens right away."

"Thank you," George replied. "I'm afraid I've taken up a lot of your valuable time."

"I'm no more important than the State of Indiana," the principal smiled, "and it thinks that people who have permanent physical handicaps deserve its attention. Besides, your record here shows that you deserve the best we can do for you. Never feel that I haven't time to give your case. Of course, if I happen to be busy, I'll tell you and tell you when I can see you."

"Then I wonder," Tom said, "if you'll tell us all about this Rehabilitation Department. I never heard of it."

"A great many others haven't, either," the principal smiled. "In fact, I'm not sure that I can tell you a great deal about it, as I have known about it only since I came here. Anyone who is wholly or partially unable to fill a remunerative position and who it seems probable could be trained to become self-supporting is eligible for help from this department. The State of Indiana pays half the expense and the United States pays the other half."

"How does the department work?" Tom inquired.

"Applications have to be sent to the department. County superintendents, city superintendents, high school principals, or the handicapped persons themselves may send in the applications. The Industrial Board (See page 364) also reports to the department cases of persons injured in industry who should receive aid in becoming self-supporting again.

"Each case is studied by the department. Sometimes, it seems best to have the applicant continue his education; sometimes, special education is given. This is especially true of persons who seem fitted for commercial work as bookkeepers, stenographers, or salesmen. Sometimes, it is simply a matter of getting them work in some position for which they are already fitted. Sometimes, it is necessary to supply an artificial arm or leg or a device to improve the applicant's hearing. Sometimes, of course, several of these things have to be done."

"Has the department been very successful?" George inquired.

"Here is a chart put out by the department," Mr. Bronson replied, "that will give a strong affirmative answer to that question. (See Fig. 154.) You see, the wages of the 485 men and women placed in employment in one year was about five times as much as it was even before they became disabled."

"That makes me feel more hopeful!" George exclaimed.

"If the department decides that the applicant should be

REHABILITANTS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT

July 1, 1935—June 30, 1936

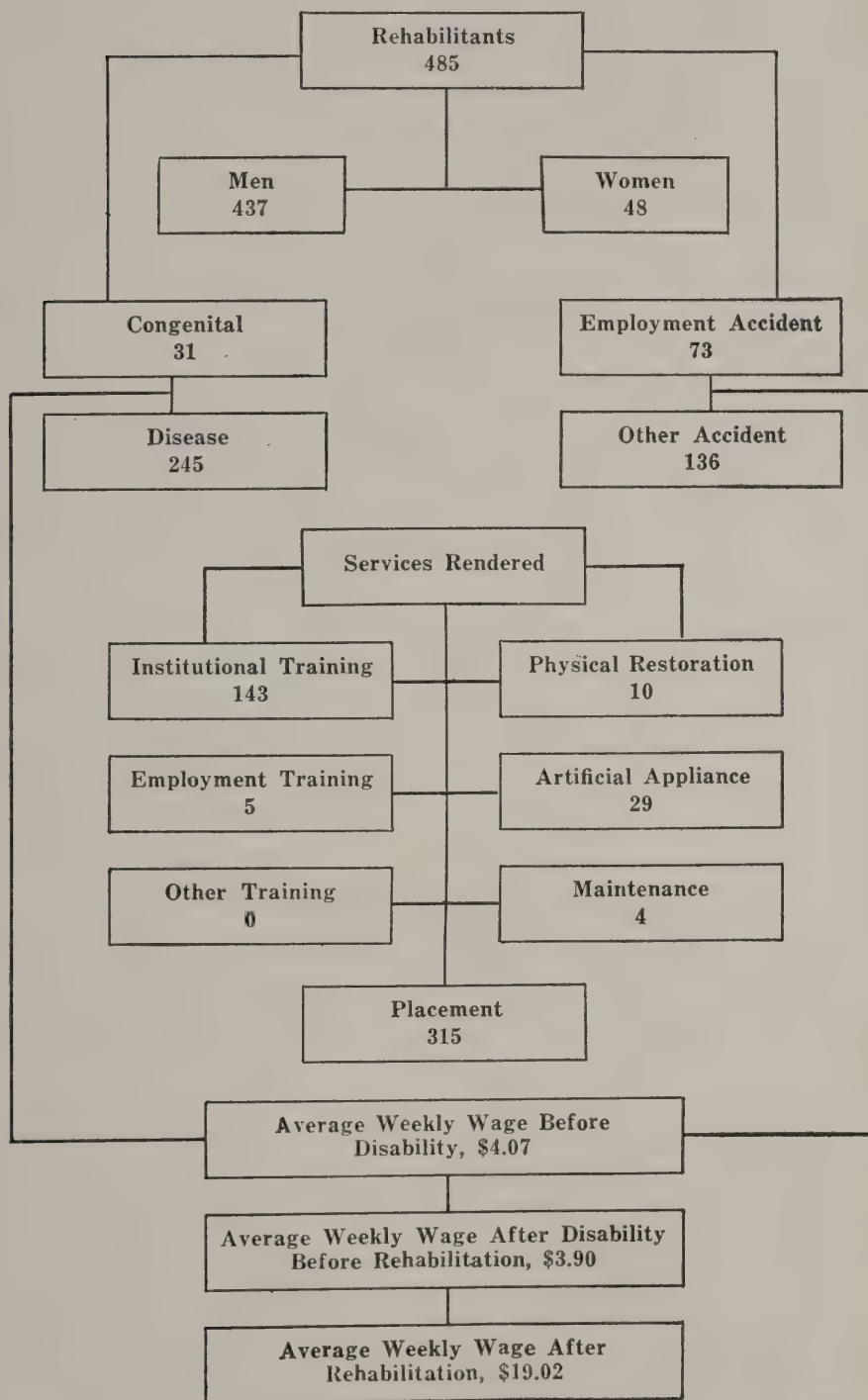


FIG. 154

Courtesy of Department of Rehabilitation

trained, it will expend as much as \$200 to give the applicant that training. In any case, the training seldom extends over a year; but it always has a definite end in view. The work of rehabilitation, however, is never considered ended until the applicant has been successfully employed. Even then, the department supervises the case until the applicant has been employed for at least three months. The department encourages those under its care to find their own jobs, but it also has a placement bureau which aids them. The department also uses every possible means to convince employers that these people can be profitably employed."

"I would never have thought of such work," Tom remarked, "but it seems to me that it is just as important as the work done by the state institutions."

"More so," Mr. Bronson replied. "Those in institutions are sure of a large measure of sympathy, but people who seem to the ordinary observer capable of working but who, for one reason or other can not, are likely to suffer greatly in spirit and certainly receive no sympathy."

"Thanks again," George said as he left the office. "I feel as if the world has opened up again. To tell the truth, I didn't feel very hopeful when I came in."

"The world isn't such a bad place when one has hope, is it?" laughed Mr. Bronson. "Goodby."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Why should the state be interested in helping crippled people train themselves for new positions?
2. What advantage is it to have these people self-supporting?
3. What are some ways in which a person may be disqualified for various positions?
4. What could these persons do?

MENTAL UNFORTUNATES

"Barney says that Grace Barnhoff isn't at school any more," Tom remarked at the supper table one evening.

Mrs. Wilson looked inquiringly at her husband.

"He might as well know," the latter replied.

"Her mother died last week," Mrs. Wilson said, turning to Tom. "You know where they lived."

"Yes," Tom interrupted, "in that shack by the railroad two squares south of us. I've often wondered why any sensible person would live in such a filthy place."

"That's just it," his mother replied. "They weren't sensible. Mrs. Barnhoff was feeble-minded, but she was harmless. We would have seen that she lived in a better house, but she wouldn't have taken any better care of it. The trustee saw that she had coal, and he and the neighbors saw that she had food. That's as much as could be done for her. We never knew her history; but she came here about ten years ago, when Grace was about two years old. She's been a problem ever since."

"What do you mean by saying that she was feeble-minded?"

"A feeble-minded person is one who is born without the ability to develop mentally, just as some people are born with one leg shorter than the other. A feeble-minded person may develop mentally up to the point of the natural development of a normal six-year-old, for instance, and never get past that stage. Their minds stop growing just as the bodies of some people stop growing before they get to the average size. There are all degrees of mental growth, all the way from what we usually call normal down to idiocy."

"What's that, ma?"

"An idiot is a person whose mind is so undeveloped that, although his body continues to grow, his ability to care for himself and to think remains the same as that of a baby. In extreme cases, they have to be fed as if they were babies, although they can eat solid food. There is no sharp dividing line between the feeble-minded and what we call the normal person. Some people are dull in school because they will not try to get their lessons because they are not interested, but some are dull because they do not have mental ability to get them."

"Then Grace was feeble-minded, too?" Tom asked.

"Yes, that's why she was still in the second grade, although she was twelve years old. And that's why we always tried to keep you from making fun of her. You wouldn't make fun of someone with a twisted arm or a short leg, would you?"

"I should say not!" Tom exclaimed vigorously. "Gee, I'm glad I never made fun of her. I bet if the other children knew that they wouldn't, either."

"Perhaps not, but so many people think that mental diseases and lack of mental development are disgraceful that it isn't wise to let them know about such cases. In fact, it is only in the last generation or so that people have really understood such cases; and the general public still blames these unfortunates, as was the general custom everywhere when I was a girl."

"Well, why doesn't the government take care of these people if it isn't their fault?"

"Don't forget, son," Mr. Wilson answered, "that the people are the government. Whatever the government does must be supported by taxes, and few people like to pay taxes. The state is doing something for the feeble-minded, though; and that's why our supper has been late for the last week."

"What's the connection?" Tom asked in puzzlement.

"Well, ma's been down at Barnhoff's helping take care of Mrs. Barnhoff in her last illness. She and some of the other members of the Ladies' Aid thought that Grace should be sent to the feeble-minded school, where she can be protected from people who might abuse her and take advantage of her condition and where she might be happier than she can possibly be among people who can not understand her and who would look down on her. So they have been starting the wheels going to get her admitted to a feeble-minded school. We're going over to Judge Franklin's office after supper and talk things over with him. Do you want to go along?"

"Sure! I've got some lessons to get, but I'll get them before I go to bed or else get up early in the morning."

At eight o'clock, the Wilsons knocked at the door of the office of the judge of the circuit court.

"I've just received a letter from the superintendent of the Fort Wayne State School," the judge said after a short preliminary conversation. "He says that, fortunately for Grace, one of the women at the Fort Wayne school is being transferred to the Butlerville colony to help in the sewing room there and that Grace could be admitted when she leaves within the next two weeks."

"That's good," Mrs. Wilson replied. "The Ladies' Aid will look after her until then. Thank you so much, judge."

"I'm glad to have been able to help Grace," he replied. "It's too bad that we can help so few of these unfortunates."

"Why is that?" Tom asked.

"Because the people of the state have not waked up to the pitifulness of the condition of these people and have no idea of how common this misfortune is. They blame the feeble-minded for their shiftlessness and what they call 'dumbness.' Consequently, the state has not been able to provide for their needs."

"Isn't the feeble-minded school for that purpose?" Mr. Wilson asked.



FIG. 155

Courtesy of State Library

INDIANA SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH

"Oh, yes," Judge Franklin replied. "We have two schools, the Fort Wayne State School, at Fort Wayne, and Muscatatuck Colony, near Butlerville, about six miles from North Vernon. There are so many who need the care of these institutions, however, that only in emergency cases, like that of Grace, can they be admitted. The Fort Wayne school can take a few more than 1,900 and the Butlerville school 600. The latter will soon be able to accept 240 more, though."

"And you mean that there is need of still more room for these poor people?" Mrs. Wilson inquired.

"Yes," the judge replied. "At present, each county is given a quota in proportion to its population in order that each county may be fairly considered in the care for its feeble-minded."

"Who are eligible when there is room?" Tom asked.



FIG. 156

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

FORT WAYNE STATE SCHOOL

The gift of life entitles these boys to the opportunity to develop their interests.

MUSCATATUCK COLONY

Quarrying is a useful occupation in which these unfortunates may serve society.



FIG. 157

Courtesy of Division of Institutions



FIG. 158

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

MUSCATATUCK COLONY

This model house shows the skill developed in the patients at this school.

"Any feeble-minded person who is not also insane or epileptic. These are cared for in other institutions. There is room for 80 paralytic feeble-minded at the Fort Wayne school. Males over 16 years of age are at present sent to Muscatatuck Colony. Preparations are being made, however, to send all feeble-minded from the southern part of the state to the latter and all from north of Indianapolis to the Fort Wayne school. Any reputable person may ask to have a feeble-minded person admitted to one of these schools. When the circuit judge receives such an application, he appoints two medical examiners to help him determine whether the person is feeble-minded. If he is, he is sent to one of these schools whenever there is a suitable opportunity. The authorities are often criticized for not doing more; but, as you can see, the ability of the state to care for these people is very limited.

"Are these institutions entirely state supported?" Mr. Wilson inquired.

"Yes," the judge answered, "except that, according to the ability of the family, up to \$5.00 a week may be collected for the care of the inmates. Parents sometimes help by furnishing clothing."

"Is the cost of caring for these people very great?" Mr. Wilson asked.

"Of course, they have to have special care, which would ordinarily be expensive; but the inmates do much to help themselves. The Muscatatuck Colony has 2,071 acres of land. Besides the 54 acres where the Fort Wayne School is located, that school has about 850 acres nearby. These tracts are farmed by the inmates and produce much food, not only for themselves, but also for other state institutions. The Fort Wayne school sent several tons of rhubarb to other institutions one year recently. Much of the produce of these farms is used as it is produced, but a great deal is stored for the winter or canned."

"Can these people work?" Tom asked, surprised.

"Yes," smiled Judge Franklin. "Many people think that feeble-minded people can not work. There are many feeble-minded people who go through life and are not known by their neighbors to be feeble-minded. They are considered queer, shiftless, and incapable and are often held to blame for what they really can not help. Of course, not all queer, shiftless, and incapable people are feeble-minded. That is why we must use care in deciding who should be sent to these schools.

"At the Fort Wayne school, the children are taught to use their eyes, and ears, and hands more effectively. There is a kindergarten, and regular grade subjects are taught as far as the inmates are capable of going. Domestic science, music, printing, painting, etc., are taught, as well as farming. These people make excellent workers, in many cases, as long as their work is routine and someone is ready to direct them. They have a band and enjoy singing and religious exercises. They have opportunity for amusements according to the season. Two weeks' vacation is given to a great many if proper arrangements can be made for them. Children who have no place to go for vacation are sent for a week to the Vacation Home on Round Lake."

"So they are given as nearly a normal life as they can enjoy," Mr. Wilson remarked.

"That's exactly the idea," the judge replied. "These people are in no way responsible for their condition. If our marriage laws were strictly enforced, there would be less feeble-mindedness, for this is generally inherited. By preventing the marriage of feeble-minded people, such institutions as these really pay for themselves by preventing the birth of more such unfortunates."

"Are they kept in these institutions all their lives after they are admitted?" Mrs. Wilson asked.

"Some men are released on indefinite furlough to their families if the families ask it. Under various conditions, others are given furloughs of various kinds. This enables the institutions to take them back if conditions seem to warrant it. Probation officers, county judges, and welfare agencies must be satisfied that it is wise to furlough them."

"Has this work been going on long?" asked Tom.

"The Fort Wayne State School was originally associated with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown. In 1887, the legislature provided for a separate institution. In 1890, the Fort Wayne school received 300 patients and has operated ever since. The Muscatatuck Colony was established by the legislature in 1919 and received its first patients in 1920. It was operated as a separate unit until 1925, when it was operated as a branch of the Fort Wayne school. In 1937, it was once more made independent."

"Is feeble-mindedness the same as insanity?" Tom inquired.

"Decidedly no," the judge responded. "While a feeble-minded person can become insane, most insane people have had much greater mental ability. Some people of very high mental ability



GENERAL VIEW OF EASTERN HOSPITAL



ADMINISTRATION BLDG. NORTHERN HOSPITAL



GENERAL VIEW OF SOUTHERN HOSPITAL



PATHOLOGICAL DEPT. CENTRAL HOSPITAL



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF SOUTHEASTERN HOSPITAL

have been insane. Mary Lamb, who helped write Lamb's *Tales of Shakespeare*, and Edgar Allen Poe, who is often called the father of the short-story and of the detective story, were insane at times. The former was violently insane; the latter harmlessly insane. You get a good idea of the difference between feeble-mindedness and insanity from the expression that an insane person has 'lost his mind'."

"I know that there is an insane asylum in the state," Tom remarked. "Do you have any connection with that?"

"Yes," the judge replied. "Any responsible person may file application with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the person affected has legal residence. Then an inquiry is held before the judge of the circuit or superior court and two medical examiners."

"Why is that?" Tom asked.

"In order that no one shall be sent to an insane asylum through fraud."

"Was that ever done?" Mrs. Wilson asked in astonishment.

"Perhaps not as often as novels of the past would have us believe," said the judge, "but there is little doubt that it was sometimes done. There is little chance that this would happen now. If the person is found to be insane, the judge orders him sent to the hospital in his district."

"You mean that there are several homes for the insane in Indiana?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"Yes, there are five, each serving its own district. The first to be established was the one at Indianapolis, on West Washington Street, on a 160-acre tract. The legislature of 1844-1845 provided for its erection. The first patient was admitted in 1848. In 1938, the 220 acres of the Marion County poor farm was given to this institution. The men's building is being abandoned as fast as cottages can be substituted for it. This hospital, the Central State Hospital, cares for 1,132 women and 737 men. It is always filled and has a long waiting list. It cares for the insane from Benton, Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Hamilton, Howard, Jasper, Madison, Marion, Miami, Newton, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Wabash, Warren, and White Counties, a district having, according to the 1930 census, a population of 817,420.

"The second hospital was authorized by the legislature in 1883, but the first patient was admitted in 1890. It has been known as Woodmere, but the legislature gave it the official name of Evansville State Hospital in 1927. This hospital serves Clay,

**MADISON STATE
HOSPITAL**
Administration Building.



FIG. 160

Courtesy of Division of Institutions



FIG. 161

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

**EVANSVILLE STATE
HOSPITAL**
"Woodmere."

**RICHMOND STATE
HOSPITAL**
"Easthaven."



FIG. 162

Courtesy of Division of Institutions



FIG. 163

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

RICHMOND STATE HOSPITAL

Beauty and peace are
good medicines for troubled
minds.

LOGANSPORT STATE HOSPITAL

Agreeable work has a
part in the journey back
to a normal mind.



FIG. 164

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

FIG. 165

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

LOGANSPORT STATE HOSPITAL

Woman's Building, "Long-
cliff."

Dubois, Fountain, Gibson, Greene, Knox, Montgomery, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Posey, Putnam, Spencer, Sullivan, Vanderburgh, Vermillion, Vigo, and Warwick Counties, a population, according to the 1930 census, of 594,173. This hospital is able to take care of 1,200 patients. It is on State Road 66, four miles east of Evansville, on 879 acres.

"The third hospital was established by the legislature in 1883 and received its first patients in 1888. It is known as Longcliff, but its official name is Logansport State Hospital. It is intended to take care of 690 men and 650 women, but it is always filled beyond this capacity. A new men's ward and a new hospital are being built to relieve this condition. It is located on 909 acres. This hospital serves Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Lake, LaPorte, Marshall, Porter, Pulaski, Starke, and St. Joseph Counties, a population, according to the 1930 census, of 729,151.

"Easthaven, as the Richmond State Hospital is commonly called, was established by the legislature in 1883. The buildings were first occupied by the School for Feeble-Minded Youth; and, when this was moved to Fort Wayne, in 1890, insane patients were admitted. This hospital is at the end of Indiana Avenue and Easthaven Avenue in Richmond on a tract of 1,100 acres. It takes care of 664 men and 727 women from Adams, Allen, Blackford, DeKalb, Delaware, Grant, Henry, Huntington, Jay, LaGrange, Noble, Randolph, Steuben, Union, Wayne, Wells, and Whitley Counties, a population of 578,181, according to the census of 1930.

"The newest of these hospitals is Cragmont, the Madison State Hospital, about a mile and a half from North Madison, on 1,234 acres. It serves Bartholomew, Brown, Clark, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Jackson, Jennings, Jefferson, Johnson, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Morgan, Ohio, Orange, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Shelby, Switzerland, and Washington Counties, having in 1930 a population of 551,264."

"Do people ever know that they are going insane?" Mr. Wilson asked.

"Yes," the judge replied, "or at least they sometimes know that they are subject to insanity. I imagine that generally this is a case where a person is temporarily insane at times. The legislature provided, in 1919, that a person might apply to the superintendent of any state hospital for the insane and be admitted if he agrees to obey the rules and to give ten days' notice in

writing before he leaves. This application must be endorsed by two practicing physicians in good standing."

"Does anyone make such application?" asked Mrs. Wilson.

"Yes, indeed. The hospital at Richmond, however, is no longer able to take voluntary patients, as all its space is needed for those committed to it by the courts."

"Do the relatives of the patients have to bear any of the expense of the inmates?" inquired Mr. Wilson.

"The state may collect up to \$5.00 a week from a patient's estate if he has no dependents. Otherwise, the state provides food and medical care. Clothing is provided by the county, which also furnishes transportation to and from the hospital if the patient's friends cannot do so. The counties also provide for funeral expenses."

"I should hate to live in an insane asylum," Mrs. Wilson shuddered.

"Well," said Judge Franklin, "so would I. It would be a mournful sight to see so many people with deranged minds. However, the inmates are much better off there. Don't think that all insane people are violent. Most of them would seem to you quite normal, for their minds often seem to be very keen except upon one line. Some of them are very good chess players. Besides games of many kinds, the patients dance, listen to the radio, and see moving pictures. Those who are able-bodied are encouraged to work in the gardens and shops and do other work about the hospitals, for work and play have been found very helpful in improving their conditions.

"The farm produce is used both at the institution where it is produced and at other institutions. The Madison State Hospital shipped at one time not long ago, over fourteen tons of cabbage to other institutions."

"How long do the patients have to stay?" Tom asked.

"The average stay is about ten and a third years. The law requires incurable harmless patients to be sent home so that those who can be improved may be taken care of. Many patients are so improved that they may safely be sent home permanently or

temporarily. All these hospitals have kept up with the latest discoveries in the care of the insane and the specialists in this work in these institutions have done much to increase the knowledge of how to improve the condition of these unfortunates. The Central State Hospital has become famous for its work in the research for the treatment of paresis (a mental disease) with malaria. It ships malaria blood to doctors all over the state for use in the early stages of paresis and so helps to prevent many cases of insanity. Easthaven has made important contributions in the care of excited, agitated, and depressed patients. We can be proud of what these institutions are doing."

"What makes me proud is that these people are being treated like human beings," said Mrs. Wilson. "I had the idea that these people were treated like wild beasts."

"They used to be," said the judge. "One of the marks of civilization is our attitude toward the unfortunate."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Is a mental unfortunate more or less to be pitied than a physical unfortunate ?
2. In so far as mental unfortunates are the result of heredity, is the state responsible for them?
3. In so far as mental unfortunates are the result of the strain under which people live in modern civilization, is society responsible for them?
4. In former times, the feeble-minded and insane were mistreated, for their conduct was considered within their control. How does this show how knowledge enables us to be more just?
5. Can a person who is mentally unfortunate be happier in one of these homes than he can living at home? Why do you think so?
6. Every village used to have someone who was known as the village idiot, and he used to be the butt of all the village jokers. Compare this attitude with the modern attitude toward such people.

HOW INDIANA PROTECTS US AGAINST ANTI-SOCIAL PEOPLE

"Are you connected with the work of any other state institutions?" Tom asked the judge.

"Yes," he replied. "Do you remember the boy who helped break into your father's store a few years ago?"

"Yes," Tom replied, "but he was sent home in the East."

"If he had stayed," the judge added, "I would have had to send him to the Indiana Boys' School at Plainfield."

"My," Tom exclaimed, "it seems as if all the state institutions are called schools."

"Not quite," the judge laughed, "but most of them. That is just as it should be. Education is the thing that most of the inmates of the state institutions need. The physically handicapped need to learn how to make the best of their abilities and how to become useful and contented citizens. The mentally handicapped need to learn how to make the best of their possibilities. The anti-social, too, need education."

"What do you mean by **anti-social**?" Tom inquired.

"Well," the judge answered, "society has learned by experience that laws are needed. The rules of etiquette are the laws which help us to get along with others in our friendly relations. Those who violate the rules of etiquette are generally punished, whether they know it or not, by the loss of friends and opportunities. In a very large number of situations, the rules of etiquette are enough to prevent quarrels and disagreements between people.

"Laws of parliamentary procedure have been found necessary for clubs, lodges, and other groups. Without them, groups of people having occasion to meet to consider matters of common interest could not get along peaceably and fairly. These rules secure fair play and protect the interests both of the majority and of the minority.

"Where other controls fail, governments have found it necessary to set up controls. We call these laws. Of course, many laws are intended merely to outline the work of the government itself in the way the people (in our country) want it. Many laws are intended to make clear the rights of individuals and groups, to protect certain classes of people, and to tell others what rights

they must keep in mind in their dealings. These laws generally state that certain acts shall be considered misdemeanors, wrongs of a less serious nature than others, which are called felonies. The former are generally punishable by fines or short terms of imprisonment; the latter by longer prison terms or by capital punishment.

"Most people are socially minded, willing to abide by the laws and to co-operate with the other citizens of the state. Some people, of course, may violate laws through ignorance; but the anti-social violate laws because they lack the spirit which alone makes society possible, the willingness to give up certain rights and to avoid interfering with the rights of others in order that all may be able to live together peaceably. Many of these may be educated to control their natural tendencies, and our penal laws recognize this."

"How is that?" asked Mrs. Wilson.

"There are at least three distinct purposes in punishing the violators of law. The first, and a very prominent one in the thinking of many people, is that of revenge. According to this idea, the law-breaker has injured some individual, a group, or the state; and he should be punished in order that we may get even with him—'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' as the Bible expresses it. This idea has generally been outgrown among civilized people, but it is likely to flare up in the best of us at times. Almost all children have this idea, and one of the marks of adulthood is the death of this view.

"A second view of punishment is that it is a means of protecting society. It is thought that possible law-breakers will be prevented from committing crimes by the severity of the laws. So, many years ago, hundreds of offenses were punishable by death, by injuries to the body, and by severe treatment in prisons. Strangely, these penalties did not serve the intended purpose, for crime increased. Evidently, the law-breakers were not kept from crime by fear of punishment. We have come to see that certainty of punishment is much more likely to keep people from crime than severity of punishment. Besides, juries do not like to convict a man of sheep-stealing, for instance, when they know that the punishment is death.

"So we have come to see that, whenever possible, a new idea of punishment should be used—the reformation of the criminal. When that can not be accomplished, the criminal is kept in the prison for a longer time. The punishment for a few crimes is

still death, but only first degree murder and kidnapping are so punished in Indiana. The arguments in favor of each of these ideas of punishment are too long for us to discuss them this evening, but I believe that the reformation of the criminal is the method of the future. That is why we think of imprisonment as an opportunity to educate the prisoners rather than as an opportunity to make them hate society more."

"I can't take that all in just now," Tom interrupted, "but I suppose that that means that law-breakers are not all to be treated alike."

"That's right," the judge replied. "For instance, if you break a traffic law for the first time and show that you are sorry, the chances are that you will be let off with a lecture and a warning; but, if you act defiant, you will have to pay a fine. A repeated



FIG. 166

INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL

Courtesy of State Library

offense, however, will quite surely be punished by a fine. A planned murder will be punished much more than one committed in a sudden burst of anger, and that will be punished more than one committed unintentionally."

"Then I should think that boys and girls would not be punished the same as grown-ups," Tom interrupted again.

"They used to be," the judge agreed, "but it has been a long time since that was true in Indiana. In 1867, The House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders was opened for boys at Plainfield. In 1883, the name was changed to the Indiana Reform School for Boys and, in 1903, to the Indiana Boys' School. Girls, however,



FIG. 167

*Courtesy of Division of Institutions***INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL STATE FAIR EXHIBIT, 1937**

were sent to the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls until 1907."

"Are there many boys at the Boys' School?" Tom wondered.

"The school was built to care for 450 boys, but last year there was an average of 560 boys there; so you see that it is much overcrowded."

"What causes a boy to be sent there?" Mrs. Wilson asked.

"Boys between ten and sixteen who commit minor offenses, boys between ten and seventeen who commit what the laws class-

INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL

Gymnasium.



FIG. 168

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

ify as crimes, and boys between ten and seventeen who cannot be controlled by their parents and other responsible people are sent there. They may be released by the Board of Control, which is appointed by and is responsible to the governor, before they complete their sentences."

"Can a boy do anything to shorten his term?" Tom asked.

"The average time a boy stays there is two years. The governor sets the rules. Just now, a boy can be paroled in sixteen months if he shows good conduct. If he violates his parole or lacks a proper home, he may be brought back at any time until he is twenty-one. Boys over eighteen who have a good record during a parole period of not less than one year may be discharged. If a boy older than seventeen has been committed for a crime and is unmanageable under the conditions of the school, he may, with the consent of the governor be sent to the Indiana Reformatory."



FIG. 169

INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL

Courtesy of State Library

"What does the school do for the boys?" inquired Mr. Wilson.

"There is both a grade and a four-year high school. Industrial training is given so that the boys will be able to make a living when they are released. Barbering, bricklaying, and shop trades are taught. The Boys' School Band has won the state band contest in its class and has gone to the National High School Band Contest for two years and won high honors each time. The boys also garden and farm on the 1,038 acres along State Road 40 just west of Plainfield. The boys live in small groups, as there are more than sixty buildings in the entire plant."

"Is this supported by the state or by the counties?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"The counties pay one-half the estimated cost of supporting the boys, not including the cost of the buildings and grounds. The state pays all the other costs."

"What about the girls?" Mrs. Wilson asked. "Do they have as good a chance to make good as the boys have?"

"The Indiana Girls' School is on State Road 34, about eight miles west of Indianapolis. On its 250 acres are ten cottages for the girls, a hospital, a school, and other necessary buildings. It

INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL

Pleasant, wholesome environment is a safeguard against evil impulses.



FIG. 170

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

is built to take care of 371 girls, but there were only 280 there in 1937."

"What causes them to be sent there?" asked Mrs. Wilson.

"Girls between ten and eighteen who are found guilty of offenses which bring them before the juvenile courts are sent here. They are wards of the school until they are twenty years old, although they do not have to stay in the school all this time.

"Insane, epileptic, feeble-minded, and paralytic girls are not admitted to the school. Neither are girls who have certain contagious diseases nor those whose bodily health does not permit them to take part in the work of the school. The court which sends the girl must have a reputable physician certify that she meets these conditions. The court also sends the school all the available facts concerning the personal and family history of the

girls so that the authorities will be able to understand her better.

"One of the first things the girls are told when they enter the school is that they may be released on parole as soon as they qualify in efficiency and conduct. This means that many of the girls are eligible for parole in a year or a year and a half. Then they are generally sent to communities other than the ones they came from, as this makes it easier for them to continue their good conduct. A girl who has a good record in the school and on parole may be honorably released from the control of the school before she is twenty."

"I suppose the girls are given about the same sort of care as the boys," Mrs. Wilson suggested.

"Yes. The county pays the state half the girl's expense at the school. The state provides food, clothing, medical care, schooling, physical training, and religious training. All these are suited to their abilities and needs as determined by specialists in the care of such girls. The state also provides supervision for paroled girls."

"I hear a great deal of criticism of the parole system," said Mr. Wilson. "How does it work with the boys and girls?"

"Of course," replied the judge, "it does not work perfectly; but, when you consider the nature of the offenses for which these children are sent to these schools, it would certainly be unreasonable to keep them there for long periods if they are fit to take their place with other boys and girls. If the schools fit them to live normal lives, why not give them the opportunity? It is certainly better to keep them under observation and care outside the institutions so long as they live properly than to sentence them to longer terms than we give adults for worse crimes. Besides, I think that you will find in the record of paroled boys and girls the best possible answer to these criticisms."

"What is done with law-breakers if they are above the age limit for these schools?" asked Tom.

"A great deal of progress has been made in this matter since I was a boy," the judge replied. "All criminals were classed together. Perhaps I ought to explain about the care of women law-breakers first, as that is simplest. The Indiana Woman's Prison is located on fifteen acres at Randolph and Michigan Streets in Indianapolis. This prison is intended to confine and reform women prisoners over eighteen. There are two sections, the penal and the correctional; but both are housed in the same building and supervised by the same officers."

"What is the difference?" asked Mrs. Wilson.

"The penal department cares for women sentenced in any court of the state for a felony, which is a breach of the law so designated by the legislature. Less serious offenses are called misdemeanors; and women convicted of them are sentenced to the correctional department. The former may be released on parole; the latter must serve until they have completed their sentences. All those leaving the institution are given a ticket home and enough money to meet their immediate needs. The prison takes care of about a hundred women in each department and is entirely maintained by the state."

"What is done to fit them to leave the prison?" asked Mrs. Wilson.

"All paroled prisoners are under the care of the state parole agents. Before they are paroled, an agent surveys the community

INDIANA WOMAN'S
PRISON



FIG. 171

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

to which the prisoners will go. If the conditions under which they will live do not seem likely to be helpful in enabling them to be law-abiding citizens, no parole is granted. This often means that there must be a fair certainty that the prisoners will be able to get work. When prisoners are paroled, they are paroled to some person who is responsible for their supervision. State parole agents visit the parolee and advise the person in whose care she is."

"Has the prison been operating long?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"Since 1873," replied Judge Franklin. "The legislature authorized it in 1869, but it was not opened until 1873. Then seventeen women were sent to it from the Indiana State Prison, South, at Jeffersonville. It was first called the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls. In 1889, it was renamed Reform

School for Girls and Women's Prison. In 1907, when the Girls' School was opened for girls under eighteen, the name became the Indiana Woman's Prison."

"From what you say," Mr. Wilson remarked, "there must be many more men in prisons than there are women."

"Yes, indeed," replied Judge Franklin. "We have provided for over 5,000 men in our state penal institutions and only 200 women. There are many reasons for this, but the chief one is probably that men are more actively concerned in the struggle for existence than women."

"In line with modern ideas of punishment, there are three state penal institutions for men. Until 1915, men guilty of misdemeanors were confined in the local jails. Aside from the fact that the sheriffs were ignorant of the principles and practices of dealing with such people, the local authorities lacked the equipment to make these jail sentences constructive in the life of the prisoners. To take care of these prisoners in such a fashion was expensive in money and in the personality of the prisoners."

"In 1915, however, the Indiana State Farm, on United States Road 40, one mile west of Putnamville and seven miles south of Greencastle, was opened. During the first six months, 1,174 inmates were admitted by transfer from state penal institutions by the governor's order; from county jails; and by commitment from city, circuit, juvenile, and criminal courts of the state. The average daily population of the farm since it has been in operation has been 834, but it has provision for about 1,200. Only men are sentenced to the state farm."

"Is it a real farm?" Tom asked.

"Yes, indeed," the judge replied. "There are 2,397 acres in the farm itself and about 2,200 acres are rented each year."

"That is not all that is done on the farm, however. Crushed rock and agricultural limestone produced from quarries on the farm; building tile and drain tile; clothes hampers; brick; and hickory, school, and institution furniture are produced. A slaughter house is operated also. All the products of the farm are used in state institutions. Building tile and brick from the State Farm are used in the new buildings for state institutions, including Purdue and Indiana universities."

"Who are sent to the State Farm?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"Males over sixteen who are committed for terms ranging from a few days to a year, to which fines of from \$1.00 to \$1,000.00 and court costs may be added. You see, these people are not



FIG. 172

INDIANA STATE FARM

Courtesy of State Library

dangerous criminals; and so there is no need of the same care in confining them as in some of the other penal institutions."

"Since the State Farm relieves the county jails, I suppose the counties pay for its upkeep," said Mr. Wilson.

"No," the judge replied, "the only expense to the counties is the transportation charges of the prisoners and their attendants to the farm and the railroad fare to enable the released prisoners to return to the point from which they were sentenced or to any other point equally distant from the farm."

"Do the prisoners have to stay the full time they are sentenced, or may this time be shortened?" asked Tom.

"They must serve the full time of their sentences plus one day for each dollar of fine and costs, less time allowed for good behavior. These allowances range from one day on a ten-day

INDIANA STATE
FARM

Brick Kilns.



FIG. 173

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

sentence to 93 days on a year sentence and one additional day for each day of combined sentence, fine, and costs above a year."

"Besides their work, is anything done to help these men become good citizens?" asked Mrs. Wilson.

"Not much," Judge Franklin admitted. "Few of them are sentenced for more than ninety days; so it is almost impossible to work out any program to help them."

"My," remarked Mr. Wilson, looking at his watch. "I didn't realize how late it was. Let's go across the street for a late lunch. When you get ready to have Grace go to Fort Wayne, we'll drive up with her. She knows my wife, and she will go more easily with us than with strangers. You can tell us about the two other prisons when we come to see you about our instructions for taking her."

It was three weeks before the Wilsons received a telephone call from Judge Franklin asking them to come to his office to get instructions about taking Grace to Fort Wayne.

"Will you have time to come around for supper?" Mr. Wilson asked. "We've been wanting to ask you for some time anyway, and Tom won't give us any peace until he finds out more about the prison situation in the state."

So the judge came to the Wilsons' for supper that night.

"No more," he remonstrated as Mrs. Wilson urged him to take a third piece of angelfood cake. "I've already broken all the laws of health so far as quantity is concerned. A judge in the courts may show leniency, but one has to take full consequences for violating nature's laws. You haven't forgotten how to cook since you came to town, Mrs. Wilson."

"We don't give her much chance to forget, do we, Tom?" laughed Mr. Wilson.

"I'll help you with the dishes, ma," Tom volunteered, "so that you can hear what Judge Franklin has to say about Grace and about the prisons. You promised to tell us about them, Judge."

"We'll talk over the political situation till you come," the judge laughed. "After a dinner like this, I don't feel like talking about anything serious for a while, anyway."

The dishes were finally out of the way, and the judge gave Mr. Wilson the papers and instructions for the next day.

"Will we get to look around at the Fort Wayne State School?" Tom asked.

"I'm quite sure that you will," replied the judge.

There was a pause in the conversation. The judge leaned back

INDIANA REFORMATORY

Broom-making is a trade that may be followed after one's sentence is completed. This work helps both the prisoner and the state.



FIG. 174

Courtesy of Division of Institutions



INDIANA REFORMATORY

Administration Building.

FIG. 175

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

INDIANA REFORMATORY

The foundry not only teaches the inmates a profitable trade, it enables the state to produce many articles which it uses.



FIG. 176

Courtesy of Division of Institutions

meditatively in his easy chair. Mr. Wilson caught his wife's eye and put his finger to his lip after a glance at Tom. Both of them sat back seemingly absorbed in thought. Tom fidgeted.

"What's the matter, son?" Mr. Wilson asked innocently.

"Nothing," he replied.

"Then stop fidgeting."

"But I thought that Judge Franklin was going to tell us more about the prisons."

"Oh, so I did," the judge laughed. "I see that you hadn't forgotten. What did we discuss the last time?"

"You had begun to tell us about the prisons for men, and you had just told us about the Indiana State Farm. You said that there were two other penal institutions for men."

"Men between sixteen and thirty who are convicted of felonies are sent to the Indiana Reformatory, located on 1,554 acres about a mile and a half south of Pendleton."

"Why is it called a reformatory?" Tom inquired. "Does that mean that its chief purpose is to reform the prisoners?"

"That's right. The inmates are given schooling up to the fifth grade if they lack any of that work. They are also given moral training; and some are taught printing and furniture making so that they may become useful, self-supporting citizens when they are released. Most of the prisoners, however, are sentenced for too short a time to learn a trade."

"Do they get a chance to fit themselves for jobs?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"They make a good deal of heavy foundry ware—Dutch ovens, chicken fryers, man-hole rings and covers, and furnace castings—brooms, mops, blankets, mattresses, and clothing—overalls, coveralls, blanket-lined jackets, shirts, trousers, playsuits, and uniform cloth. Besides, they operate a flour mill and a canning plant. Many of the prisoners are not qualified to hold any job except the lowest-paid and least desirable; perhaps that is one reason why they become criminals. Here they learn to produce goods of the finest material and quality, and the workmanship is guaranteed. They also farm."

"Do they produce much?" Mr. Wilson asked.

"In the year ending June 30, 1937, the men at the state prison produced over \$500,000 worth of goods; at the reformatory, about \$350,000 worth was produced; and \$320,000 at the state farm. This work keeps the prisoners busy, so that they do not become

even more anti-social than when they entered. It also enables them to earn part of the cost of maintaining them in these institutions."

"I suppose the reformatory is entirely state-supported?" suggested Mr. Wilson.

"Yes, the only expense the county bears is for the transportation of the prisoners and of the sheriff who accompanies him."

"Does the state do anything to help them when their term is ended?" asked Mrs. Wilson.

"Not a great deal," the judge confessed. "Those serving an indeterminate sentence are released on parole. They are given \$5.00, a suit of clothes, and a ticket to any place in Indiana. Those serving a definite sentence are released when their time is up. They receive \$10.00, a suit of clothes, and a ticket to any place in the state. You can see that \$10.00 is not much between them and starvation, especially when it is harder for a convict to secure work than it is for others."

"That's right," said Mrs. Wilson. "Has the reformatory idea been used long in Indiana?"

"No. The first state prison in the state was opened in 1822 at Jeffersonville. It received all persons convicted of felonies throughout the state until 1861, when the prison at Michigan City was opened. The latter was then called the Indiana State Prison, North, and the former the Indiana State Prison, South. In 1873, all the women prisoners at the Jeffersonville prison were transferred to the newly opened Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls. In 1897, the Indiana State Prison, South, became the Indiana Reformatory. The inmates and records from this institution were transferred to the new buildings at Pendleton in 1923."

"And the Michigan City prison remained a prison for older criminals?" Tom asked.

"Yes, and also the prison for younger men if they are sentenced for life. Men between 21 and 30 who have been previously convicted of felonies may be sent to the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City if the judge thinks that this is best. Under the habitual criminal law, any man convicted of a felony for the third time is sent to the state prison for life, regardless of his age. Most of the men, however, are sent to the prison under an indeterminate sentence. The Department of Public Welfare may transfer to the state prison from any of the penal institutions of the state as it sees fit. The inmates are cared for entirely by the state, but the



FIG. 177

*Courtesy of Division of Institutions***ENTRANCE INDIANA STATE PRISON**

counties pay their transportation to the prison. The Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals adjoins the Indiana State Prison and is under the same management."

"Are the men kept in cells at the state prison?" Tom asked.

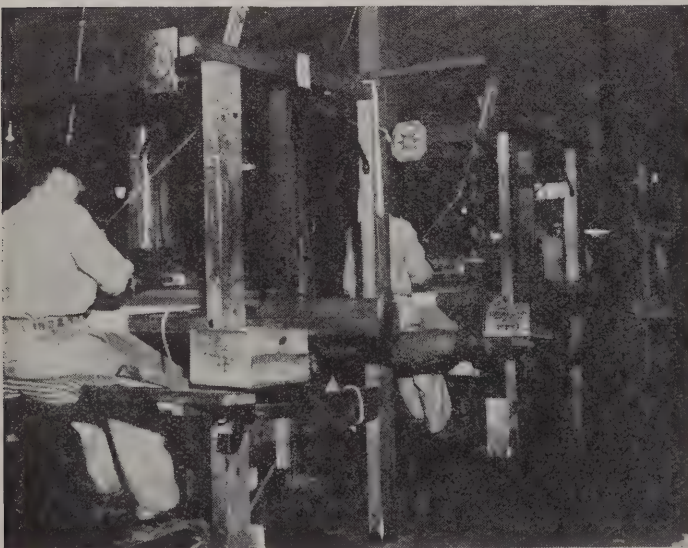


FIG. 178

*Courtesy of Division of Institutions***INDIANA STATE PRISON**

Occupations make men better and life more enduring.

"No," the judge replied. "Most of the inmates will be released sometime. If they are kept in solitary confinement in idleness, they will be entirely unfitted to take their place in society. If that is true, there will be little doubt that they will be back in prison soon."

"So even this prison is a sort of reformatory?" asked Tom.

"Yes. The men make all the metal signs and tags used by the State Highway Department, the county highway departments, and the city street departments of the state. They make the automobile license tags required for all automobiles. They make ladies' and men's shoes; hit-and-miss, roving, cotton, burlap, and hooked rugs; door mats; sweeping compound; state and American flags; and soaps, soap powder, soap chips, and cleansing powder. They bind books and manufacture tobacco. All these products are of the very highest quality and workmanship. Besides the walled inclosure of 23 acres, there are 80 acres of adjoining grounds and about 1,750 acres of farm lands which are rented. These lands outside the walled inclosure are operated by the prisoners and are known as the Honor Farm. Only prisoners with good records are permitted to work there."

"How many are there in the State Prison?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"Well, of course, the number varies. If all the bed space is used, with only one man in a cell, the prison can take care of 2,387 men. The insane hospital can care for 274. Prisoners are received daily, and others are released."

"You mean that their sentences are finished?"

"Yes and no," replied the judge. "The governor has unlimited pardoning power; and he may shorten a sentence, release a prisoner on parole, or pardon a prisoner whenever he thinks that this is proper. A prisoner who is serving a definite sentence may, by good behavior, shorten his term. A ten-year term, for instance, may in this way be shortened to six years and eight months. Most prisoners, however, are serving indeterminate sentences and may be released, upon application to the Board of Trustees, after serving the minimum term. Paroled and discharged prisoners are supplied with a complete outfit of clothing. Paroled prisoners are given \$5.00 and discharged prisoners \$10.00."

"You have mentioned indeterminate sentences several times," Tom said. "What are those?"

"The indeterminate sentence is closely connected with the parole system and, in fact, the whole machinery for the reclamation of the prisoners," replied the judge. "It is one of the most

important improvements in the way in which criminals are treated. The Indiana Reformatory Act, applying solely to male offenders, became effective in 1897. Two years later, the terms of this act were extended to the inmates of the Woman's Prison. This act and the indeterminate sentence law passed by the same legislature provide for an indeterminate sentence and a parole system for a large number of offenses. When the penal code was revised in 1905, the indeterminate sentence law was included, but it did not extend to women. In 1927, the law was restated to include all cases of felony except treason or murder in the first or second degree. It applies to all men and women over 18 except those sentenced to life imprisonment. In recent years, a number of laws have been passed giving definite prison terms for offenses, but most laws provide a minimum and maximum prison term for the crime described.

"When a prisoner on indeterminate sentence has served his minimum term, he may ask the board of trustees of the institution to release him on parole. If it seems reasonably likely that the prisoner will obey the law if released, the board generally grants the appeal. No one but the prisoner himself may ask for his release. The board studies the prisoner's record, including the facts of his life which indicate the probable cause of his criminal nature and the record of his attitude, education, and work in the prison."

"What is the difference between paroling a prisoner and freeing him?" asked Tom.

"When a prisoner is discharged (freed), the prison authorities have no further control of him unless he is again sentenced to the prison. When a prisoner is put on parole, he is under supervision until the end of his maximum sentence, and he may be returned to the prison whenever he violates his parole or begins to return to his criminal ways or company. If it seems reasonably certain that he will continue to be a law-abiding citizen, the board may give him a complete discharge."

"How can the paroled prisoners be supervised?" asked Mrs. Wilson. "Is it because there are so few of them?"

"Between 1897 and 1936, over 35,000 prisoners in the Indiana State Prison, The Indiana Reformatory, and the Indiana Woman's Prison have been paroled, an average of almost 900 a year. Supervising them has been, as you imply, an almost impossible task. In 1937, however, the State Department of Public

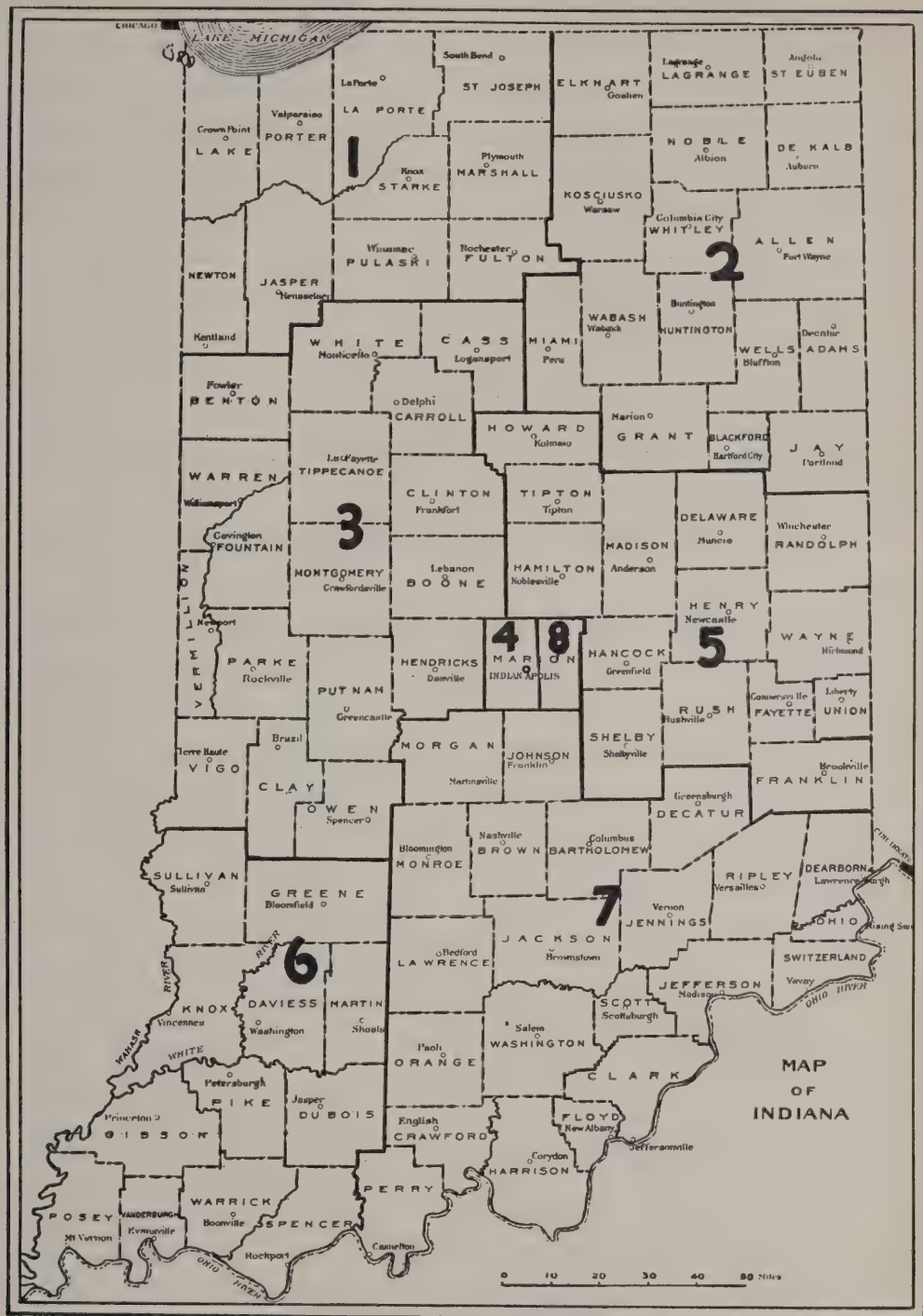


FIG. 179

INDIANA PAROLE SECTIONS

Welfare set up a new state-wide system for supervising persons paroled from the state institutions.

“This department is now the final authority in granting the paroles recommended by the trustees of the various institutions.

The department uses the office facilities of the 92 county departments of public welfare to supervise the parolees in their respective counties. So, instead of the state's former eight parole agents to supervise 1,850 parolees, about 100 agents do that work with very little additional expense. (See Fig. 179.) The eight state agents have become district parole agents and work with the county departments and local individuals. Two parole officers work in Marion County, which has about 300 parolees. About 300 paroled individuals live outside the state. This leaves about 13 to a county for the county departments of public welfare to supervise. This set-up supervises paroled persons from The Indiana State Prison, The Indiana Reformatory, the Woman's Prison, and the Indiana State Farm."

"How are the records of the prisoners secured?" Mrs. Wilson asked.

"It has not been done in the past as efficiently as at present. In December, 1936, the State Board of Public Welfare began a new system at the reformatory. This provides for a study of the inmates by specialists in order to find their individual needs and to plan a program to meet these and a study of the prisoners to determine their readiness for parole. These specialists give the inmates psychological, psychiatric, and social case service.

"A program of this sort has been under way at the Boys' School for some time. It is being begun in the Woman's Prison and will soon be extended to the State Prison.

"On the recommendation of the State Board of Public Welfare, the congestion at the reformatory has been reduced by transferring about 200 inmates selected by the Reformatory classification committee to the State Farm. Only those requiring the minimum of restraint and discipline were transferred. The classification committee keeps reports of the progress, adjustment, and degree of dangerousness of the inmates; and this is available when the prisoners apply for parole.

"The committee's study begins when the prisoner is admitted. During the quarantine period, while the prisoner is isolated to prevent the possible spread of disease, his previous record and the circumstances of his offense are studied by the identification

officers. He is examined by the psychologist to determine his mental and special abilities. The chaplain interviews him in regard to his religious connections. His educational, industrial, vocational, and moral training are worked out for him by the classification committee at the end of this period. If it seems best, the prisoner is transferred by the classification committee to some other state institution."

"Do many prisoners break their parole?" Tom asked.

"Out of the more than 35,000 parolees during the last forty-two years, four out of five have proved satisfactory. All these prisoners would have been released anyway, and all of them served their minimum sentences. By paroling them, the state was able to keep them under supervision for at least a year. Parole agents find employment for prisoners about to be paroled and visit them frequently until satisfied that there is reason to believe that they will be self-supporting and law-abiding. Of the 7,500 or so who violated their parole, 5,000 have been returned to prison."

"That gives the prisoners an inducement to go straight, I should think," remarked Mrs. Wilson.

"It does," Judge Franklin replied.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What is meant by anti-social people?
2. Why is it fair to say that many anti-social people are people who have the ideas and ideals of the past?
3. What is a criminal?
4. Could an act be within the law at one time and a crime at another time?
5. How does this show the value of education?
6. What are the institutions which the state provides for anti-social people?
7. What institution does the county and city provide for them?
8. What idea as to the purpose of punishment does our state use?
9. Should offenders be separated according to their age, sex, and character?

HOW INDIANA GUARDS OUR HEALTH

"Did you read the evening paper, Tom?" Mr. Wilson asked one evening.

"Not yet," Tom replied. "Anything special?"

"Yes, the leading article on the front page should interest you."

"Why," Tom exclaimed after reading the article, "it says that the State Board of Health demands that we put in a new chlorinator. What does that mean?"

"Chlorine is gas that is used to purify water. The State Board has examined our waterworks and claims that the machine we use does not put the proper quantity of chlorine in the water."

"Do we have to do what the board says?" inquired Tom.

"Yes, indeed. The orders of the State Board of Health are as enforceable as laws in the courts. I came across a map the other day (See Fig. 180) that shows the communities which the board found having unsatisfactory water supply. Here it is. Let's see: Thirty-nine communities in 1936-1937 were ordered to improve their systems. This means that at least 60,000 people in our state were needlessly exposed to disease."

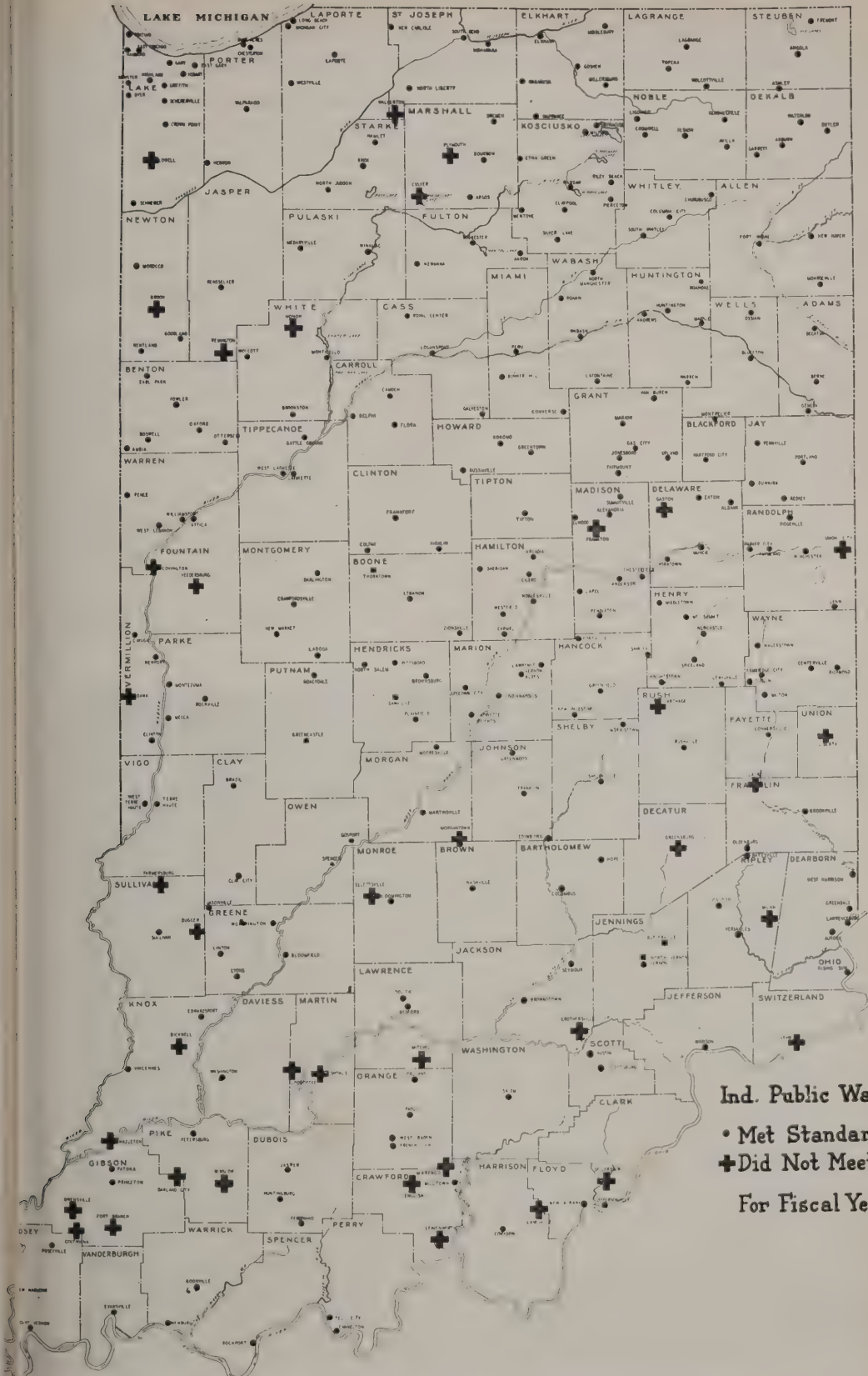
"How is this board formed?"

"The governor appoints the five members of the board. The members of the board appoint the people who actually do the work. You can get some idea of the range of work done by the board by a list of the bureaus. There are the Bureaus of Health and Physical Education, Maternal and Child Welfare, Local Health Administration, Public Health Nursing, Food and Drugs, Weights and Measures, Dairy Products, Sanitary Engineering, and Vital Statistics. Then there is a bacteriological laboratory, an epidemiologist, a dental health educator, and a state investigator."

"Which department prepared this map?" Tom asked.

"The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. It requires officials of public water supplies to send regular samples of the water it gives the public. Reports are mailed to these officials as soon as the examinations are completed. This enables each community to know how good its water is. Some officials think more about the cost of making the water safe than of the danger to the community, but they are in the minority."

IS YOUR WATER SUPPLY SAFE ?



Ind. Public Water Supplies
 • Met Standards
 + Did Not Meet Standards
 For Fiscal Year 1936-1937

"When a city empties its sewage into a stream, it endangers the health of people who live along the stream. The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering may order the cities to make such changes in their sewage disposal as are necessary to end this danger. Factories which empty wastes into streams are compelled to dispose of them; otherwise they pollute the streams. This is something which can not be compelled by the authorities of the localities affected by the water pollution. This bureau also has oversight of swimming pools, bathing beaches, and summer resorts."

"What does the Bureau of Food and Drugs do?"

"It has a great many duties. It inspects and samples canning plants. If products are adulterated or spoiled, it requires them to be disposed of in such a way as not to cause illness to anyone. It sees that the products of these and other food plants are properly branded. It inspects sorghum plants, groceries, meat markets, and cold storage plants. It used to be that canning factories were filthy, and food could be kept too long to be healthful. Bakeries, bottling works, ice cream plants, and slaughterhouses are all subject to inspection by this department. Apples



FIG. 181

Courtesy of State Board of Health
FALSE WEIGHTS ARE ILLEGAL

which are dangerous because of too much poison from sprays are not allowed to be sold. There are so many ways in which foods may become dangerous without our knowing it that the work of this department is very important."

"If we thought that some food was unsafe, how could we find out?" Tom asked.

"Well," his father laughed, "the quickest way would be to eat it. If it didn't make you sick or kill you, you might decide that it was all right. The state has a Division of Chemistry which would analyze the food for you, however; and that would be much safer. This division now includes the Bureau of Foods and Drugs, the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, the Bureau of Dairy Products, and the Bureau of Weights and Measures.

"Anyone who thinks that canned goods, drinks, or dairy products are unsafe may send samples to the Division of Chemistry. It will notify him of its suitability for food or drink; and, if it is unfit for use, it will see that the product is taken off the market.

"The Bureau of Dairy Products has been so effective that the butter industry has made a set of rules for itself and is trying to enforce these rules. As a result, the percent of bad butter has shown a marked decrease. Since more surplus milk is being used for cheese, so that Indiana is now one of the leading states in the production of cheese, the bureau has worked with the cheese factories to secure proper conditions there. The work of this bureau has almost done away with low-fat, watered, and



FIG. 182

Courtesy of State Board of Health

dirty milk. It is still necessary to guard against milk which contains too many bacteria. The bureau inspects almost seven thousand plants each year in its efforts to see that our dairy foods, which are so important a part of our diet, are safe."

"Does the state do anything directly to improve the health of the citizens?" Tom asked.

"Well," Mr. Wilson replied, "my cousin in Greene County was telling me about an experiment the state is trying. In this county, there were a large number of children whose parents were on relief. With the co-operation of the Greene County Dental Society, a dentist's office on wheels (See Fig. 182) was sent to that county by the Indiana State Board of Health. This unit cares for the teeth of children between the ages of three and ten and has been successful, not only in caring for the teeth of many children who would otherwise not have received dental care, but has made many other people realize the importance of dental care.

"This is only one of the ways in which the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health of the Indiana State Board of Health is working. In several counties of the state, the Bureau of Public Health Nursing is sending nurses out among those who need the guidance of a nurse but would not otherwise receive it. I doubt if anyone not directly connected with the Department of Public Health can know the many ways in which the state is working to help us keep well and to get well."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Why is health a concern of the state?
2. Read in some encyclopedia about the Black Death, the bubonic plague, and Asiatic cholera. Why do we not have such plagues in our country today?
3. Find out how yellow fever was stamped out. John Kissinger of Huntington, Indiana, was one of the men who helped prove that the mosquito was the cause of yellow fever.
4. Ask some of the old people of your community about malaria, one of the most dangerous diseases of all lands. Why is it no longer common in Indiana?
5. Why is it necessary for the state to tell local communities what they must do about sanitation and water?
6. Why should you be concerned about the conditions in canning factories, slaughterhouses, and bakeries?

HOW INDIANA LOOKS AFTER OUR SAFETY

While Tom's school was closed in order to give the children time to be vaccinated, Tom went with his father on a trip to Indianapolis. As they approached a consolidated school, they came up to a school bus.

"Why are you stopping," he asked his father.

"Don't you see the school bus in front of us is about to stop?" Mr. Wilson asked in surprise. "Don't you remember how traffic used to stop while the busses were unloading when you lived in the country?"

"Yes," Tom replied sheepishly, "but I forgot."

"I guess we all tend to," his father said. "When a man is walking, he thinks that the automobile driver ought to be more careful; but, when he is driving, he thinks that the pedestrian should do the looking out."

"Is there a law about stopping while school busses unload?" asked Tom.

"Yes, because many people are in too much of a hurry to think of the danger to the children. A law makes them more careful."

"Are there laws to make the bus drivers careful, too?" Tom asked. "I should think they would need to have pretty strict regulations."

"Yes," his father replied; "and, when you hear that a school bus has been hit by a train, you know that the damage to the children has been caused by a violation of the law. The Bureau of Accident Prevention of the Indiana State Police also issues rules of safety (See Fig. 18) for bus drivers and for the children who ride the school busses."

"Are the state police interested in safety?" Tom asked in surprise. "I thought that they would be looking after law-breakers."

"Well, the police in cities are concerned very much with the traffic problem. They organize the students in the schools and try to teach them how to cross the streets safely. So the state police are concerned with safety, too. In fact, when Governor McCray organized the state police in 1921, their sole duty was to patrol the state roads and look after traffic. Many people thought that they had no legal authority to arrest anyone except for violation of the traffic laws."

"Were there many state roads then?"

"Not very many. State Roads 52, 40, 32, 41, and a road from Indianapolis to Fort Wayne were all. These were all improved gravel roads. It was thought that fifty men would be enough to patrol these roads. Now we have 244 state roads with a total mileage of over 9,000 miles, all of them concrete or black-surface



FIG. 183

STATE ROAD 50

roads; so now the state police force consists of 175 uniformed and 36 plain-clothes policemen, 32 radio operators, 5 criminal identifiers, and 2 laboratory technicians. They check speeding, try to enforce stopping at stop signs, see that cars are properly licensed, investigate accidents, arrest drunken drivers, and do many other things to make the highways safer."

"They are just like traffic policemen in the cities, then, aren't they?" Tom remarked.

"Exactly; and, like them, they can help arrest criminals. The state police are in touch with headquarters by means of radio; and they join in manhunts for bank robbers, kidnappers, and other criminals. All highways from any point in the state can be quickly blocked by the state police; and, if the license number of the car in which the criminal is traveling is known, his capture is a sure thing. Of course, it isn't always as simple as that.

"A sergeant of the Indiana State Police was in Bangor, Maine, and took part in the capture of the Brady gang. He worked with the Federal G-Men in that case."

"Does the state do anything else to secure safety?" Tom asked.

"The 1937 legislature passed a law requiring the teaching of safety in the eighth grade of all public schools. All high school seniors must have one semester's work in safety. If we can make children realize that safety is a matter of being careful before the accident, many accidents will never occur.

"The chief fire marshal of the state, who is appointed by the governor, does much to secure safety from fire. He and his staff investigate fires and try to find out how they started so that we can know how to avoid fires. They investigate public buildings to make sure that they do not have fire hazards that can be avoided. They set up regulations for new buildings in order to make them as safe as possible. They tell how electric wiring must be done, what kind of furnaces may be used and where they shall be placed, the number and kinds of exits in theaters and hotels, etc. If they find that a public building is unsafe, they give orders as to what shall be done to make it safe. (See Fig. 184.) In fact, school buildings are inspected at regular intervals. Fire extinguishers are required in buildings where there are likely to be many people. Stores, hotels, and hospitals are also examined regularly. Buildings which have become fire hazards may also be condemned by the fire marshal."

"Where's the fire?" Tom exclaimed a few days later as he heard the scream of the fire wagon's siren just as he had sat down for dinner; and he dashed out of the house to see.

"Where was it?" his mother asked on his return.

"Three blocks down the street," he replied, "at Hollis's. His mother was cooking with a coal oil stove, and it exploded. The kitchen was wrecked by the explosion, but the fire department got there in time to save the rest of the house."

"Was she hurt?" Mrs. Wilson inquired.

"No, she happened to be out in the garden getting some lettuce."

"That's strange," his mother said. "I wonder how it could explode."

That evening, the paper contained an account of the accident. An oil inspector had been in Modelville at the time, and he had investigated the cause of the accident. He had learned that Mrs. Hollis had bought her coal oil from a new oil company which had opened up in town and had offered lower prices on coal oil and gasoline. The company had brought in fifty gallons of coal oil the day before, but it had not had the coal oil tested.

January 13, 1937

Mr. [REDACTED], Trustee
[REDACTED] Township
[REDACTED] County
[REDACTED], Indiana

Dear Sir:

This department made a reinspection of the [REDACTED] School December 21, 1936. According to our inspector's report it is necessary that the following recommendations be complied for the protection of life and property:

1. Install a fire door at the entrance to the furnace room and equip same with fusible link, chain and counterweight arrangement so that it will close automatically.
2. Replace the defective hose now on the stand pipes.
3. Install two 2½ gallon soda and acid fire extinguishers in the basement.
4. Use no greater than 15 ampere fuses in all branch lighting circuits.
5. Install the wiring on the stage in compliance with the National Electrical Code.
6. Install a red pilot light on the electric iron.
7. Install proper fuses in the fuse panel box located in the domestic science room.
8. Repair the electric light in the northwest room in such a manner that the shade will be secure. This room is on the second floor.
9. Place an approved metal mat beneath the range in the kitchen. This mat is to extend at least 18" in front of the range.
10. Replace the rope on the fire alarm with a heavy wire or chain.
11. The store room should be constructed of fire resistive material, either brick, concrete, masonry, or metal lath and plaster.

Kindly comply with the above recommendations as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

CS;FM--RM

Clem Smith, Chief
Fire Marshal Department

"Is it necessary to have oil and gasoline tested?" Tom asked his father.

"Yes," was the reply, "the Division of Oil Inspection attends to that. It used to be a part of the Division of Chemistry in the State Board of Health, but it is now a part of the Division of Audit and Control."

"Why was it put into that division?"

"There is a state gasoline tax," his father explained, "and people who use gasoline for other purposes can get a refund. The Division of Oil Inspection and the Gasoline Tax Division cross-check shipments of petroleum, and the oil inspectors investigate doubtful claims for refund. This co-operation has saved thousands of dollars which would otherwise have been lost through unjust claims for refunds."

"But how is it concerned with this fire?" Tom inquired.

"The chief work of the oil inspectors is to test and inspect all petroleum products sold in the state. This amounts to over 11,000,000 barrels a year. Kerosene which ignites at less than 120° Fahrenheit is too dangerous to be sold. Gasoline and similar products are branded **dangerous** by the inspector. The coal oil which Mrs. Hollis used would ignite at 110°.

"What will be done to the oil company?" Tom asked.

"It will have to pay Mrs. Hollis's damages and may even have its license revoked. Then it will be unable to do business in the state. The Division of Oil Inspection gives publicity to all explosions due to the mishandling of petroleum products and tries to educate the public in the safe use of gasoline, naphtha, and benzine in home cleaning and in the use of coal oil and gasoline for heating purposes."

A few days later, there came to Modelville an urgent call for an ambulance from a house near a railway crossing on the highway leading to Indianapolis. That evening, Tom and his father driving out in that direction were stopped by the crowds at the scene of the accident.

"That's the third accident here this year," Tom remarked. "People forget that a railway can't move."

"There should be a marker there," Mr. Wilson replied. "I know that the Public Service Commission has ordered the railway to put up modern grade crossing protection devices. Flash signals, bells, and other warnings at railroad crossings are usually signs that the Public Service Commission has ordered the railroad to do so."

"Why would the Public Service Commission do that?" Tom asked.

"The commission has jurisdiction over the railways. It investigates railroad grade crossing accidents and works continuously to reduce their number. It orders the installation of new safety devices at crossings and special devices at extra-dangerous grade crossings. The number of accidents at such crossings are constantly decreasing."

"Mr. Jorgeson was telling me today that the elevator had shut down for a week," Mrs. Wilson remarked at the supper table one evening.

"Yes," Mr. Wilson replied, "the manager came over today to see me about having a new boiler put in. The Industrial Board has ordered the elevator closed until the new boiler is in."

"What's the Industrial Board, pa?" asked Tom.

"It's the division of the state government that has oversight of conditions affecting workmen in the industries of the state. Its members are appointed by the governor, like the members of all other executive boards. The Department of Boiler Inspection is one of the important safety-first branches of our government."

"How's that?" Tom inquired.

"It requires all power and heat plants having steam boilers to be registered. There are about 16,000 in the state at present. This department inspects these boilers when they are installed and at intervals while they are in use. The department believes that it is better for everyone that accidents be avoided than that a factory or school shall be destroyed and workmen injured."

"Are boilers that dangerous?" asked Mrs. Wilson in surprise.

"The most reliable book on the subject says that they are more dangerous than dynamite. An explosion of a 200-horsepower boiler is equal to the explosion of about a thousand pounds of gunpowder. The state laws, if obeyed, will prevent practically all accidents from boilers. They provide for inspections, the use of safety appliances, and penalties for violating the boiler law. Inspections prevent most explosions and enable the inspectors to make recommendations for the safe operation of the boilers."

"Then why aren't other dangerous things in factories inspected?" Tom asked.

"They are," his father replied. "The Department of Factory and Building Inspection inspects all places where the public assembles. It inspects school buildings, factories and workshops,

theaters, freight and passenger elevators, hotels, passenger boats, etc. The department insists that mechanical guards and safety appliances shall be used; but it believes that the employers and employees, as well as the general public, needs to be educated in their part in preventing accidents. If it were not for their growing interest, it would not be possible for the department to so effectively reduce accidents in industry, for the small staff is able to make only one inspection of each industry a year. This is not only a safety measure; it is also economical."

"How is that?" Tom inquired.

"The state requires the employers to compensate the employees injured in the course of their employment. It used to be considered that the employee took the risk when he took the job; but we came to see that society, in the long run, had to pay for the loss of earning power, the sickness, the various other losses resulting from industrial accidents. Why, we said, should not the costs of accidents be borne by those who use the products whose manufacture causes the accidents? The only way to do that was to require the employer to pay, either directly or through insurance companies, the damage to human beings as well as the damages to the machinery used in his work. He, of course, adds the cost of this to his costs of manufacture; so the consumer pays his just share of the human as well as plant costs of producing what he uses."

"That seems fair," Mrs. Wilson commented.

"It is," her husband agreed. "So the state has compensation laws providing for benefits to those injured in industry. This has resulted in increased efforts by employers to reduce the number of accidents, for this is one way of reducing costs of production. The Compensation Department of the Industrial Board requires reports within one day of the injury of all injuries to employees causing the absence of an employee for more than one day."

"Who decides how much the employee shall receive in case of an accident?" Tom asked. "It seems to me that it would not be possible to have a law for every case."

"If the employer and the employee or his dependents can not come to an agreement, the Industrial Board sets a date for a hearing in the county in which the accident occurred. One member of the board is present; and, if either party does not like his decision, an appeal can be made to the full board. In the first

twenty years of the law (1915-1935), about 36,000 cases were heard; and almost \$44,000,000 was paid in compensation for accidents."

"What else does the Industrial Board do?" Tom inquired.

"The Department of Women and Children inspects establishments where women and minors are employed to see that conditions are suitable for their employment. Manufacturing establishments, retail stores, theaters, billiard and pool rooms, bowling alleys, restaurants, telephone and telegraph offices, hotels, etc., are inspected. Minors' certificates of age, vacation and holiday certificates enabling children to work during those times, release from school certificates, and other documents relating to the employment of minors are received, edited, and filed by this department. It may revoke certificates for good cause. It cooperates with the United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, in keeping information for this bureau up to date. As a result of this department's work, sanitary conditions have been improved and needed comforts have been added."

"I should think that there ought to be some way to keep people from buying poison," Tom remarked. "I read in the paper just the other day that someone had poisoned several people at a banquet."

"Yes, there is a law to prevent that. All poisons must be so labeled and some can be sold only upon prescriptions from doctors. Patent medicines must bear on their labels the types of drugs which they contain.

"Besides that, the state requires doctors, dentists, opticians, beauty parlor operators, barbers, and everyone else who deals directly with our bodies to be licensed. That doesn't mean that they are efficient; it means only that they have met the minimum requirements for carrying on their professions and businesses. In that way, people who have not had proper training are barred from practicing. If it weren't for such laws, ignorant and dishonest people would find it easier to deceive people."

"Isn't there something that could be done to prevent blindness?" Tom asked.

"Yes, indeed," his father replied. "It has been found that, by using the proper strength of silver nitrate in the eyes of new-born children, many cases of blindness can be prevented; so the state has a law requiring all new-born children to be treated in

this way. It has also passed laws requiring people working in occupations which are likely to cause blindness to be given protection."

"And, I suppose," Tom added, "if some other way of preventing sickness and accident is found, the state will pass more laws."

"That's right. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, our Federal constitution says, is the chief aim of government. The state has this for its aim, too; so anything that prolongs life and prevents suffering is the business of the state."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. In pioneer days, safety from Indians, wild animals, and climate was important. Laws were of little use in this respect, although the state did do a great deal to help secure safety from Indians and wild animals. Why do we have so much more done by the state today to secure our safety?
2. It is better to be safe than sorry. Find out what you can about the accidents by drivers of trucks and busses. Can traffic accidents be reduced? How?
3. Keep note of yourself for a week. What chances have you taken that might have resulted in accidents?
4. Do you think workmen are glad to use safety devices?
5. Are employers willing to use safety devices? If you live in a community where there is a factory, find out some of the methods used to reduce accidents.
6. Can accidents to school busses be avoided?
7. Why do we need traffic regulations? Why are these new?
8. Suppose a new traffic law is passed. How do you think it will come about?
9. What does the state do to reduce fire hazards?
10. Examine your home. What can you do to reduce fire hazards there?
11. Examine your school. What can be done to reduce fire hazards there?
12. What dangers can you think of in your community? See how many of these are supervised by the state.
13. Is it fair to require employers to pay for injuries to their employees?

HOW INDIANA AIDS EDUCATION

"Tom," Mrs. Wilson asked him a day or two after the opening of school, "what's this about the new textbooks? Mrs. Jamison was over this afternoon to borrow some thread, and she was complaining about the new books. She said Elbert had used one physics book and that now Oscar had to get a different book. She says it's just a scheme to make the parents pay more money."

"Our physics teacher explained that to us yesterday," Tom replied with some heat. "Oscar should have explained to his mother. Mr. Swahlen said that there were new discoveries being made in science every day and that a textbook five years old was behind the times on many things—not entirely, of course, but in a good many matters. So the state had adopted a new physics book to be used for the next five years. There were other new adoptions, too, he said."

"Who adopts them?" she inquired.

"That's what I've been wondering," Tom admitted. "That's why I'm home early. Didn't you say that Miss Jackson was to be here for supper?"

"Yes. She's teaching in our city schools now, and I invited her around for supper. Why do you ask?"

"She'll know all about the adoptions," Tom explained, "and I want to know about them."

"The State Board of Education makes the adoptions," Miss Jackson explained when Tom asked her about them. "The governor, the lieutenant-governor, and the state superintendent of public instruction are always members of this board. The other six members are appointed by the governor. Among these are generally the president of one of our state schools, the superintendent of a large city school, a county superintendent, and someone interested in labor. A textbook is adopted for five years. Then a new adoption is made, but not all books are adopted at the same time."

"Does the board change books every time?" Mrs. Wilson inquired.

"In most subjects," Miss Jackson replied. "New knowledge and new ideas about education make it possible to improve the textbooks, although some of us think that the old books are sometimes better than the new adoptions. On the whole, though,

I believe that the changes are for the best. New books are needed especially in the sciences—geography, general science, botany, physics, and chemistry—and in history and civics. For instance, every time the legislature meets, there is a probability that some changes will be made in our government. In 1937, for example, in the reorganization of the executive department by Governor Townsend, there was a change in the management of our state institutions; and the organization of the Department of Public Welfare in 1936 made a great change in our method of taking care of unfortunates."

"Does this add much to the cost of books to the parents?" Tom asked. "Mr. Swahlen says that it doesn't."

"Few schools, if any," Miss Jackson answered, "require children to change their books. If a child has a certain arithmetic, for instance, and would ordinarily use it another semester, he continues to use it. Students just ready to use this book, however, buy the new one. The only additional cost is in the case of children who would use a book purchased by someone else in the family or who would buy a second-hand book. On the other hand, the books are secured at a much lower price under state adoption, because the publishers bid against each other and know that, if their bid is successful, they will sell several hundred thousand copies without further sales effort. So books are much cheaper under adoption than under a system allowing each community to choose its own books. The books are likely to be much better, on the whole, too."

"Why isn't this given more publicity?" Mrs. Wilson asked. "Then the fathers and mothers would understand about the new books."

"The newspapers tell about it," Miss Jackson returned, "but most people either don't read these items or forget them."

"I guess you're right," Mrs. Wilson admitted. "I'm glad Tom's interested in these things. I used to think that he was a little daffy for being so interested in what he calls 'living with his government', but I'm sure that I understand what is going on more since I've listened to him and his pa discuss these things. Does the state have anything else to do with our schools? It has something to do with the course of study, doesn't it?"

"Yes, the Division of Elementary and Secondary School Inspection prepares a curriculum for the public schools. It prepares and prints courses of study for the various branches of the schools from the first grade through the twelfth. This gives great

aid to school systems which are small and not qualified to prepare courses of study for themselves. The larger city school systems often have their individual courses of study, but the smaller cities and the rural schools generally follow the state course rather closely.

"Why does the state have the right to tell the schools what must be studied?" Tom asked.

"It has every right to do so," Miss Jackson replied. "It was the Constitution of 1816 which provided for the establishment of a complete progressive school system from the primary grade to the university, although it is true that not a great deal of progress was made before the Constitution of 1851 was adopted. According to the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, section 16 of each township had been set aside for school purposes; but the principle of taxation for school purposes was not recognized until 1849. The state did organize Indiana College—now Indiana University—in the 1820's.

"In 1850, during the constitutional convention, Robert Dale Owen succeeded in making the common school fund of the state a trust fund forever. The Constitution of 1851 also provided for the office of state superintendent of public instruction. Since then, the work of the state superintendent has greatly increased. Several departments have been organized to supervise the work of the public schools.

"Besides, the state maintains Indiana University and Purdue University, the Indiana State Teachers College and the Ball State Teachers College, all of which prepare teachers, besides giving advanced training to thousands of students. Funds from the Gross Income Tax are distributed to all the schools in the state. The Intangibles Tax, the Excise Tax, the Common School Fund, and the Congressional School Fund help support the public schools. Until 1937, the state encouraged private and denominational schools and colleges by exempting all their property from taxation; but, beginning with March 1, 1944, only the property actually used for educational purposes will be exempt from taxation. Any property they use as a source of income or that competes with private properties will be subject to taxation."

"That ought to give it some say about the schools," Tom admitted.

"But," continued Miss Jackson, "the Division of Inspection does much more than provide a course of study. It inspects the schools of the state, with the help of county and city superintend-

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
DIVISION OF INSPECTION
School Rating Sheet

Name of School School Inspection No. 539 Date 4-16-35
 Township Classification:
 County Present—(First Class; Cont.; Cond'l) Grades 1-12
 Recommended: (First Class; Cont.; Cond'l) Grades 1-12
 The school is rated "1" (Excellent), "2" (Good), "3" (Fair), "4" (Below Standard) on the following items.
 If the item is starred (*) the improvement should be made immediately. (6-6)

STANDARD I. TEACHING STAFF

Approval of teachers 1 Success
 Grades 2 License 1

STANDARD II. SUPERVISION AND ADMINISTRATION

A. Supervision

By Supt. and Prin. 2 By Super-
 visors Use of State Courses of
 Study 2 Rating of Teachers 2

B. Organization and Administration

The Principal 1 Organization of
 Staff 1 Preliminary organization
1 Attendance 2 Discipline
2 Safety 1 Janitor Service
2 Provision for Individual Differ-
 ences 3 Directed Study 1
 Testing Program 3 Improvement of
 Teachers 2 Public School Relations
2 Extra-Curricular Activities 2
 Teacher Load 1 Pupil Load 1

STANDARD III. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

1. Furniture 2 Decorations 2
 2. Library
 Location and Furnishings 2 Organ-
 ization and Control 2 Ready Refer-
 ence Books 2 Supplementary Refer-
 ence Material 2 Librarian Service
2 Instruction in use of Library
2

3. The Laboratories: (1) Furnishings: Biology
2 Physics 3 Com. Arts
 Home Economics 2 Ind. Arts
 (2) Equipment: Biology
2 Physics 3 Com. Arts
 Home Econ. 2 Ind. Arts
 Supplementary Readers 2
 Instructional Supplies 2 Visual Aids
2

STANDARD IV. RECORDS AND REPORTS

1. Records: Completeness 2 Protec-
 tion 2
 2. Reports: Local 1 State 1

STANDARD V. PROMOTION AND GRADUATION

Admission 2 Promotion 2
 Length of Day 1 Length of Term
3 Graduation Requirements 2
 Length of Recitation Period 1

STANDARD VI. PROGRAM OF STUDIES

Grades 1-4 1 Grades 7-9 2
 Grades 10-12 2

STANDARD VII. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

1. The Site
 Environment 2 School Grounds
1
 2. The Building
 Type 1 Fireproofness 1
 3. Service Systems
 Heating and Ventilation 1 Fire Pro-
 tection 2 Artificial Lighting 1
 Water Supply 1 Toilets 1
 4. Adequacy of building 1

We hereby submit a report of the rating of the above school. In planning improvements kindly keep the following recommendations in mind.

1. About \$100 worth of laboratory equipment was added last year. This should be continued until the equipment is adequate.
2. More time should be given to music and art.
3. If an extra teacher is added it would be well to consider vocational home economics.
4. The school needs playground equipment.
5. This is a good school. The building is well kept and clean and rooms were attractive. The school is well organized and is doing good work.

FIG. 185

V. R. Mullins INSPECTOR

ents, and classifies the schools. It files reports of its inspections with the local school, the trustee, the superintendent, and the inspection division. Recommendations are made to the State Board of Education." (See Fig. 185.)

"This division sees that teachers in the schools are properly licensed to teach. By putting out a school directory for the state, it assists the administrators and teacher-training institutions.

These directories are also much desired by commercial institutions. One service which deserves to be better known is the provision for those who for some reason have been unable to go to high school to secure a high school education by meeting the tests which it sets up. A high school equivalency certificate, corresponding to a high school diploma, is issued to those who complete the tests.

"The State Attendance Division does a great task in a very quiet way. It has come to realize that truant children are often victims of conditions not under the children's control. This division handles almost 400,000 problem cases every year. The work is sometimes of a guidance nature, sometimes of a health nature, sometimes purely of a social nature. Since the state has a compulsory school law requiring children to attend school until they are sixteen, it has an obligation to make it possible for children to do so and also to enforce the law. Only nineteen counties have undertaken to handle these problems without state aid."

"I understand that some counties find it difficult to support schools up to the state standard," Tom said.

"That's right," Miss Jackson agreed. "The standards for the schools have been steadily raised, and this has made a great burden for the poorer counties. Besides, state laws have limited the tax rate throughout the state. These counties, therefore, are caught between the high standards and low income."

"Then the state ought to help them," Tom asserted.

"Many people do not think so," Miss Jackson replied, "but the state as a whole does. Most people realize that education is necessary for a democratic government; so it is important that all our people should be educated. The Division of State Relief is the division of the State Department of Education which is most concerned with the problem of equalizing educational opportunities throughout the state. The state relief fund administered by this division receives 45% of the 7 cents state levy for common school purposes. This division is assisted by the State Board of the Department of Education, the State Board of Accounts, and the local school officials.

"Besides, each school system in the state receives \$700 a year for each instruction unit."

"What is that?" Tom asked.

"One grade school teacher and thirty-five pupils or one high school teacher and twenty-five pupils is an instruction unit. Of course, this does not mean that a teacher must have just this num-

ber of pupils. These are averages. Small schools receive this \$700, which applies on the teachers' salaries, even though they do not have so many pupils."



FIG. 186

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

Courtesy of State Library

"Another service the state gives the schools of the state is performed through the Indiana State Library. This department has charge of all official archives in the possession of the state, collects materials bearing on the history of the state, and encourages historical work and research. It prepares lists of books suitable for public and school libraries and furnishes them free to any school or library, gives advice and information about library problems, gives instruction in library work, and does various other things to help school libraries. It has a loan division which sends out materials to students, club women, and research workers. The library sends out over 114,000 books a year. These books are of many kinds.

"In addition, there is a Historical Bureau, which edits and publishes material relating to the history of the state and promotes the study of Indiana history. This bureau publishes the *Indiana History Bulletin* regularly and other bulletins at various times."

"With the state, the county, the township, and the city all working to educate us," Tom laughed, "we surely can't escape getting an education."

"It would look like it, wouldn't it?" said Miss Jackson. "But education can be resisted by any boy or girl. It isn't something that can be handed to you; you must take it. It is an activity of the individual boy and girl. We can give you the opportunity, but you must take advantage of it. The state, the county, the city, the township, the school, the teacher may have all their efforts wasted if the students close their minds to the education offered them. Keep your mind open."

"I will," replied Tom soberly.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Why should the state be interested in the education of its citizens?
2. What textbooks have been changed since you have been in school?
3. How has the change in textbooks affected you financially?
4. How was the course of study for your school prepared?
5. How is your school supported?
6. Where did your teachers receive their training?
7. How is your school classified?
8. Is it fair for one part of the state to have poorer schools than another part?
9. Is it fair for one part of the state to pay for the improvement of schools in another part?
10. Can you find out what help the Indiana State Library can give your school?
11. If boys and girls are good citizens, what should be their attitude toward the schools? Why?

HOW INDIANA PROTECTS US

AGAINST DISORDERS

One summer, Tom and his father took a trip to Shakamak State Park for a day's fishing and a view of coal mining operations. As they were going through Terre Haute, they were stopped by soldiers.

"You'll have to turn off this street, brother," the soldier said. "This district's restricted."

"We must be in the strike area," Mr. Wilson said to Tom. "Hello, there!" he called, driving up to the curb, "how are you, Bill?"

"Why, hello, Joe," a soldier replied, getting up from the shade where he had been resting. "You're a long way from home."

"No further than you are," Mr. Wilson replied. "How do you happen to be here?"

"Well, there's a strike here in town; and it looked as if there was going to be a great deal of disorder that the police couldn't handle. So the mayor asked the governor for the National Guard; so here we are."

"What's the National Guard?" Tom whispered to his father.

"Tom wants to know what the National Guard is," his father relayed the question.

"While the states gave up their armies and navies when they entered the Union, it was clear that they would need some military force to guard against disorders in the state. So the Federal government has authorized each state to have an army, and sometimes a navy, strong enough to keep order within the state. Indiana, for instance, has 92 units of the National Guard located in 40 cities and towns. There are about five thousand men in these units. We have our regular jobs, but we have to attend regular meetings for training in the evening once a week and have to be ready to go anywhere in the state at a moment's notice."

"Don't you lose your job if you leave it?" Tom inquired.

"No, very few employers would discharge us for that," Bill

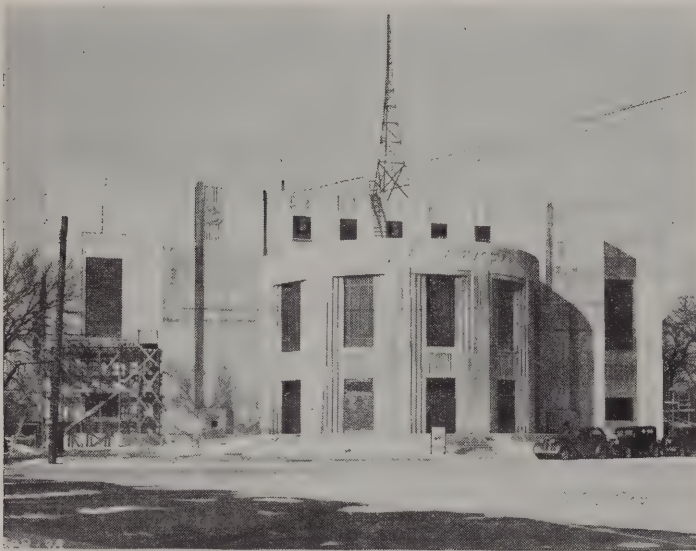
replied. "They know that, if there were need, we would be ready to protect them and their community; so they do not object to our serving the need of the state."

"Do you have to go to war if the country gets into war? Tom inquired.

"Yes. We are paid in part by Uncle Sam; so, when he needs us, he has a right to call on us for help."

"Who trains you?" Tom continued.

"We have the very best of training. The United States Army sends officers and sergeant-instructors for this purpose. The army supplies us with field artillery and trucks. The trucks are used in going to Fort Knox, Kentucky, for our annual field training. The state can use them in emergencies, but must pay the expense



NAVAL ARMORY AT
INDIANAPOLIS

FIG. 187

of operating them in such cases. The National Government supplies our weapons and other equipment. The state supplies our armories."

"Do you have barracks like regular soldiers?" Tom asked.

"No," Bill replied, "we sleep at home and don't need barracks. There are over thirty armories, though, where arms and ammunition are stored and where instructions are given. More armories are established from time to time."

"What lines of service does the National Guard have?" Mr. Wilson inquired.

"We are trained in almost every division. There is the infantry, of course. Then there are the artillery, cavalry, signal corps, and engineers.

The National Guard has an airport at Stout Field, near Fort Benjamin Harrison, and a Naval Militia at Michigan City. We have a complete airplane equipment at the airport. At Michigan City, we have the *U.S.S. Hawk* and the ex-Coast Guard patrol boat *Wabash*. There is also a naval armory at Indianapolis."

"What does the National Guard do when there is no disturbance in the state?" Tom inquired.

"The enlisted men drill and keep in readiness. There is a division of the National Guard, however, that is very important for former soldiers and sailors. The National Guard has charge of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in the Circle at Indianapolis. It also has charge of the records of the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the World War veterans, and the World War nurses. It gives certificates of service to assist in applications for pensions and compensations; for membership to veterans' organizations; for admissions to soldiers' homes; for government markers for veterans' graves; for burial allowances for veterans; for free hunting, fishing, and peddlers' licenses; for exemption from taxation for disabled veterans; and for data for genealogical records. These records are kept up-to-date. The original records of the Civil, Mexican, and Spanish-American wars have been placed in the State Library; but duplicate data are kept on a card index by the National Guard. Altogether, records of over 350,000 veterans are kept."

"How are you paid?" Tom inquired. "Or are you paid?"

"Yes," Bill replied. "We are paid regular army pay for the forty-eight nights we drill each year. The state pays us when we are on active state duty and the Federal Government when we are in active service for the nation."

"Who is at the head of the National Guard?" Tom inquired.

"The governor is commander in chief. As a rule, though, that is little more than an honorary title. Few governors and presidents have been military men. The governor appoints the adjutant general to act as the head of the National Guard, just as the president appoints the acting heads of the army and navy. The commander in chief of both state and national troops control chiefly by appointing officers, by having the final word in matters of military discipline, and in determining the major policies and aims of the military forces."

AGAINST FRAUDULENT SECURITIES

"Pa," said Tom one evening, looking up from the evening paper, "I see that the men who were trying to sell stock here last week have been arrested. What were they doing?"

"They tried to sell Charlene some stock," Mr. Wilson answered. "They talked up the stock until she thought that it would be a good investment, but she wouldn't buy it until she had seen me. They left her some prospectuses and made an appointment to see her the next morning.

"She drove down to the store and told me about their proposition, and I called the Better Business Bureau and asked them to find out about the stock. The bank didn't know anything about it; so it called the Indiana Securities Commission at Indianapolis. In a little while, they found out that the stock was not registered with the Commission. So the sheriff arrested them."

"What will be done with them?" Tom asked.

"The Commission reported this morning that the stocks are worthless. The men are to be tried in our circuit court. If they had used the mails in their selling efforts, they would be tried in the Federal courts. They must be fined, or imprisoned, or both.

"What is this Securities Commission?" Tom inquired.

"It is the protection the state gives us that stocks and other securities offered shall not be fraudulent. Of course, the Commission does not guarantee that you won't lose money if you buy any stock; but it does try to keep people from trying to sell stock that has nothing back of it."

"How does it do that?"

"It requires all people who deal in securities to register with the Commission. That gives the state an opportunity to investigate the reliability of the dealers and of the securities that they offer. If the dealers do not register, they are subject to arrest and imprisonment. Citizens of Indiana used to be swindled out of thousands of dollars every year; but, with the co-operation of the United States Postal Service, the Securities and Exchange

Commission at Washington, the United States Department of Justice, the state police, the county prosecutors, the Better Business Bureaus, and business men in general, their swindles have been greatly interfered with."

"Does this work cost the state much?" Tom inquired.

"No, but it would be worth while even if it did. Dealers have to pay a license of \$75 a year now, giving enough money to investigate dealers' businesses. This investigation has proved more worth while than the bonds which they formerly had to give. Not a cent of the expenses of the Commission, which is a part of the Department of State, comes from taxation.

"In one year, the Commission investigated 77 cases of alleged violations, arrested 10 people for illegal operation of security business, turned 22 cases over to the Federal authorities and 19 to county prosecutors. Every year, the Commission forbids the sales of many worthless securities, saving the citizens of the state money and bolstering up the confidence of the citizens in legitimate business."

"I bet Aunt Charlene is glad she saw you before she bought any stock!" Tom exclaimed.

"Yes, but there were others who had bought. Luckily, the banks have stopped payment on checks for these worthless securities. Those who paid cash will never get it back, though."

"I'm glad we have a government that looks out for us in such matters," Tom added thoughtfully.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Is it worse to steal one's money than it is to get it from him by selling him something worthless?
2. Some years ago, the law was "Let the buyer beware." Why has there been a change in this respect?
3. Why should sellers of honest stocks be concerned to have laws to forbid the sale of dishonest stock?
4. Should they object to paying the fee required by the state?

AGAINST PROFESSIONAL QUACKS AND SHARPERS

"If you know what's good for you," Tom heard his father say with suppressed anger, "you'd better get out of here right away. More than that, you'd better get out of this county if you intend to go on with that business."

He heard someone hurry across the porch. Then the door slammed shut.

"Why, Joe!" Mrs. Wilson exclaimed.

"The crook!" Mr. Wilson stormed. "And he thinks everyone else is as crooked as he is!"

"What's the matter?" she inquired in astonishment.

"This fellow came to the store this afternoon and wanted to see me about a matter of business. I couldn't see him then; so I made an appointment with him here. What do you suppose he wanted? He wanted me to go in partnership with him in a correspondence school for nursing."

"What made him think that you know anything about nursing?" she inquired.

"He didn't," Mr. Wilson snorted. "All he knew was that I had a little money. He's bought up some mimeographed sheets that someone has used, and he expects to sell women who want to become nurses these sheets of instructions and a simple book about nursing for \$75. They fill out some blanks at the bottom of the sheets, answering some questions about the book that any fool could find answered in the book. Then we would give them diplomas to show that they were qualified to be nurses. Of course, we would promise them jobs when they completed the course; but, I suppose, when we get their money, we could easily forget that."

"Why, there ought to be a law against such things!" Mrs. Wilson exclaimed. "I don't wonder that you're mad."

"Why, of course, there must be a law against it," Mr. Wilson remarked. "Tom, want to go along? I'm going over to the prosecuting attorney right away. Jim will know how to handle this case."

"No," Mr. Jamison, the prosecuting attorney, told him after he had explained the situation to him, "he hasn't done anything that

the law can reach. I'll keep an eye on him, though; and, if he gets someone to enter a partnership with him, then we'll have him before the court."

"What can be done?" Tom asked. "How does the state handle such things?"

"The state has established a Board of Examination and Registration of Nurses. This board sets minimum educational requirements for schools of nursing in Indiana, decides on the fitness of those who wish to enter such schools, gives examinations for nurses who wish to become registered nurses, and examines and reports to each hospital having a school of nursing. The report of the board that I have here shows that, at this time, there are over six thousand registered nurses in the state and 28 accredited schools of nursing. This correspondence school your father speaks of could never be accredited and would not be allowed to operate. It would also be denied the mails by the post office department."

"I didn't know that the state had control over people's occupations," Tom remarked. "Are there any other occupations that the state regulates in this way?"

"Yes, indeed!" the prosecuting attorney exclaimed. "There are a number of professions and businesses that are so important to the health and safety of the people that the state has felt justified in setting up requirements. There is the Indiana Board of Registration for Architects, which sets up standards for that profession.

"The Indiana State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors regulates the practice of professional engineering and land surveying. All architects and surveyors are licensed by this board. This board has four regular sessions yearly and frequently has special sessions. At many of these, it holds examinations for licenses.

"The Indiana State Board of Dental Examiners, through the Indiana University School of Dentistry, conducts examinations for those intending to practice dentistry in this state and grants licenses to those who seem to be qualified for this profession. The board has done much to suppress illegal dental practice in the state and revokes licenses of dentists who are found guilty of practices contrary to the law. The attorney general of the state has assisted the board—and other boards, too, for that matter—in prosecuting offenders.

"The Indiana State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Direc-

tors grants licenses for embalmers and funeral directors, and so prevents people who lack training for this work from taking advantage of those who have lost their dear ones.

"The State Board of Pharmacy enforces the drug and narcotic laws of the state and prosecutes violations of these laws. It examines and licenses pharmacists, registers pharmacists in good standing, revokes licenses if there is good cause, grants permits to drug stores, and makes rules to enforce the permit and drug laws. It is too dangerous to let untrained people fill prescriptions; so the work of this board is very important for the welfare of all those who have prescriptions filled. The board also prohibits the distribution of samples of medicine from house to house or to children under sixteen. It controls the sale of all habit-forming drugs. If no registered pharmacist is employed in a drug store, the board does not register the store but issues it a permit, which does not allow it to sell certain patent medicines. The board has the same control over department stores, ten-cent stores, etc.

"The Indiana State Board of Registration and Examination in Optometry protects the sight of our people by preventing those not qualified and those who do not act according to the rules of the profession and the law from practicing optometry. Better Business Bureaus throughout the state have worked with this board to prevent fraudulent persons and companies from imposing on those whose eyes need assistance.

"The Board of Medical Registration and Examination licenses physicians who meet the requirements set up by the state. It may revoke licenses of physicians who act contrary to the rules of medical practice so far as the standards of medical morals are concerned. A similar work is done by the Board of Podiatry Examiners, who have supervision over those who specialize in the care of the feet.

"The State Board of Barber Examiners has done much to benefit public health, welfare, safety, and comfort of those engaged in this service. In the first two years of its existence, the board refused licenses to over five hundred barbers whose physical condition made them dangerous to their patrons. Another board supervises beauty parlors."

"I can see that all these boards do a great service," Tom said, "but I should think that they would be expensive."

"Strange as it may seem," Mr. Jamison said, "they don't cost the taxpayer a penny—except the Board of Dental Examiners; and it costs the taxpayer only \$3,500 a year.

"How is that?" Mr. Wilson asked. "I thought we had to pay for everything we get."

"These boards are financed by the fees paid for licenses and registrations. Better than that, these boards actually cost less than the sum secured by these fees. They turn their surpluses, several thousand dollars a year, into the general fund of the state."

"The public ought to know about that," Mr. Wilson said emphatically.

"How are these boards formed?" Tom asked. "Are the members elected?"

"No, they are appointed by the governor. They elect from themselves their own chairman and other officers; and, of course, they employ such assistants as are needed. Each board consists of five members. It makes a report to the governor every two years; in fact it's these reports that I have been thumbing here to get this information."

"Well," Tom breathed, "we certainly live with our government so far as these boards are concerned: architects, funeral directors, nurses, surveyors, pharmacists, opticians, doctors, and barbers. That covers a good many interests of everyone."

"The State Bar Examining Board is appointed by the State Supreme Court. Each member appoints one, so that each supreme court district is represented. By meeting the requirements set up by this board, a lawyer is permitted to practice before the Indiana Supreme Court."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What occupations are licensed by the state?
2. How could you find out if some person had a license?
3. Why should not one be allowed to employ whomever he wanted to?
4. Why should not a person be allowed to practice any trade that he wishes to?
5. Does living in a free country mean that we can do as we please?
6. How is the licensing of those practicing certain trades and professions related to the licensing of those selling securities?

AGAINST DISHONEST OFFICIALS

"Want to listen in with us?" Mr. Wilson asked Tom one evening as a number of men began to assemble in the Wilson home.

"Is it something about government?" asked Tom. "A good many of these people are prominent people."

"You guessed it," his father laughed. "Come on."

Tom listened intently to the conversation, which concerned the charges for the pavement of the streets about the courthouse. "I move," said Mr. Wilson after the discussion had continued for some time, "that we circulate a petition to the State Board of Accounts. We have asked the city council to have the charges investigated, but we can't get anything done. We know that this pavement could have been laid for much less than is being charged. I don't object to paying all that this improvement is worth, but I object to paying one penny for graft."

"Can the board help us?" someone asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Wilson. "I was talking the matter over with the prosecuting attorney today. In 1923, the legislature found that a great many extravagant and illegal payments were being made for public works; so it passed a law enabling the State Board of Accounts to examine public contracts upon a petition of twenty-five interested taxpayers. The board then decides whether the contractor has fulfilled his contract and whether the public has received the values it has been charged for."

The motion was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Wilson presented the petition which the prosecuting attorney had helped him draw up. He signed it first, and the others attached their signatures without hesitation.

"Let's circulate this and get everyone we can to sign it," one of the men suggested. "That may have a good effect on the city council."

This was agreed to, and gradually the men drifted out.

"I didn't know that public officials were dishonest," Tom gasped after the last visitor had departed.

"Well," Mr. Wilson said, "that isn't the way to say it. You will hardly find any class of people without some dishonest members. Public office holders are put under all kinds of pressure to help this person or group and the other. Some of the things they are asked to do are clearly dishonest, and some are what we call just

shady. Very few office holders are deliberately dishonest, but some find themselves in positions which make it hard for them to be honest. Even President Grant, whom no one accuses of dishonesty, was used by dishonest people and was the center of quite a scandal."

"Then their dishonesty doesn't amount to large sums?"

"No, that isn't true either. In 1907, according to this report of the State Board of Accounts that Mr. Jamison gave me today, Governor Hanley called attention to the way in which public officials were violating the trust that we had put in them. There had been so many cases of dishonesty and misuse of public funds that an investigation had been ordered in the affairs of some of the major state offices. There was no way in which this could be checked nor in which the public could be informed of it. So he recommended that the governor be given power to appoint an accountant to examine into and report on the accounts of all state officers, boards, departments, and institutions. Business organizations, civic organizations, and taxpayers in general, when they got an inkling of the situation, insisted that such a law be passed and that business supervision and methods be used in public offices. This law has been improved during the years.

"There is a State Board of Accounts, consisting of the governor, the auditor of state, and the state examiner appointed by the governor. All this board does is to prescribe a uniform system of accounts and records. The state examiner is the head of the Department of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices, which does the actual work. Ordinarily, however, we speak of the whole set-up as the State Board of Accounts. The state examiner has two deputies, each appointed from a different political party by the governor. There are also field examiners, who are appointed from a list of successful candidates in an open and competitive examination, but these examiners must be kept in equal numbers from each of the two leading political parties of the state. So it is not possible to fill these positions with political appointees who are not competent. In this way, too, there is no likelihood that the examiners will use their positions to throw mud at one political party in order to help their own. Since the system has been started, no field examiner has been accused of any form of dishonesty in the performance of his duties; and they have not allowed their party feelings to influence their reports."

"Have they found cases of dishonesty?" Tom inquired.

"Yes, especially at first. The attorney general of the state has power to prosecute those who are accused of misuse of funds or irregularities in money affairs of any kind and to recover funds so expended. In 1935, there were suits before the courts for over two million dollars to be recovered."

"Whew!" Tom exclaimed. "Did the state get that back?"

"A good part of it at least," Mr. Wilson replied, looking at his report. "In one year, the Board of Accounts recovered about half a million dollars more than the amount of its expenses. In its first fourteen years, it recovered six and an eighth million dollars."

"Now I call that a good investment!" Tom exclaimed.

"But the best part of it is," his father added, "that it has greatly reduced dishonesty in public offices. Those who try to get public officials to do things which are of doubtful honesty are also discouraged. Now, all the reports of the department must be filed as public documents both in the office examined and in the office of the state examiner."

"Why is that important?" Tom asked.

"Since they are public documents, anyone who wishes to is entitled to see them. So the newspapers can publish them and let the public know when an official has been dishonest. In 1933, the legislature gave the department authority to examine the accounts of municipally owned public utilities, such as waterworks, gas plants, and electric plants. The department has been influential in bringing about the law providing for the budgeting of public expenses and the department has determined the forms for the budgets and has compelled the use of these forms.

"Besides this, the state examiner and his two deputies form the State Board of Certified Accountants. This board holds examinations twice a year for those who wish to become certified public accountants."

"What are they?" Tom inquired.

"They are accountants who have passed the tests of the state in accountancy. This shows that they are qualified to investigate the affairs of business houses, either for the firms themselves or for some agency which has the right to know about the condition of the firms. Many business houses have certified public accountants go over their books yearly to check against dishonesty and to have a basis for instructing their bookkeepers in more efficient ways of handling their accounts. These accountants do work too important to entrust to anyone who is bold enough to

claim the qualifications. Since Indiana co-operates with other states in these examinations, a certified public accountant in Indiana is entitled to practice in any state of the Union."

"Does the public know about this board?" Tom asked.

"Most of us don't," his father admitted. "I didn't until today, and I thought I knew something about our government. That shows how the government can influence us in a very important way without our knowing it. How much more our government could do if people knew more about it and co-operated with it!"

"It seems to me," Tom said after thinking over the information which his father had given him, "that this leaves the governor a loophole. Suppose the governor is dishonest? He's the head of the government. Who could arrest him?"

"The framers of our constitution provided for that. **All** state officers may be impeached (that is, tried) for crime, incapacity, or negligence and, if found guilty, may be removed from office. The house of representatives may try him before the senate, or the two houses may hold the trial as one body."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Would you rank dishonesty in office as more or less serious than treason?
2. What is meant by graft? Have you heard of any cases of graft?
3. If one thinks that an official is dishonest, how could he find out with a reasonable degree of certainty?
4. How do you account for the safeguards which the state has created against dishonest officials?
5. Can you think of any reasons why an official may do things which are not exactly honest?
6. How do the newspapers help to keep down dishonesty in public office?
7. Why is there likely to be more dishonesty in government when there is only one really strong party in a city, county, or state?
8. Is there any officer of the state who cannot be removed from office?
9. Teachers in certain school systems have tenure; that is, they cannot be discharged for political reasons nor just because someone over them dislikes them. If you live in such a community, see if you can find out if a teacher having tenure can be discharged.

AGAINST PESTS

"I wonder what is making the elms along the street look so bad," Mrs. Wilson remarked one day.

"I hadn't noticed," Mr. Wilson replied. "You mean all of them are looking bad?"

"No," but there are three between here and town that look pretty sickly. I've asked several people, and they don't know."

"Well," replied Mr. Wilson, "I'll take a look as I go back to the store. Perhaps I'd better send a sample of the part that looks bad to the state entomologist."

"What's that, pa?" Tom inquired.

"Entomology is the study of insects," his father answered. "The Division of Entomology is the division of the state government that is concerned with the insects of the state."

"That sounds ridiculous," Tom laughed.

"But you don't realize the importance of insects," his father answered seriously. "You may not realize it, but the big struggle in the world today is between man and insects. Unless we keep them under control, our whole food supply is at their mercy. In the West, grasshoppers eat up everything growing in the fields some years. That is dramatic, and man has found nothing very efficient to fight them. Here in Indiana, the war is not so evident; but almost every plant has some kind of insect pest.

"Don't you remember how, a few years ago, we used to be stopped when we were driving in the northern part of the state and asked to show any corn that we might have in our car? The men who stopped us were United States officials co-operating with our state entomologist to stop the spread of the European corn borer that was threatening our cornfields. The pest reached Indiana in 1926, and farmers here knew nothing about it. The state entomologist sent trained men out in the fields to teach the farmers how to recognize the borer and how to control it. Purdue University co-operated with the state and Federal governments by studying methods of controlling this pest and by searching for varieties of corn that could resist it. A new type of plowing was demonstrated to the farmers so that this pest could be held under control. Of course, the county agents helped in this, too. The state entomologist says that the weather has been the

chief factor in reducing the damage to corn done by the European corn borer; but I think that his department has had something to do with it, too."

"I remember that," Mrs. Wilson remarked, "but I guess Tom was too little."

A few days later, a letter from the Division of Entomology reported that the elms seemed to be infested with the Dutch elm disease but that nothing positive could be known until the Government laboratory at Morristown, New Jersey, had reported on it. This report was received the next week—the trees had the Dutch elm disease. The state entomologist sent out an agent to oversee the work of cutting down and burning the infested trees. Then the stump and roots were treated with creosote.

"Is there any way to stop this disease?" Tom asked the agent as he was waiting for dinner at the Wilson home.

"So far, we don't know much about it. In fact, it is difficult to recognize it, for several diseases of elm trees which are not serious look like the Dutch elm disease; and only a laboratory



DUTCH ELM DISEASE

This imported pest is endangering some of our most beautiful and valuable trees.

FIG. 188

Courtesy of Department of Entomology

test will show which it is. The United States is forbidding the importation of elm logs from Europe so that there will be no possibility of bringing this disease into the country. Nurseries are being inspected to prevent the sale of diseased trees."

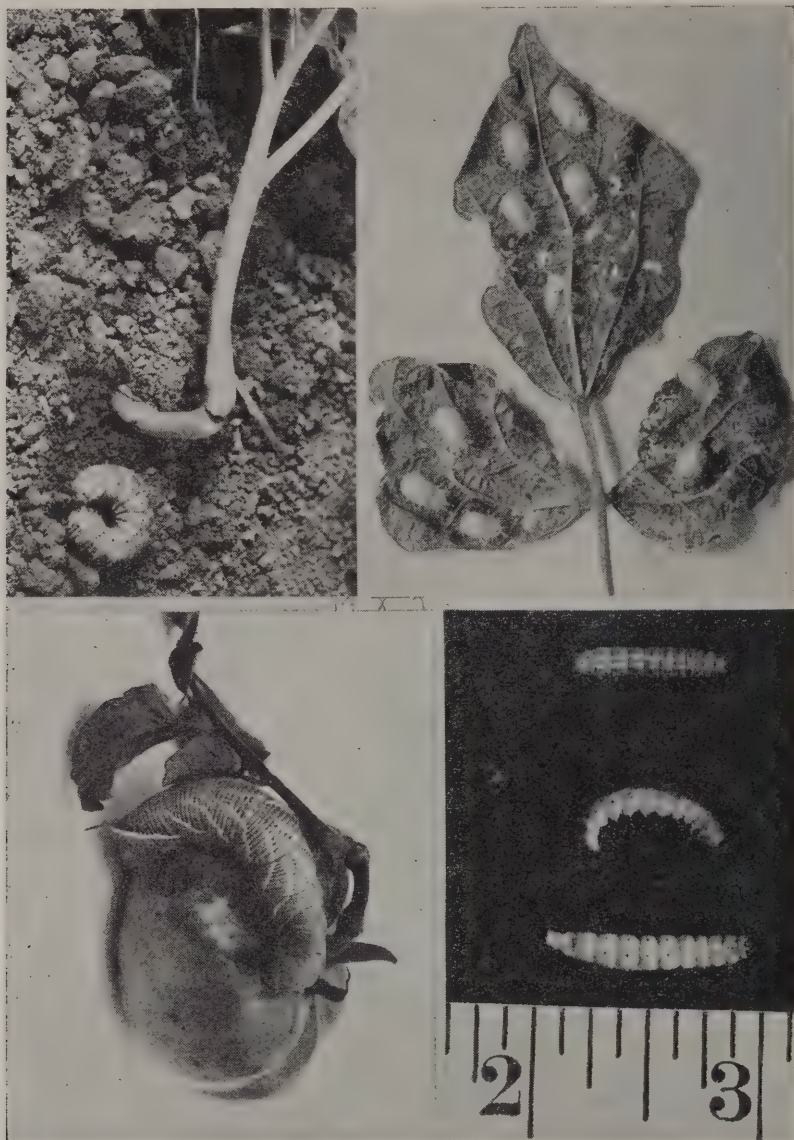


FIG. 189

*Courtesy Agricultural College, Purdue University***INSECT PESTS**

"Are there any other dangerous insects?" Tom inquired.

"Yes, the Japanese beetle is almost as bad a pest as the corn borer; and the United States Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the state Division of Entomology to hold this pest in check. Trees are in danger from canker worms, elm leaf beetle, elm scurfy, oyster shell scales, red spider, flat-headed borers, San



**TREATMENT FOR CON-
TROL OF JAPANESE
BEETLE**

FIG. 190

Courtesy of Dept. of Entomology

Jose scale, aphids, seventeen-year cicadas (or locusts, as they are generally called), apple leafhopper, and other pests. Chinch bugs, Hessian fly, grasshoppers, and army worms endanger our small grain and grass crops. The corn ear or tomato fruit worm threatens our corn and tomatoes. More than a dozen insects have to be fought in our vegetable gardens. Greenhouses and our homes are annoyed by insects. Recently, termites have become a threat to the stability of houses in which wood is used.

"There is also a chief inspector of apiaries in this division. He and his seven inspectors go through all the apiaries in the state looking for diseases, which weaken the bees so that they are almost valueless. When it seems hopeless to try to improve their

**TRANSFERRING BEES
FROM BOX HIVES**

Good hives help to control bee diseases.



FIG. 191

Courtesy of Dept. of Entomology

condition, he burns them. In one year, the inspectors burned 1,946 colonies of bees. Over fourteen hundred apiaries were found afflicted with disease, over four thousand colonies of bees being diseased. Besides the work of inspection, beekeepers' meetings are held and demonstrations are given for beekeepers. (See Fig. 191.)

"Are there other pests besides insects?" Tom inquired.

"Yes, crows are a great pest to farmers. By the co-operation of conservation clubs, a great many crows have been killed. In one year, almost fifty-four thousand pairs of feet were sent to the Division of Fish and Game, which offered prizes to the clubs sending in the most feet. Sportsmen are eager to help in this because crows cause the loss of many game birds each year.

"Rats and mice not only destroy food but also endanger our health by spreading disease. The Division of Entomology is not concerned with these, but the Department of Agricultural Extension of Purdue University, with which that division works, is.

"It is also concerned with fighting weeds, which reduce crop yields—and sometimes make agriculture impossible. Wild garlic, Johnson grass, Canada thistle, and bindweed are some of our worst nuisances.

"One of the most dramatic fights of this division has been that against wheat rust. It was discovered that the common barberry bush, which was once so commonly used to beautify yards, was the host for wheat rust. It took much educational effort to convince people of this and persuade them to destroy these beautiful plants. Birds had carried seeds to fields, fence rows, pastures, and woods. A campaign to destroy all barberries has been waged for many years. Over a quarter of a million of these wild-growing barberries have been destroyed."

"I suppose the governor appoints the heads of these divisions," Tom remarked.

"Yes," his father replied; "and, like the other departments, they report to him. They are paid by taxes, but their benefits go to everyone in the state."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Could I keep my property free of rats, mice, cholera, weeds, rust, etc., if my neighbors had these pests?
2. Can we think of these pests much the same as diseases?
3. What difference does it make to the state if shade and fruit trees, grains, and animals are affected by these pests?

AGAINST MONOPOLY PRICES

Shortly after Mr. Wilson returned from a vacation, he invited a number of the leading business men of Modelville to his home on a matter of common concern.

"I met a great number of people during my trip," he remarked when all were assembled and general conversation had begun to lag. "I inquired about conditions in the various sections of the state, and I found that we are paying much higher rates for electricity than other communities similarly situated."

"I knew that," the manager of the Indiana Manufacturing Company replied, "but I understood that that was because our electricity had to be brought by high tension wires from the main plant of the company serving us."

"That's what we understand, too," a number of others agreed.

"And so did I," Mr. Wilson added, "but my talks with business men from all parts of the state made me doubt that. So I wrote to the Public Counsellor of the Public Service Commission. Bring me his letter from my desk, won't you, Tom? That's it. He says that there's no question that our rates are out of line. Pass it around; you can see that his table of comparative rates leaves no doubt about that."

"But what can we do?" someone asked. "You know the Southwest Utilities can put the best legal talent in the country on the case. We couldn't afford to fight it in the courts, and the company isn't likely to reduce rates just because we ask it. How can we get the facts necessary to prove that the rates can be lowered?"

"We don't appreciate what our government does for us," Mr. Wilson replied, "because we don't know what it is capable of doing when we call on it. Oh, I'm not criticizing you; I didn't know either until this trip. You've heard of the Public Service Commission, of course."

"That's right," several remarked. "It does have control over the rates, but it hasn't done anything for us. It's just a cover for the big utilities."

"So I've heard," agreed Mr. Wilson, "but I have learned not to believe everything I hear. Here is the last report of the Public

Service Commission. If it is the friend of the big utilities, they show friendship to each other in strange ways. It's true that the commission granted temporary increases in freight rates, but that was because of emergency situation. We don't want to destroy the utilities. If they can't make a profit, they won't exist. We need railroads, electric lines, bus routes, and motor freight trucks. We need electricity, gas, water, telephones, and telegraphs. If you don't feed your horses, they will die; but that is no reason for feeding them at more cost than is necessary."

"That's right," the manager of the elevator replied.

"Well, do you know how much the Public Service Commission is saving rate-payers every year? No? Neither did I. The commission, since its organization, in 1933, has reduced rates sufficiently to give the rate-payers an annual saving of over \$5,000,000!"

"And me complaining about taxes!" exclaimed one of the men. "But how does that affect us?"

"Do you have any shipments by freight, truck, or express?" Mr. Wilson asked him.

"Why, sure," he replied, "every week."

"Well, how are your freight rates determined?"

"Why, I have to pay what they charge me."

"Yes," Mr. Wilson replied, "and they have to charge you rates approved by the Public Service Commission if they are shipped to you from within the state."

"Is that so! Well, I didn't know that."

"That's why I called the meeting," Mr. Wilson explained. "Because we don't know enough, we go on paying high rates for electricity. Now, the Public Service Commission is a big organization with several departments all working together to protect us against monopoly rates by public utilities. By the very nature of the case, these are monopolies; and, if it were not for the commission, we would be helpless before them."

"One important department is that of the public counsellor. It is his business to represent the rate-payers, patrons, and public in all hearings and suits in which the commission is a party which involves rates for service, valuation of utilities, applications for mergers and sales, and in all other matters which affect the patrons

of any public utility and the public. He has the help of the accounting department, which audits the accounts and studies the accounting methods of public utilities. He also has the assistance of the engineering department, which appraises the property of the utilities. As a result, it is almost impossible for these utilities to represent their assets one way for purposes of taxation and another way for purposes of rate fixing.

"The tariff department, of course, is the one which we hear the most of, since it is the department which sets the rates which the utilities may charge. It also checks the tariffs set up by the utilities to see that its orders are being obeyed. Now, I move that we get in touch with the Public Counsellor and see what can be done."

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and, in three months, the tariff department of the Public Service Commission ordered the Southwest Utilities to reduce its rates at Modelville fifteen per cent.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What is a monopoly?
2. What monopolies are there in your community?
3. Why are there monopolies?
4. Are monopolies bad? That is, would we be better off if there were two streetcar systems in competition with each other, etc.?
5. Why do people need protection against monopoly prices?
6. Can you find out if monopolies have been injured as a result of the control of their prices?
7. Is the government as likely to take over monopolies if the people they serve are satisfied with their service and prices?
8. How does the Public Service Commission protect utilities which try to serve their communities fairly?



FIG. 192A

Courtesy of Outdoor Indiana

FIG. 192B

Courtesy of Outdoor Indiana

FIG. 192C

*Courtesy of Outdoor Indiana***ROADS LIKE THESE WERE COMMON**

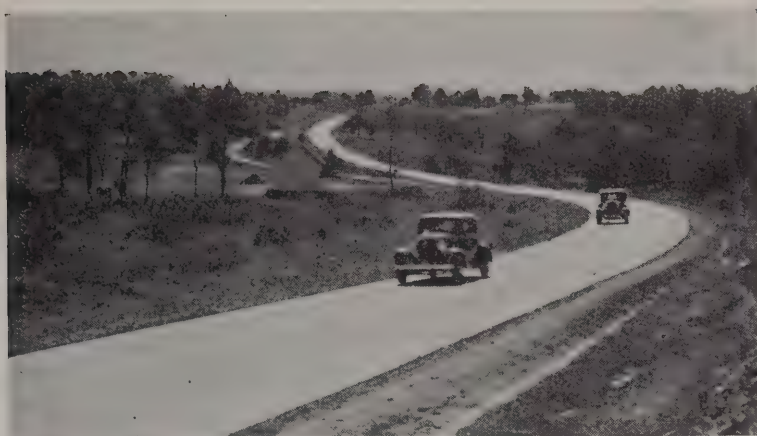


FIG. 193A

Courtesy of Outdoor Indiana



FIG. 193B

Courtesy of Outdoor Indiana



FIG. 193C

Courtesy of Outdoor Indiana

ROADS LIKE THESE ARE COMMON

HOW INDIANA PROVIDES RECREATION FOR US

It was summer, and the Wilsons were ready to carry out their long-talked-of and long-deferred plan to take a summer vacation among the Indiana state parks. For two or three years, they had been eagerly reading *Outdoor Indiana*, the monthly magazine issued by Indiana Division of Agriculture in co-operation with the Indiana Department of Conservation. Here they had read about the work of the various agencies of the state which were working to make known to the citizens the outdoor attractions and values of the state, as well as what was being done to help the citizens make the greatest use of them. They had seen the exhibits of the features of the state parks which were shown at the state fair and the exhibits displaying the resources of the state. They had eagerly read *Indiana State Parks*, a collection of pictures and descriptions of the state parks issued by the Division of State Parks, Lands, and Waters of the Indiana Department of Conservation. They had pored over the map showing the state parks until Tom knew the roads to each. Now they were on their way.

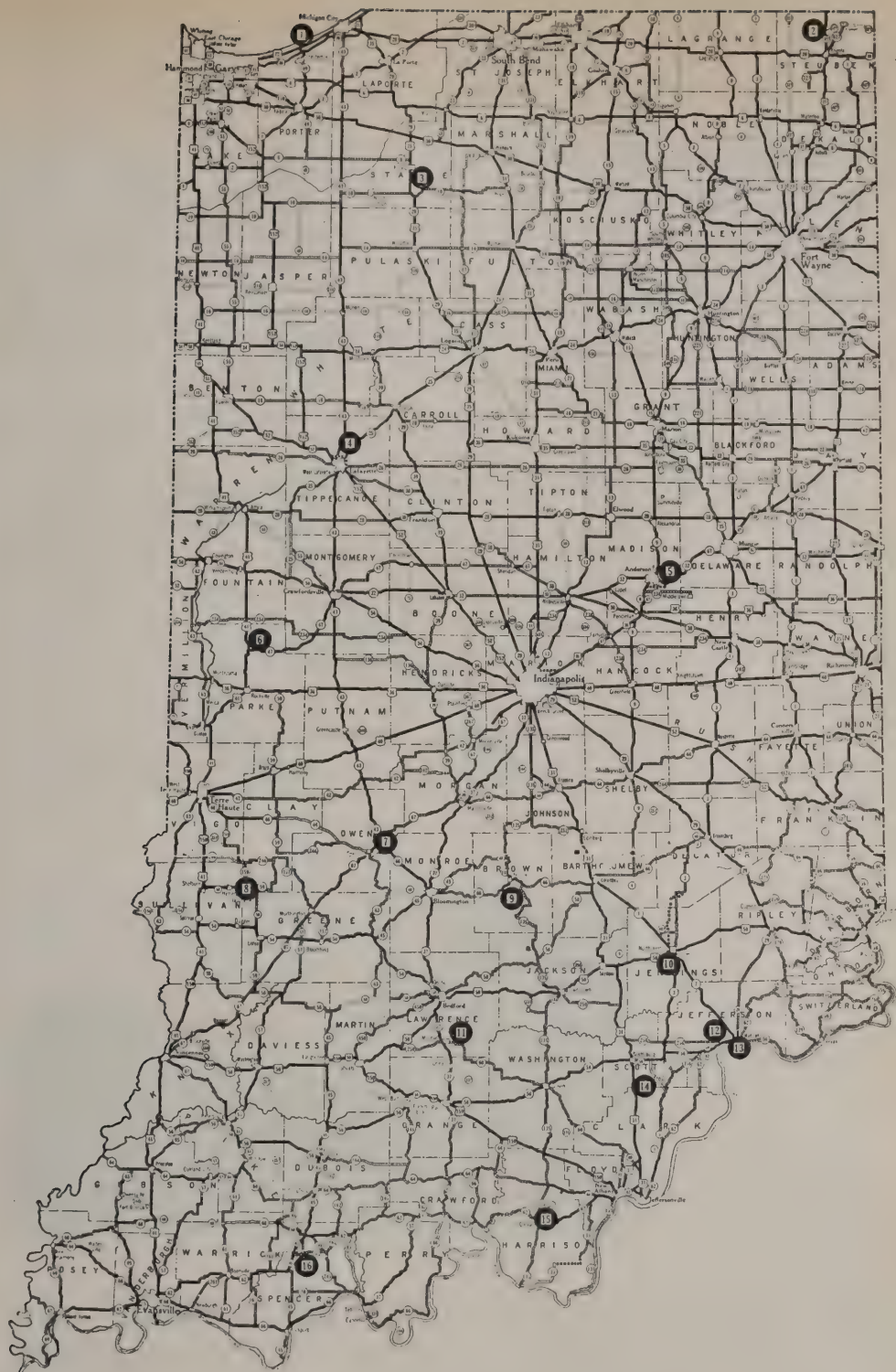
"I can remember when there were no concrete roads in the state," remarked Mr. Wilson, as they drove to Indianapolis to pick up Charlene and Harry, who had been visiting there for two weeks.

"I supposed that we had had paved roads for a long time," Tom remarked in surprise.

"Well," his father replied, "Indiana was one of the leaders in the movement for good roads; but it was the automobile that woke us up to the need of paved roads. In fact, our gravel roads were good enough for horses and buggies. The township trustees had charge of the roads at first. Then some roads were taken over by the counties. At last, the State Highway Commission was organized to look after the state roads. Millions of dollars are spent every year to build new roads, maintain old ones, and supervise the entire system. The state now has control of over eight thousand miles of roads in the state." (See Fig. 194.)

"How does it get the money to pay for this?" Mrs. Wilson asked.

"The Federal Government has given several million dollars,"



Tourist Guide to Indiana State Parks and Memorials

1. **INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK.** On Roads 12 and 49, near Chesterton; 142 miles northwest of Indianapolis. Arcade Hotel, Duneside Inn and cottages.
2. **POKAGON STATE PARK.** On Road 27, near Angola; 166 miles north and east of Indianapolis. Hotel accommodations at Potawatomi Inn (open all year).
3. **BASS LAKE BEACH.** On Road 10, just off Road 29, near Knox; 112 miles north of Indianapolis. Meals served at Pavilion.
4. **TIPPECANOE BATTLEFIELD.** On Road 43, near Battleground; 66 miles northwest of Indianapolis.
5. **MOUNDS STATE PARK.** On Roads 67 and 32, near Anderson; 40 miles east and north of Indianapolis; meals served at the Pavilion.
6. **TURKEY RUN STATE PARK.** On Road 47, just off Road 41, near Marshall; 70 miles west of Indianapolis. Hotel accommodations at Turkey Run Inn (open all year).
7. **MCCORMICK'S CREEK STATE PARK.** On Road 46, near Spencer; 59 miles southwest of Indianapolis. Hotel accommodations at Canyon Inn (open all year).
8. **SHAKAMAK STATE PARK.** On Roads 48 and 159, near Jasonville; 86 miles southwest of Indianapolis. Meals at the Pavilion, cottages.
9. **BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK.** On Roads 46 and 135, near Nashville; 48 miles south of Indianapolis. Meals at Abe Martin lodge, cottages.
10. **MUSCATATUCK STATE PARK.** On Roads 3 and 7, near North Vernon; 66 miles south and east of Indianapolis. Meals at Muscatatuck Inn, cottages (open all year).
11. **SPRING MILL STATE PARK.** On Road 60, just off Road 37, near Mitchell; 85 miles south and west of Indianapolis. Meals at the Tavern.
12. **CLIFTY FALLS STATE PARK.** On Roads 7-107 and 56-62, near Madison; 88 miles south and east of Indianapolis. Hotel accommodations at Clifty Inn (open all year).
13. **JAMES F. D. LANIER MEMORIAL.** On Roads 7, 29, 56 and 62; in Madison; 88 miles south and east of Indianapolis.
14. **PIGEON ROOST MEMORIAL.** On Road 31, near Underwood; 95 miles south of Indianapolis.
15. **CORYDON STATE CAPITOL.** On Roads 62 and 135, in Corydon; 137 miles south of Indianapolis.
16. **NANCY HANKS LINCOLN MEMORIAL AND PARK.** On Road 162, just off Road 45, near Lincoln City; 157 miles south and west of Indianapolis.

Mr. Wilson replied. "Purdue University permitted the State Highway Commission to use its senior drafting students. Most of the money, however, comes from the tax of four cents a gallon on gasoline. Fees for drivers' licenses and automobile license plates also go to this department. It seems only fair that the people who use the highways most should pay most for their maintenance."

"What does the highway commission do besides build the roads," Tom inquired.

"It puts up signs so that drivers will be able to follow the highways that they wish to. It also puts up signs for curves, slow zones, etc., to make the highways safe. It puts up flasher signals at railroads. It is setting out trees along the highways, both to make them more attractive and to prevent washing of the right of ways along the roads. It builds bridges where the roads cross streams. One of its hardest problems is keeping the shoulders of the highways in good condition. It is constantly studying how to reduce the number of accidents due to the increased speed of traffic."

U. S. HIGHWAY 20



FIG. 195

After picking up Tom's aunt and cousin in Indianapolis, they drove out to the fish hatchery at Riverside Park. Here they were shown about by the superintendent.

"What kind of fish do you raise?" Tom continued.

"Bass, both small-mouth and large-mouth, bluegills, red-eared sunfish, perch, and trout mainly. Some years, these hatcheries put out around a million fry. There are other state fish hatcheries at Wawasee, Tri-Lakes, Bass Lake, and Avoca. There is a national fish hatchery at Rochester. We work under the Division of Fish and Game, and it has built ponds at Pokagon State Park, Pendle-

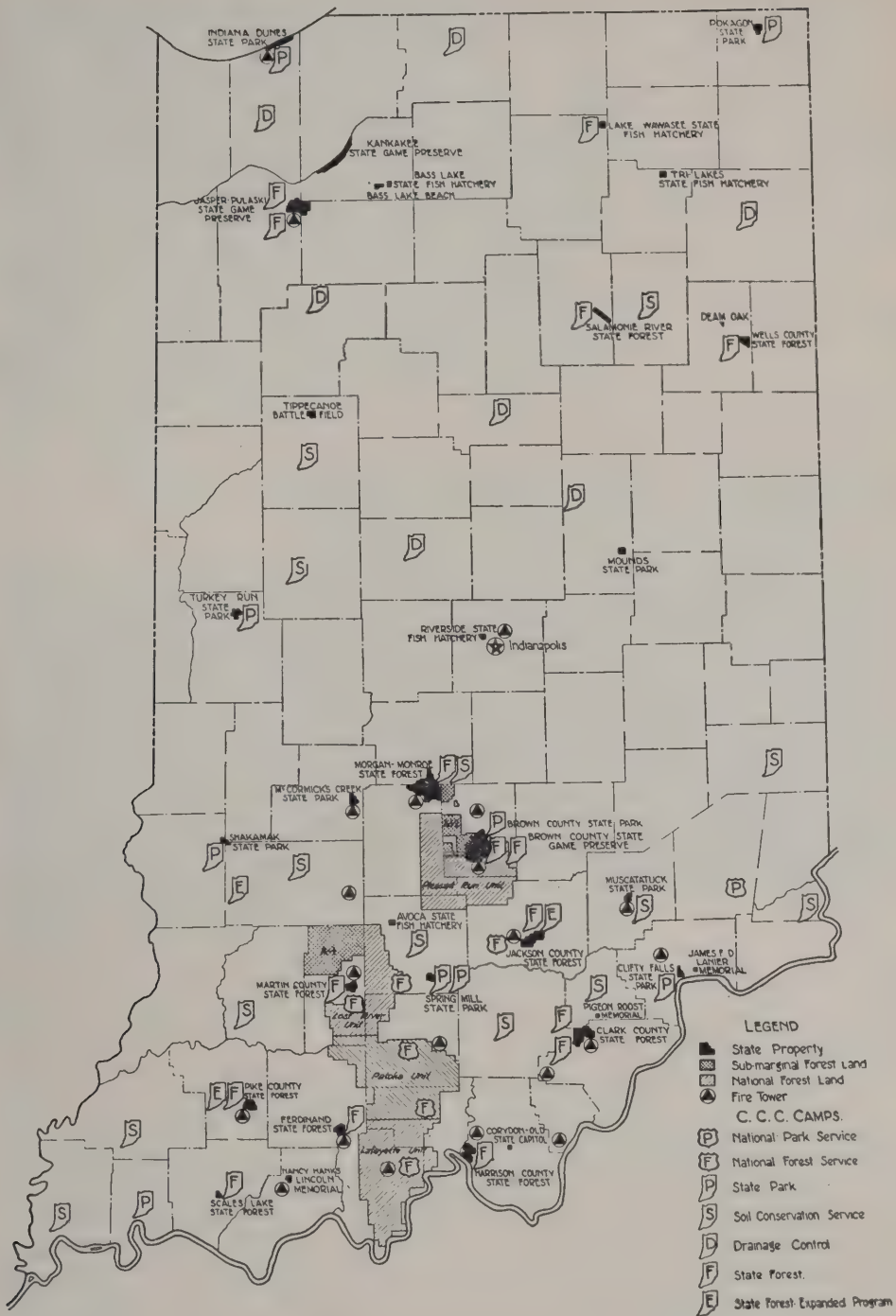


FIG. 196

Courtesy of Conservation Department

MAP OF STATE PROJECTS

ton Reformatory, Lincoln State Park, Scales and Ferdinand State Forests, and other regions which are being stocked from the hatcheries. Plantings are made in streams and lakes all over the

FISH HATCHERY

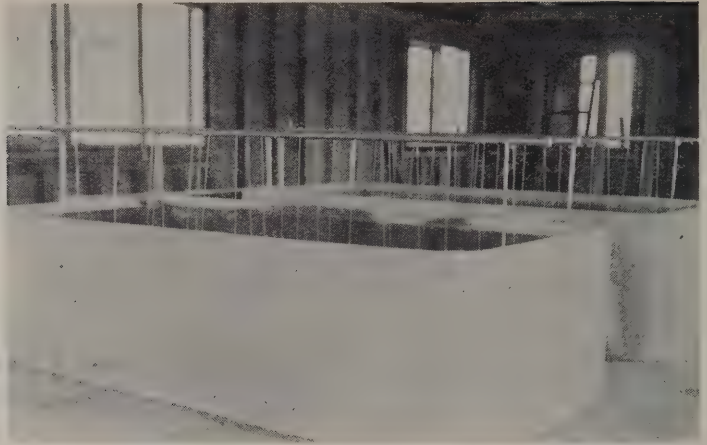


FIG. 197

Courtesy of Outdoor IndianaSTOCKING STREAM
WITH FISH

FIG. 198

Courtesy of Outdoor Indiana

state. At least 138 organizations of sportsmen and conservationists have contracted with our department to hatch and raise bass and bluegills."

"What is the idea of all this?" Tom inquired.

"Well," the superintendent replied, "hunting and fishing seem to be in the blood of a good many people. When a man is hunting or fishing, he is following his natural instincts, getting enjoyment, and certainly getting healthful exercise, besides getting tempting food and, best of all, getting relaxation from the strenuous life of today. Some go so far as to say that a good fisherman can't be a bad man, but that may be extreme."

"I hadn't thought of it in that way," Tom replied, "but I can see the sense of it. It seems to me, though, that the state is working against itself. It encourages hunting and fishing, which kills off game and fish; and then it tries to restock the state with fish and animals."

"It does look that way, doesn't it?" the superintendent laughed. "It's a good deal like a groceryman's selling his stock so that he has to buy some more. That doesn't look silly, does it?"

"No," Tom replied, wondering what he was driving at.

"Well, in the same way, we want the citizens of Indiana to have the opportunity to indulge in these sports; and we are trying to keep up the supply of game and fish for them. The fact is that, by our present program, we are steadily increasing the supply, at the same time that the number of sportsmen is increasing."

"What else is being done besides hatching and distributing fish?" Tom asked.

"We are making dams so that streams won't go dry and kill off the fish, aiding flood control and preventing erosion at the same time. We are encouraging conservation clubs throughout the state and so multiplying the numbers who are working on



A GOOD CATCH

FIG. 199

Courtesy of Outdoor Indiana

conservation projects. We are securing the passage of laws to set limits to the number of fish and game birds and animals that a hunter is permitted to take and to control water levels.

"Of course, I don't have anything to do with it now; but I used to be a game warden; so I am interested in what is being done at the game preserves."

"What is a game preserve?" Tom asked.

"A game preserve is a place in which hunting and fishing are forbidden and in which game animals and birds are encouraged. In the Jasper-Pulaski State Game Preserve, game birds are hatched and brooded, just as farmers hatch and brood chickens. These birds are let loose to live in a natural state. There is a 13½-acre covered pen where pheasants are being cared for until they are old enough to be released. In the waste places, and in

WATERFOWL REFUGES ON NEW LAKES IN INDIANA

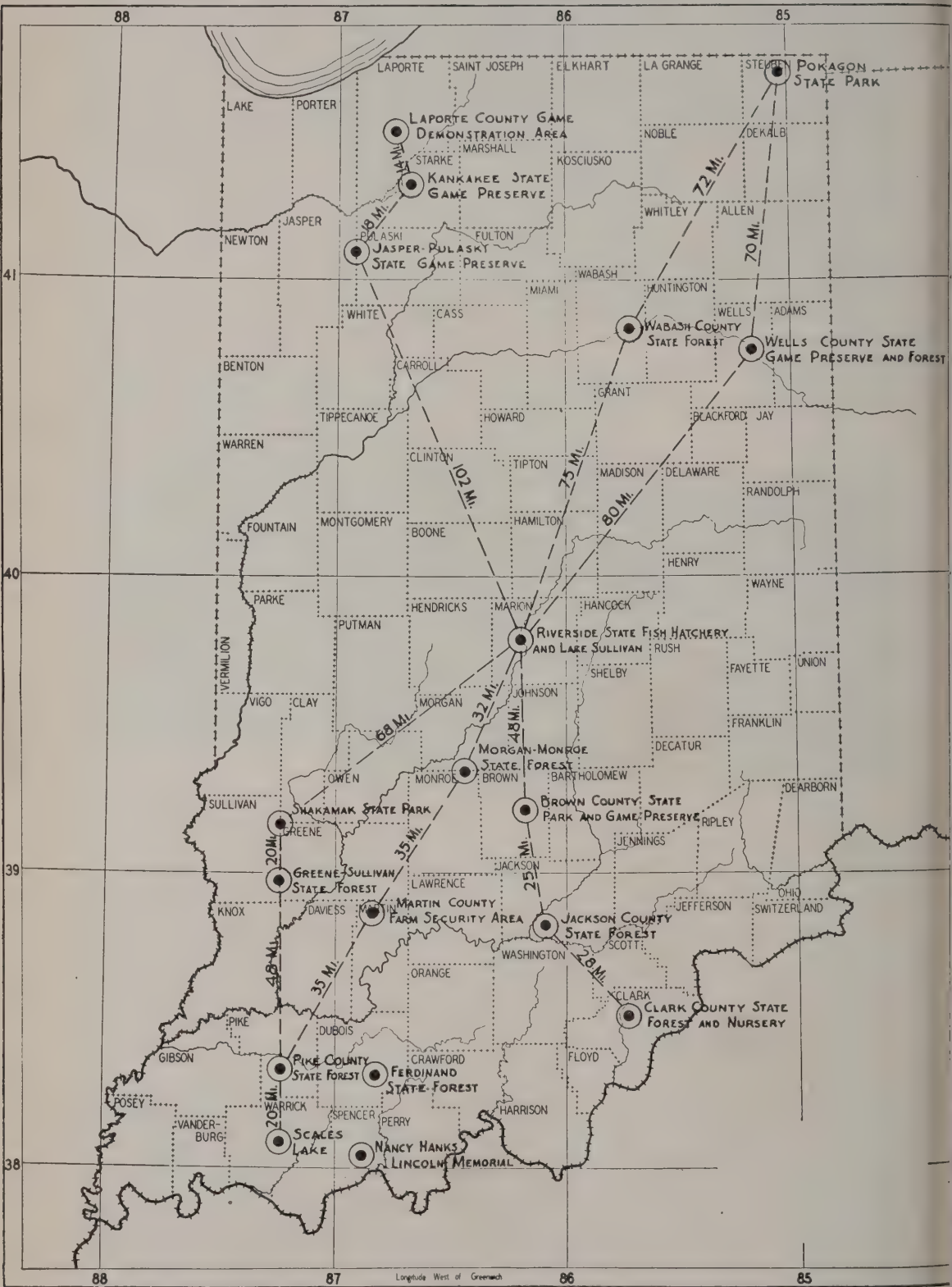


FIG. 200

Courtesy of Outdoor Indiana

other places, too (See Fig. 200), a refuge for migratory waterfowl is kept. There is the Kankakee Preserve and the Brown County Game Preserve. Indiana has the most efficient conservation club organization in the United States. There are clubs in each county of the state, 774 altogether. Conservation clubs are helping to rear pheasants from eggs furnished from the game preserves; these are liberated in the areas near these clubs. Rabbits and quail are trapped and released in areas where hunting is permitted.

"Besides, owls, hawks, crows, groundhogs, weasels, snakes, and other birds and animals which prey on game birds are killed by the department. In 1935, 4,978 of these predators were taken at the game preserves. In addition, 43,227 fish that prey on game fish were speared during that year.

"To show landowners how they can increase the wild life on their lands without great expense, demonstration areas have been set up near Crawfordsville and LaPorte. These areas have been visited by farmers in these sections, and they have been encouraged to stock their farms with pheasants and other wild life.

"The enforcement of the fish and game laws is in the hands of the game wardens, who also assist and advise clubs and sportsmen who are interested in conserving fish and game. They erect shelters for birds and destroy nets and traps during the closed season for these. In 1935, they made 846 arrests for violations of the state fish and game laws. Of growing importance is an undertaking entirely new in conservation, the instruction of the public. The wardens speak before clubs of adults and youths. Weekly broadcasts have been made over station WFBM, Indianapolis, and WOWO, Fort Wayne. Exhibitions of wild life have been shown at Boy Scout shows, county fairs, etc. The Izaak Walton League has give this work much co-operation. The Division's magazine, *Outdoor Indiana*, has been very effective."

"Thanks for your time and information," Tom said as he left. "I'm going to see what I can do to make our farm a help in conservation."

From Riverside, the Wilsons motored to Turkey Run State Park, on Road 47, just off Road 41, near Marshall, in Parke County. After they had made themselves at home in one of the shelter houses, Tom secured one of the two nature guides and set out on an inspection of the park.

"Most of this park was once owned by Captain Salmon Lusk," the guide said, "who received it in 1821 for his military services.

Neither he nor his son, John Lusk (See Fig. 201), would allow the trees to be cut down nor the natural beauty destroyed. Here can be found all the native trees, shrubs, and wild flowers; and many kinds of birds and other wild life may be observed. Visitors can be accommodated at any time of the year. Fishing may be enjoyed in season, and swimming at the "Swimming Hole" in Sugar Creek is a source of much pleasure to the visitors at the park."

"What can visitors do?" Tom asked. "Pa says people sometimes stay for several weeks."

"Well," the guide replied, "we have picnicking, hiking, horse-back riding, fishing, swimming, archery, and tennis; but we hope

JOHN LUSK

A lover of nature to whom Indiana is greatly indebted.

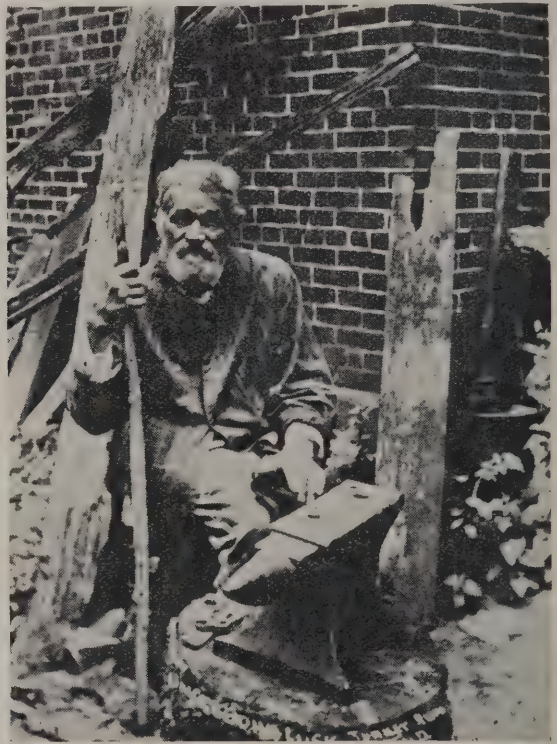


FIG. 201 *Courtesy of Conservation Department*

that the chief attraction here is the beauty of the landscape and the contact with nature that is possible here."

"I suppose the other parks are much like this one?" Tom asked.

"Yes, although each one has some attraction a little different from the others."

"What are the other parks?" asked one of the other members of the group.

"Well, let's see. This park has a little over 1,300 acres; Brown County State Park, on Roads 46 and 135, near Nashville, in



FIG. 202

Courtesy of Division of State Parks

SPRING MILL STATE PARK

Original interior in
Nursery Building.

SPRING MILL STATE PARK

Museum—on second floor
of the mill.



FIG. 203

Courtesy of Division of State Parks



FIG. 204

Courtesy of Division of State Parks

SPRING MILL STATE PARK

The village has been re-
constructed to show pl-
oneer conditions.

**SPRING MILL STATE
PARK**

Reproduction of the original mill built in 1817.



FIG. 205

Courtesy of Division of State Parks



FIG. 206

Courtesy of Division of State Parks

**SPRING MILL STATE
PARK**

The upper residence restored on its original foundation.

**JASPER-PULASKI GAME
PRESERVE**

As seen from the fire tower.



FIG. 207

Courtesy of Conservation Department

Brown County, has about 3,820 acres; Bass Lake Beach, on Road 10, just off Road 29, near Knox, Starke County, has ten acres; Muscatatuck State Park, on Roads 3 and 7, near North Vernon, in Jennings County, has about 200 acres; Indiana Dunes State



FIG. 208

Courtesy of Division of State Parks

TURKEY RUN STATE PARK

A love of nature saved this heritage of beauty for the citizens of Indiana—an everlasting memorial to Salmon and John Lusk.

McCORMICK'S CREEK STATE PARK

Sport amid nature's beauty.



FIG. 209

Courtesy of Division of State Parks

Park, on Roads 12 and 49, near Chesterton, in Porter County, has about 2,220 acres; McCormick's Creek State Park, on Road 46, just off Road 67, near Spencer, in Owen County, has about 575 acres; Pokagon State Park, on Road 27, just off Road 20, near Angola, in Steuben County, has about 930 acres; Mounds State Park, on Roads 67 and 32, near Anderson, in Madison County, has about 250 acres; Shakamak State Park, on Roads 48 and 159, near Jasonville, in Clay, Greene, and Sullivan Counties, has about 1,020 acres; Spring Mill State Park, on Road 60, just off Road 37, near Mitchell, in Lawrence County, has about 1,015 acres; the Lincoln State Park, on Road 162, just off Road 45, near

INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK

A common summer scene.
Do our people enjoy our
parks?



FIG. 210

Courtesy of Division of State Parks



FIG. 211

Courtesy of Division of State Parks

INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK

For a pleasant vacation,
visit our state parks.

**POKAGON STATE PARK**

Even in winter, our state parks give us pleasure and beauty.

FIG. 212

Courtesy of Division of State Parks

Lincoln City, in Spencer County, has about 1,085 acres; Turkey Run State Park, on Road 47, just off Road 41, near Marshall, in Parke County, has about 1,301 acres; and Clifty Falls State Park, on Roads 7, 107, 56, and 62, near Madison, in Jefferson County, has about 617 acres. Altogether, Indiana has over 13,000 acres of state park lands.

"Cottages and inns, comfort stations, and provision for individual camping are provided at all of them. When there is a demand, guides are supplied. At present there are nature guides at Brown County, Clifty Falls, Indiana Dunes, McCormick's Creek, Pokagon, and Turkey Run Parks. The state wants its people to use the parks for pleasure, relaxation, and information; and about three-fourths of a million people paid admission of 10 to 25 cents to them last year."

"Are all the parks under a central control?" Tom asked.

"Oh, yes," the guide told him. "The Division of State Parks and Lands and Waters is in control. The administrative officer is appointed by the governor. He appoints his assistants with the consent of the governor."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Locate on a map the state parks, fish hatcheries, and game preserves.
2. Are all parts of the state about equally provided for by these?
3. How are the features of these places affected by their location?
4. Why did the state not have such places before the day of good roads and the automobile?
5. Why do we have better roads now than before the day of the automobile?
6. How can people learn about the recreational possibilities of the state?
7. How would you justify the state's activities in this respect?
8. How would you justify the licensing of automobiles, automobile drivers, hunters, and fishers?

BATTLE GROUND

Lest we forget our debt to the early pioneers of our land.

**FIG. 213**

Courtesy of Division of State Parks

HOW INDIANA PRESERVES MEMORIES OF THE PAST

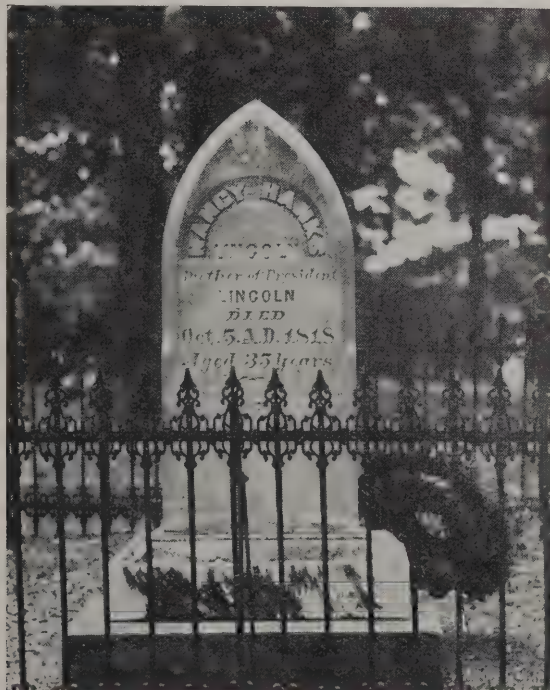
"Does this division control anything besides the parks?" Tom asked.

"Yes, it has control of several memorials. The Nancy Hanks Memorial contains the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln and the site of the cabin in which Lincoln lived when he first came here from Kentucky. Across the road is the Lincoln State Park.

"The James F. D. Lanier Memorial honors James Franklin Dougherty Lanier, who twice gave our struggling young state the use of his personal fortune to help it in time of financial crisis. The mansion in which he lived has been refurnished with the original possessions of his family, complete to the dolls and toys in the nursery. This memorial is on Roads 7, 29, 56 and 62, at Madison, in Jefferson County.

"The Pigeon Roost Memorial, near Underwood, in Scott County, on Road 31, reminds us of one of the last massacres of the early settlers by Indians.

"Then there is the Tippecanoe Battlefield, on Road 43, near Battle Ground, in Tippecanoe County. This commemorates the de-



NANCY HANKS LINCOLN MEMORIAL

A nation's as well as a state's shrine.

cisive defeat of the Indian tribes by Governor William Henry Harrison, in their last attempt to drive away the whites.

The department also has charge of the Corydon State Capitol, which is visited by large numbers each year. All these memorials and parks require constant care in order to keep them attractive to visitors and to make them worthy of our state."

From Turkey Run National Park, the Wilsons traveled leisurely into the extreme southern part of the state. They stopped at McCormick's Creek State Park and then traveled to the Shakamak State Park. Then they proceeded to the state forest in Greene County.



FIG. 215

Courtesy of Department of Conservation

JASPER-PULASKI GAME PRESERVE

Banding pheasants to be released.

JASPER-PULASKI GAME PRESERVE

Pheasant pens, where pheasants are raised to be distributed over the state.

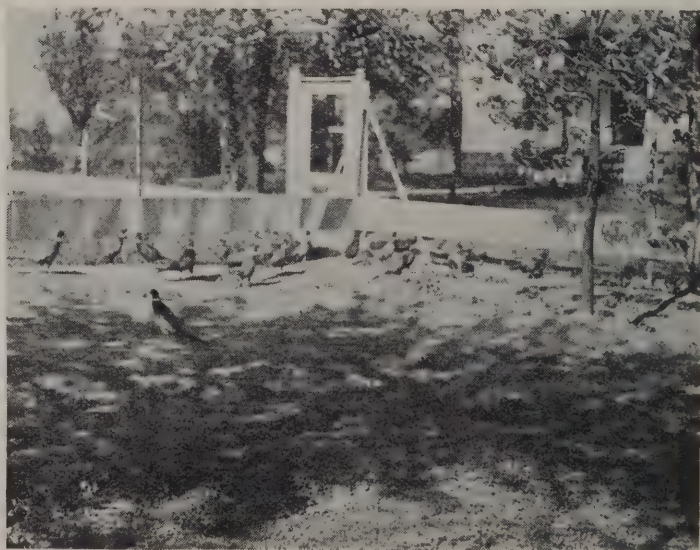


FIG. 216

Courtesy of Department of Conservation

HOW INDIANA CONSERVES HER NATURAL RESOURCES

Tom, who had been an interested observer of the eroded hillsides along the road ever since they had started on their trip from Modelville, was impressed by the fact that the steep hillsides of this forest area did not show the washing that the hillsides nearby showed. Luckily, they caught up with a forest ranger and invited him to ride with them the remainder of his way. As usual, it was not long before Tom was plying him with questions. Finding him and Mr. Wilson intelligently interested in the forest, the forester, who had no pressing duties for the moment, was glad to explain the work of the Division of Forestry to them.

LAKE AT JASPER-PULASKI GAME PRESERVES

Here wild waterfowl
find refuge.



FIG. 217

Courtesy of Department of Conservation

“During the last part of 1934 and the first part of 1935,” he explained, “the Division of Forestry, the National Resources Board, the United States Forest Service, and the Agricultural College of Purdue University made a survey of Indiana to determine a suitable forest program. These agencies decided that 527,00 acres of forest and waste lands should be purchased by the Federal Government for national forests, that 1,076,590 acres be purchased for state forests, that 80,482 acres be purchased for county forests, and that 2,821,442 acres be devoted to forests in

private hands. In all these regions, there are species of trees that have a high commercial value. Besides, there are near-by markets and concerns which use wood; and the people nearby use a great deal of wood for fuel."

"But why do you want to plant trees and create forests if they are to be used up?" Tom inquired. "I thought that that was the cause of our present situation. There used to be forests all over Indiana, and they were used up."



FIG. 218

*Courtesy of Department of Conservation***EROSION**

The greatest peril to our soil. This can be prevented.

EROSION

Erosion can be stopped, but prevention is better.

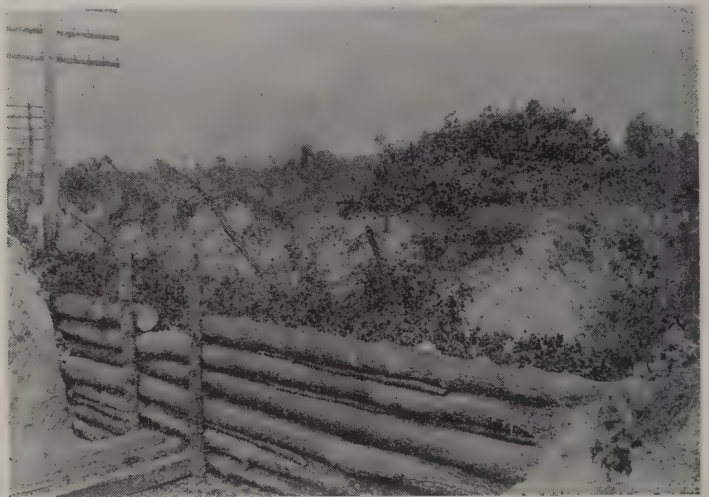


FIG. 219

Courtesy of Department of Conservation

"Yes," the ranger agreed, "but they were used without intelligence and foresight. We don't intend that the forests shall be cut just as some commercial interests desire. We have eleven state forests with a total of 39,521 acres, and these holdings are being increased as rapidly as possible. There are three national

forests which will, in time, include 500,000 to 600,000 acres. Besides, the Land Policy Section of the AAA bought a great many acres of cutover timber lands and wornout farms in Brown and Martin Counties and has leased them to the State of Indiana for forestry and conservation purposes on a ninety-nine year lease."

"What does all this work mean for us?" Tom inquired, accustomed to thinking of government in its relation to the citizens.

"That's a good question," the ranger replied, "but the answer may seem far-fetched. Cutting off the forests has left hillsides subject to washing every time there is a good rain. No one will ever be able to tell how much land has been ruined for any immediate good as a result. Where there are forests, the roots of the trees and the deep mulch of leaves and leaf-filled soil hold the moisture that falls and lets it soak slowly into the water table and so into the streams. Consequently, there is much less danger of floods when these hillsides are covered with forest growth."

"Why is the national Government concerned with this?" Tom asked.

"Any problem which affects other states but can not be touched by these states," the ranger explained, "is a national problem. Now, when forests are cut in Indiana (or any other state, for that matter) floods are more easily created by heavy rainfall. These floods don't stop midstream so that they do not go over to the Kentucky or Illinois side of the rivers. They pay no attention to state lines. They go on down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, flooding states which are in no way responsible for the cutting of the forests here in Indiana."

"That's true," Tom agreed. "What other service do the forests do for us?"

"They affect the climate in many ways, breaking winds, preventing droughts as well as floods, and so tempering the summers and winters. Then they serve as cover for game, for all these forests are game preserves."

"What do you rangers do?" Mrs. Wilson asked.

"The chief danger to forests is fire," the ranger answered. "Twenty fire towers have been built to help us discover fires before they get too great a start. (See Fig. 220.) Millions of acres of timber have been destroyed by forest fires in the United States; and the damage from these is greater than that by cutting the timber, for seeds and seedlings are destroyed; and the ground does not soon take on a new forest growth.

"Millions of young trees are raised from seeds and distributed

**FIRE TOWER**

This tower in Brown County prevents forest fires from gaining a dangerous start.

FIG. 220

Courtesy of Department of Conservation

to farmers for their private forest land, to the State Highway Commission for plantings along the highways, to the Division of State Parks and Lands and Waters for plantings in parks; and large numbers are used in our own reforestation projects.

"We also do educational work by talking before schools and civic organizations. We have to inspect lands which farmers wish entered as private forest land."

"What is that?" asked Tom.

"If a farmer has around 200 commercially useful trees per acre on a tract of land, he may have it classified as forest land. Then he is assessed only one dollar an acre on this land as long as it is used as a forest area. Of course, if it is used for pasture or is farmed, it is no longer considered forest land. Also, when he begins to cut the trees for timber, then it will be taxed."

"Who is in charge of this work?" Mr. Wilson inquired.

"The Division of Forestry. The director is appointed by the governor. He appoints his own assistant director, district forester, research forester, custodians of the forests, rangers, and an office force."

After a drive through the forest, the Wilsons turned northward and drove into Rush County. Near Milroy, they stopped to visit relatives.

"Do you have a gas plant here?" Mrs. Wilson asked in surprise.

PRIVATE FOREST

Black walnut planting
on the farm of H. B. Was-
son, near Lowell.



FIG. 221 *Courtesy of Dept. of Conservation*



FIG. 222

Courtesy of Department of Conservation

CLASSIFIED FOREST PLANTING

on the farm of J. A.
Chaillaux, near Orleans.
The three pines in front of
the men were three years
old when planted in 1927.

"Right on our own farm," Mrs. Johnson told her.

"Where?" Tom asked.

"Come out and see it," his cousin Henry suggested.

What Tom saw was a gas well. (See Fig. 224.)

"When people first struck gas around here," Henry told him, "they had no idea that the gas would ever give out. They used to have great gas torches burning day and night, for it seemed foolish to take the time to turn the gas off, because it would have

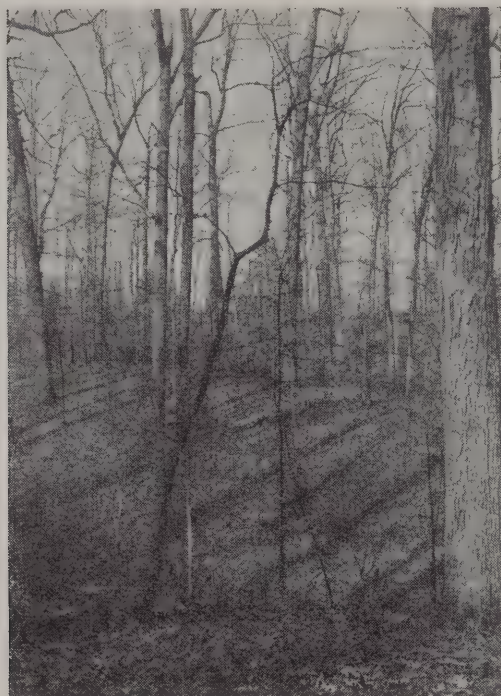


FIG. 223 *Courtesy of Dept. of Conservation*

VIRGIN FOREST

of climax white oak in the Thomas Guernsey tract of State Forest.

GAS WELL

Formerly our natural gas was wasted. Experience has taught us economy.



FIG. 224 *Courtesy of Division of Geology*

to be lighted again at night. Now, many farmers are wishing that they had been more careful, for their wells are giving out. Nothing like that can happen now."

"Why not?" Tom asked.

OIL WELL

The first oil well drilled by a rotary rig in Indiana—Vigo County.

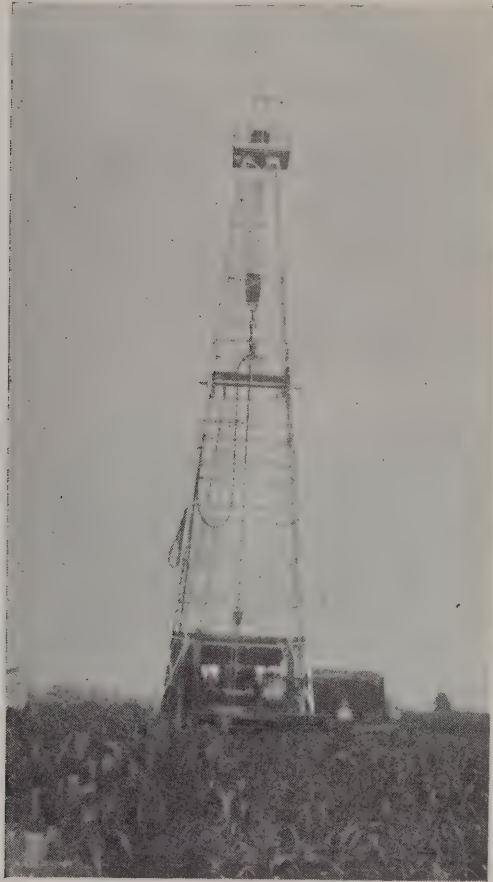


FIG. 225 *Courtesy of Division of Geology*



FIG. 226 *Courtesy of Division of Geology*

OIL WELL

A visible monument to nature's bounty—to be used, not wasted.

"The government won't let it. We have a Division of Geology now, and it sees that the conservation laws are observed."

"It seems strange that people have to be compelled to quit wasting their own resources," Tom mused.

"Yes; and, if that were all," Henry replied, "it wouldn't matter so much. No one can tell, though, that he is not wasting his neighbor's gas or oil when he is wasting his own, for his well may be connected with the wells on other farms. Anyway, the state holds that the farmer has done nothing to create the gas and that it has a right to say that the gifts of nature shall not be wasted."

"What does the Division of Geology do?" Tom inquired.

"It is one division of the government that doesn't cost anything. I am studying geology at Indiana University, and I am learning



FIG. 227

Courtesy of Division of Geology

SEALING A MINE

First step.

SEALING A MINE

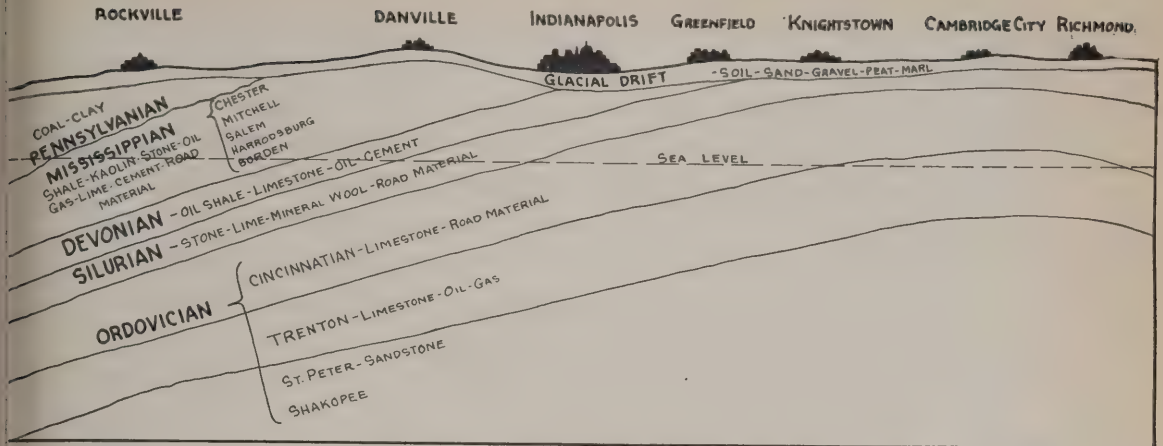
The final result.



FIG. 228

Courtesy of Division of Geology

a great deal about the great waste of natural resources. You see, this department is operated by professors in the university in co-operation with the Department of Conservation. These men receive no salary from that department. The members of the national gas inspection force for Indiana, for this is a national undertaking, get a part of the fees for supervising the plugging of abandoned oil and gas wells."



CROSS SECTION OF INDIANA SHOWING GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS

FIG. 229

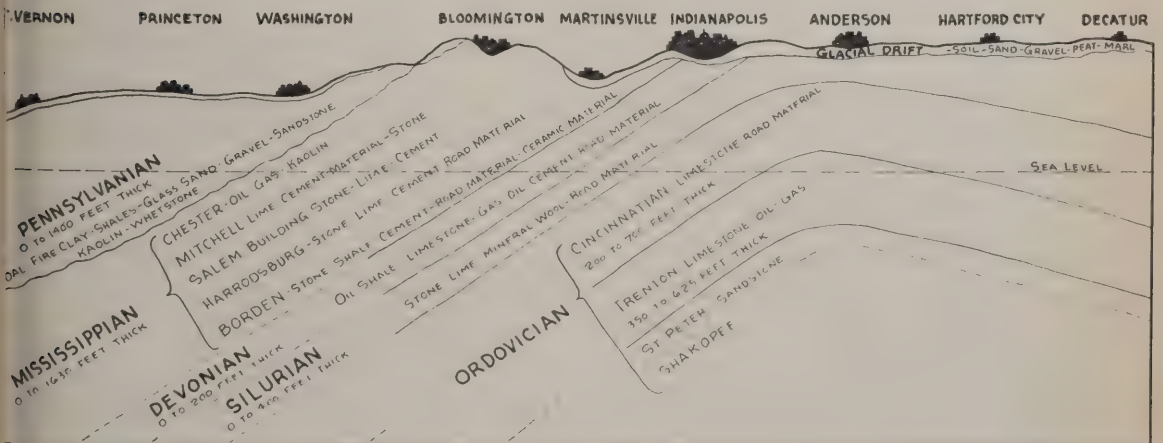
Courtesy of Division of Geology

"Why are they plugged?" Tom inquired.

"So that the gas will not escape. The office keeps a record of the progress of drilling wells, for drillers, operators, and other observers make regular reports. From this information, the department publishes the *Indiana Oil and Gas News*, a mimeographed monthly magazine. The department stands ready to advise land-owners about leasing land in areas where prospectors suspect there may be gas or oil."

"Does the division help anyone besides those in the gas and oil districts?" Tom asked.

"Oh, yes," Henry exclaimed. "Many people send in or bring minerals and inquire about their composition, occurrence, distribution, uses, and value. They ask for information about coal, lime, cement, building stone, mineral wool, sand, gravel, soil, water supplies, clays, etc. They want to know about caves, fos-



CROSS SECTION OF INDIANA SHOWING GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS

FIG. 230

Courtesy of Division of Geology

sils, rock garden material, and many other phases of geology. Every once in a while, the Division of Geology issues a report on various topics of importance concerning the geology of the state. These are very practical helps in many lines of industry. The department gives advice on the earthen materials used for dams in state forests and parks, gives advice on road material and water supplies in the state forests, laid out a program to remedy coal mine drainage stream pollution, sealed several mines to prevent the air and water from forming sulphuric acid in the mines, and mapped the topography of sections of the state.

"The State Department of Conservation has control of all sand, gravel, stone, gas, oil, and other minerals in or under the beds of all navigable waters of the state. This sale of sand and gravel gives an income to the state and prevents these supplies from being grabbed by the first comer."

"I should think that it would be interesting for us to know what the mineral resources of our state is," Tom suggested.

"It would be," Henry agreed. "So the Division of Geology has been increasing the collections in the state museum. This museum is in the State House. It contains specimens of Indiana rocks and ores, specimens of Indiana wild life, old firearms, flags used by Indiana in the Civil War, etc. Almost 50,000 people visit it every year. Of course, it has to grow slowly, for the state has little money for this purpose; but the collections are steadily growing. Recently, the index has been finished; and new description cards have been made out."

"I'll see if we can't visit the museum before we go home," Tom promised himself.

As they drove through Henry County, Tom noticed the large open drainage ditches. (See Fig. 10.)

"Do the farmers have to pay for these ditches?" Tom asked his father.

"Yes," Mr. Wilson replied, "all the farmers whose lands drain into these ditches help pay for them and help keep them cleaned out so that the water will flow freely in them."

"How do they know how to place the ditches and what slope they ought to have?" Tom continued.

"That is the work of the Division of Engineering," his father replied. "Many acres of good agricultural land would be useless if it were not for these drainage ditches. This division plans and executes engineering works for state properties, such as parks, reservations and fish hatcheries. It gives engineering service in

building levees along streams liable to floods. It will advise land-owners, engineers, and attorneys about the location and design of ditches and levees and methods of construction. It keeps a record of the heights of streams, in which it is assisted by thirty-three stream gauging stations of the United States Geologic Survey, which bore half the expense.

"When you consider the land made available for use, the lives saved from floods by preventive measures, the improvement of health by this division's assistance in designing water supply and sewage disposal, the assistance it has given in using the water power of the state, you can see that it is a great help in making use of the resources which nature has made and which might otherwise be completely lost."

"Well," said Tom, "this trip has showed me that someone has had foresight. I wonder how many people know what the state is doing to make life more pleasant and easy."

"Not many, Tom," his father replied. "Like the air we breathe, we take government for granted. We blame it when things go wrong without inquiring if we have made the best use of what it offers us and without thinking of the difficulties it meets from our ignorance and unwillingness to co-operate. We live with it on every side, but we often do not know it."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What are natural resources?
2. What are the natural resources of Indiana?
3. Do you know how some of them have been wasted?
4. Why can this not be left to the individual?
5. Do you know of any farm whose fertility has been wasted?
6. Can you locate on a map the state and national forest areas?
7. What advantages can the state secure from these?
8. What would become of the land so used if the state neglected it?
9. Perhaps you can find out from reference books about some of the forests in Europe which have been kept up for hundreds of years.
10. How can Indiana forests be important to the people of Louisiana?
11. What is the chief danger to forests?
12. What can the public do to avoid much of this danger?
13. Why should private farm land be taxed at a low rate?

HOW INDIANA RESPECTS OUR RIGHTS

"What do you think of this!" Mrs. Wilson exclaimed, looking up from the paper one day.

"What?" asked Tom and his father together.

"Mr. Bream is filing suit to prevent the contractor who is widening the road from taking up the fence along the road beside his farm. He claims that he has had the fence there so long that the state has no legal right to the land."

"Has the contractor consulted the attorney general?" Mr. Wilson asked.

"The paper doesn't say," Mrs. Wilson replied. "Want to read it?"

"Huh," Mr. Wilson said after looking through the article, "it says that Judge Franklin has given a temporary restraining order until the state can present its case. That's what he would have to do, of course."

"Why do you say that, pa?" Tom inquired.

"Well, the state has no more right to take away a person's property without using legal means than you or I have. If the land belongs to Mr. Bream, the state must buy it of him before it can build a road on his land. The state must recognize the rights of its citizens, for the citizens make the state and control it. We have freedom in this country, and that means that neither the state nor the nation can take away our rights just because some official decides to do so. If our representatives make a law limiting our rights, that is a different matter.

"So Judge Franklin has ordered that the contractor must wait until the courts decide who has a right to this land. A little delay in building the road is a small thing compared with the injustice of building it on Mr. Bream's land. If the courts decide that the land belongs to him, the state will have to buy it of him."

"Do you mean that he can keep the state from making the road safe for traffic?" Tom asked in amazement.

"No," his father replied, "if the state can show that the public welfare requires the use of this land, the courts will condemn it. Then he must sell it; but he has a right to prove, if he can, that there is no such public need. More than that, if he can prove that losing this land will cause damage to him, he may be able to collect more than the usual price for such land."

"How will the price be determined?" Mrs. Wilson asked.

"The court will appoint appraisers to set a price upon the land. They will consider the value of the buildings and the cost of moving the fence."

Tom attended the trial before Judge Franklin. The state was represented by the attorney general, who, he learned, was the chief executive officer of the Department of Law in the state government and who, with a number of assistants, were appointed by the governor. The attorney general showed that the Pottawotamie Indians had ceded to the United States a strip of land extending through Indianapolis from Lake Michigan to Madison. This strip was a hundred feet wide and was intended for a road. In 1820, the State of Indiana laid out this road, marked it, and established a width of one hundred feet. Since there was no need at that time for so wide a road, only a part of it was kept up; and property owners gradually took possession of the part along the main-traveled road.

Mr. Bream's attorney argued that, since this land had been fenced in for fifty years without objection by the state, the state had lost its legal right to the land. Judge Franklin ruled that, while continued possession with the knowledge of the original owner often did give the holder ownership if his possession was not disputed for so long a period, this was not true in the case of part of a highway and that, as the attorney general contended, "once a highway, always a highway."

After the trial, the judge called Tom up and introduced him to the attorney general.

"Here," the judge told the attorney general, "is a living question box about anything connected with the government. I knew that we were likely to have a funeral in Modelville if he didn't have a chance to give you an examination."

"Fine!" the attorney general replied, noticing Tom's blush of embarrassment. "If we had several hundred thousand young men like you who really were interested in our government, I would feel easy in my mind about the future of the state. The greatest danger government has is the indifference of the governed. Your father helps pay me; so you have a right to know what I do. Come on with your questions."

"It seems strange to me that the attorney general of the state would be pleading a case so small as this," Tom said with some embarrassment.

"But this is an important case," the attorney general said. "If

this case had been decided against the state, it would have affected road-widening all the way from Lake Michigan to Madison; and there is no telling how many other road projects would have been affected. This case will serve as a precedent, as we lawyers call it; and future cases will be decided by reference to this one. The importance of a case is not determined by the amount of money involved."

"I see," Tom replied. "Do you have many cases like this?"

"Just at present, there are sixteen attorneys in my department. We don't know what regular hours mean. You might not believe it if I told you how much of the time we work away into the night trying to keep up with the cases on hand. Whenever a suit is brought against the state or any department of the state, it is our duty to represent it in the courts."

"Do you always win?" Tom asked.

"No such luck," the attorney general laughed. "Even the state can't always be right, and the court may make mistakes too," he added with a sly glance at the judge.

"What are some of the kinds of cases that come up?" Tom inquired.

"Well," the attorney general replied, "whenever a new tax law is passed, we are likely to have cases protesting it. We defend the law in the courts. Often the decision is unsatisfactory to one or the other of the parties to the case. Then, under certain conditions, it may be appealed and goes to the appellate courts, which were established in 1891, just as in the case of dissatisfaction between private parties. If the decision is still unsatisfactory, the case may be appealed to the supreme court of the state; and, if it involves a question of the rights of individuals, it may even be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. In all these appeals, members of the Law Department represent the state. The questions arising under new laws are generally questions in regard to their constitutionality."

"I understood that your department assisted in the preparation of the laws," Tom interrupted.

"We do," the attorney general replied. "We could refuse to give advice to the legislature except when it passes a resolution calling upon us to do so. This seems rather absurd, however; so we have been ready at any time to advise any member of the legislature or any other branch of the state government in regard to the form and legality of bills."

"Then how can a law be unconstitutional?"

"Well," the attorney general replied, "only the Supreme Court can determine whether a law is constitutional or not. Often, the members of the court disagree about that. So, you see, we can not be sure what the court will decide. We are, however, able to make positive statements in a great number of instances and so prevent the passage of many unconstitutional laws.

"Our chief work for the legislature, however, is making sure that the laws are properly worded for their purpose. All other state officials, boards, etc., ask us for advice about the laws that affect their powers and duties. Some years, we give official opinions on about two hundred questions of this sort and as many as seven thousand what we call unofficial opinions in answer to requests from township, county, and city officials, Federal authorities, national organizations, and private citizens from both in and out of the state."

"Do you have any other kinds of lawsuits besides those that concern the meanings of laws?" Tom asked.

"Yes," the attorney general answered. "The State Fire Marshal used to employ an attorney to investigate and prosecute cases of arson."

"What is that?"

"Arson is intentionally burning a building."

"Isn't a person allowed to burn a building if he wants to?" Tom asked, amazed. "If it belongs to him, I mean?"

"Not even if it belongs to him. It should be torn down, not burned down. Sometimes people burn other people's property and sometimes they burn their own property in order to collect insurance. If people are allowed to burn houses, it makes it more easily possible to burn houses for spite or money; and, in closely settled communities, fire spreads easily.

"As I said, the fire marshal used to employ a special attorney; now he uses our department. We have been able to make arson very rare.

"Often other states ask Indiana to return fugitives from justice to them. Our department studies the evidence presented so that the governor will know whether he should, in the interests of justice, give up these people. The Public Service Commission needs a great deal of legal advice and assistance, which our department furnishes it. We help the State Milk Control Board, the Insurance Department, the Industrial Board; in fact, we help

every part of the state government. One of the most interesting parts of our work is resisting petitions for writs of **habeas corpus** for prisoners in state institutions."

"What is that?" Tom asked.

"A writ of **habeas corpus** is a legal document ordering the release of a prisoner. It is Latin for "you may have the body," the words with which such a paper begins. Many prisoners have influential friends who try on one plea or another to get them released. We have been quite successful in preventing these efforts.

"As a result of our defense of the state departments and laws, we are able to make recommendations for new laws. We find what loopholes the opposing lawyers will use to defeat the purposes of the legislature, and so we are in excellent position to suggest how the will of the legislature may be made effective."

"Just how would a legislator go about getting a law enacted?" Tom inquired.

"Often," the attorney general replied, "as I have suggested, someone else presents the idea to the members. In most cases, I should say, someone from the district from which the legislator comes presents the matter to him. Then there are lobbyists, who represent organizations or business firms and try to promote their interests, who may think that some one member of the legislature will be particularly suited or inclined to introduce a law promoting these interests. Often, the governor recommends a law, either in his message to the legislature at the beginning of a legislative session or in a personal interview with one or more members of the legislature."

"Why are lobbyists allowed?" Tom inquired. "I thought that they were dishonest ways of influencing the government."

"Many people think so, not understanding what lobbyists are. Of course, they get their name from the fact that they influence legislation by talking to the legislators in the lobby, or general rooms, of the capitol and not by direct action in the legislature. The purpose of all laws is to provide for the welfare of the people of the state. Unless the legislators know what conditions need remedying or improving, how can they perform their duty? There are lobbyists who try to influence legislators by bribes and sometimes by threats, but most of them are honestly concerned with conditions affecting themselves or those who employ them and wish to have laws passed in order to preserve the rights of citi-

zens under our ever-changing conditions, to take away rights which should no longer exist, or to create new rights."

"But aren't these lobbyists working for special groups?" Tom persisted.

"Certainly. Farmers come to have laws passed to help them; teachers, preachers, druggists, grocers, lawyers, doctors, insurance men, real estate men, newspaper men, everyone is interested in having laws passed to affect his conditions favorably. If you leave out of the state all those who have special interests in the government, you would have only the geographical part of the state left. When laws are passed to improve their interests, if they do not conflict with the interests of the people as a whole, the conditions of the state are improved. These lobbyists also tell the legislators how proposed laws affect their interests un-

A BILL FOR AN ACT to provide for the organization and maintenance of junior high schools.

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF

2. THE STATE OF INDIANA, That boards of school trustees or boards
3. of school commissioners may require junior high school courses
4. of two or three years in length, and allow scholars to pursue
5. such studies as have completed the sixth year of elementary
6. school work. The first two years of such junior high school
7. work shall include instruction in the branches taught in the
8. seventh and eighth grades and may include such other studies
9. as such boards of trustees or boards of school commissioners
10. may prescribe and the state board of education approve.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the state board to

2. adopt textbooks and to publish suggestive courses of study, and
3. to devise report forms suitable to such junior high schools or
4. intermediate schools.

SEC. 3. Transfers from other school corporations and

2. admissions from other school districts in the same corporation
3. to the corporation or school district maintaining such junior
4. high school or intermediate school shall be granted by the
5. board of school trustees, board of school commissioners or
6. township trustee concerned on request, and in conformity with
7. existing transfer laws.

FIG. 231

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

A bill as prepared for introduction in the House or Senate. This is an Independent as distinguished from an Amendatory bill.

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend Sections 6 and 7 of an act entitled, "An Act concerning municipal corporations," approved March 6, 1905.

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
 2. THE STATE OF INDIANA, That section 6 of the above entitled
 3. act be amended to read as follows: Sec. 6. The county
 4. auditor, in pursuance of such order of the board, shall give
 5. ¶twenty* days' notice of such meeting of the electors, by pub-
 6. lication in a newspaper, ¶printed in such territory,* if one
 7. be printed ¶therein;* and, if not, ¶then in a newspaper
 8. printed in the county in which such proposed town is situated,
 9. and* by posting copies of such notice in not less than ¶five*
 10. public places in such proposed incorporated town, at least
 11. ¶twenty* days before such meeting.

SEC. 2. That section 7 of the above entitled act be
 2. amended to read as follows: Sec. 7. At the meeting of the
 3. qualified voters, as herein provided, polls shall be opened
 4. at ¶eight* o'clock in the forenoon of such day, and shall be
 5. kept open until four o'clock in the afternoon, when they shall
 6. be closed: ¶Provided, That if no electors present themselves
 7. to vote between three o'clock and thirty minutes past three
 8. o'clock in the afternoon, the polls may be closed at thirty
 9. minutes past three o'clock.*

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act contained shall be con-
 2. strued to affect pending litigation.

FIG. 232

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

An amendatory bill as prepared for introduction in the House of Representatives, showing the amendatory matter marked with a paragraph sign (¶) and an asterisk (*).

favorably. On the whole, you see, the lobbyists are important; they are almost a third house of the legislature."

"How does the legislator go about getting a bill passed?" Tom asked.

"The first step, of course, is getting the bill in proper form. There are two kinds of bills, or acts as they are called after they are passed. An independent act is one which makes an entirely new law (See Fig. 231), and an amendatory act is one which changes an already existing act. (See Figs. 232, 233.) Contrary to popular opinion, the constitution provides that laws shall be worded plainly. In the attempt to make it impossible to have

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend sections 64 and 67 of an act entitled "An Act concerning municipal corporations," approved March 6, 1905.

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, That section 64 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: Sec. 64. On such fifteenth day of September, or if the same be a Sunday or holiday, on the first business day thereafter, bids shall be received by such commissioners at their office, or at such other place as such commissioners may designate, and shall be opened publicly by the president of such commissioners in the presence of the bidders. Each bid shall state the amount of interest which will be allowed by the bidder for the use of the sinking fund as a call deposit during the ensuing year, and each bid shall be accompanied by a cash deposit of not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than two hundred dollars, which shall be returned to all unsuccessful bidders, and shall be retained in the case of the successful bidder, to guarantee the fulfillment of the bid.

SEC. 2. That section 67 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: Sec. 67. On the fifteenth day of September of each year the sinking fund depository shall credit to the sinking fund the amount of interest then accrued, to be added by such depository to the sinking fund under the terms and conditions of the contract between such depository and the sinking fund commissioners.

FIG. 233

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

An amendatory bill as prepared for introduction in the Senate, showing the amendatory matter underlined.

two interpretations to the laws, however, the writers often make them very complicated. Besides, the matter dealt with is often complicated.

"Of course, the legislator may write the act himself. Often, however, it is written with the co-operation of or entirely by the persons or organizations interested in its introduction. In the latter case, it is quite likely to have been framed by an attorney; but, in the former, it may be less efficiently expressed, for nowadays a minority of both the house and the senate are trained in the law. Our department stands ready to help any legislator in the preparation of a bill."

"Is it such a complicated matter to make a bill?" Tom asked.

"Yes," the attorney general replied. "The constitution and the rules of the house of representatives and of the senate provide rather definitely how it must be prepared. There are definite rules for each of the parts. There must be a title, an enacting clause, and a preamble. The act is then to be divided into sections for convenience of understanding, reference, and amendment. If it is desired to prevent the repeal of a previous act or to prevent interference with suits pending at the time, it is necessary to have what is known as a **saving clause**. If the act conflicts with previous acts, the latter are generally considered repealed unless there is a saving clause in the new act; but generally the bill definitely states the acts or portions of acts repealed by the new one. If it is thought necessary to give the act effect as soon as it is signed by the governor or at any other date other than that on which it would usually be effective, an emergency clause to that effect is inserted. If penalties are to be applied when the law is violated, a section to that effect must be inserted.

"The omission of any of these parts may defeat the purpose of the bill. In 1905, the laws of Indiana were codified by publishing all the laws in the form in which they were then effective. Many laws had been repealed and changed in whole or part; so it was difficult to know just what the laws were. In this code, the enacting clause was left out of the act against obtaining

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

I propose to introduce a bill relating to the matter of
the consolidation of schools.

which I desire to have referred to the Education
Committee.

Yerkes

Senator

FIG. 234

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Senate card used for the introduction of bills.

ORIGINAL	
HOUSE BILL No. 67	
A bill for an Act to provide for the organization and maintenance of junior high schools.	
INTRODUCED BY	
Mr. Maxwell	
Jan 15, 1927, read first time and referred to Committee on Education	
19....., reported favorably	

FIG. 235

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Original House Bill cover, showing all entries thereon after introduction and reference to committee. Duplicate bill covers are identical with original bill covers, except that they are of a different color and the word "Duplicate" appears instead of the word "Original."

money under false pretenses. When that became known, of course, there could be no convictions for that misdemeanor."

"I see," Tom said. "Why doesn't the legislature provide help for itself?"

"It has. There is a legislative bureau, which maintains a reference library and gives the members help in the preparation and drafting of bills, resolutions, and amendments."

"What must the legislator do after the bill is prepared?"

"Then the bill must be introduced," the attorney general replied. Only representatives may introduce bills providing for revenue. Either a representative or a senator may introduce any other bill, but only in his own house, of course. The speaker of the house and the president pro tem of the senate, being members, have the same right in this respect.

"Since most bills are referred to standing committees, they are seldom introduced until these committees are appointed. When a senator wishes to introduce a bill, he sends a card (See Fig. 234) to the president of the senate stating the nature of the bill. When the time comes for the introduction of bills each day, the names of the senators are called alphabetically; but the representatives are called upon in the alphabetical order of their counties. When the legislator indicates that he has a bill to present, a page secures it from him and delivers it to the reading clerk, who gives it to the endorsing clerk, who marks on the cover the date and the number of the bill. No one legislator may introduce more than two bills on any roll call. (See Fig. 235.)

"As soon as it is introduced, the reading clerk reads the number of the bill, the short title which appears on the cover of the bill (All bills must be prepared according to definite instructions and placed in covers of a specified kind), and the name of the author or authors.

"At this time, any legislator may object to the consideration of the bill. If this objection is sustained, the bill is dead. The bill may be passed at once under suspension of the rules. It might be made a special order, in which case it comes up again for first reading at a specified time and proceeds as if it had just come up. The bill might be laid on the table and taken up at some future time at the will of the house. This is the usual procedure when bills are introduced before the standing committees are appointed. Bills appropriating large sums of money or proposing taxes upon the people are often referred to a committee of the whole, which permits a more informal discussion

COMMITTEE REPORT

MR. SPEAKER:

*Your Committee on Education _____,
to which was referred _____ House Bill No. 67 _____,
has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report
the same back to the House with the recommendation that said
bill be amended as follows:*

*By striking out the word "or" where it occurs in line 2 of
section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof a comma.*

*By inserting a comma and the words "or township trustees"
after the word "commissioners" where it occurs in line 3 of Section 1.*

*By striking out the word "require" where it occurs in line 3
of section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "prescribe."*

*By striking out the words "allow scholars to pursue such
studies as" where they occur in lines 4 and 5 of section 1 and in-
serting in lieu thereof the following: "admit thereto pupils that."*

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

*Carson
Chairman*

FIG. 236

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Unanimous House Committee Report recommending the passage of a House Bill with amendments. Senate committee reports are identical except that they are addressed to "Mr. President" instead of "Mr. Speaker."

and more general consideration than the usual procedure. The bill might also be committed to a special committee; but this is rare, the usual procedure being to give the bill to a standing committee. There are 43 standing committees in the senate and 48 in the house.

"When a bill is reported to a committee, the members study the bill and discuss it in a private meeting. The author of the bill may, however, ask for an opportunity to present his case be-

January 24, 1927

AMENDED BILL.—The parts in *this style type* are amendments recommended by the committee. The parts in *this style type* are stricken out by the committee.

HOUSE BILL No. 67

A Bill for an Act to provide for the organization and maintenance of junior high schools.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the
 2 State of Indiana, That boards of school trustees ~~or~~, boards of
 3 school commissioners, *or township trustees* may ~~require~~ *pre-*
 4 *scribe* junior high school courses of two or three years in length,
 5 and ~~allow scholars to pursue such studies as admit thereto~~
 6 *pupils that* have completed the sixth year of elementary school
 7 work. The first two years of such junior high school work shall
 8 include instruction in the branches taught in the seventh and
 9 eighth grades and may include such other studies as such boards
 10 of trustees or boards of school commissioners may prescribe and
 11 the state board of education approve.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the state board to adopt text-
 2 books and to publish suggestive courses of study, and to devise
 3 report forms suitable to such junior high schools or intermediate
 4 schools.

Sec. 3. Transfers from other school corporations and admis-
 2 sions from other school districts in the same corporation to the
 3 corporation or school district maintaining such junior high school
 4 or intermediate school shall be granted by the board of school
 5 trustees, board of school commissioners or township trustee con-
 6 cerned on request, and in conformity with existing transfer laws.

FIG. 237

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

fore the committee reports unfavorably or with a divided report. Persons interested in the bill may ask a hearing or may be invited to a hearing of the bill. If the bill has aroused great public interest, a public hearing is usually given.

[2]

COMMITTEE REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER:

Your Committee on Education, to which was referred House Bill No. 67, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

By striking out the word "or" where it occurs in line 2 of section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof a comma.

By inserting a comma and the words "or township trustees" after the word "commissioners" where it occurs in line 3 of section 1.

By striking out the word "require" where it occurs in line 3 of section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "prescribe."

By striking out the words "allow scholars to pursue such studies as" where they occur in line 5 of section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "admit thereto pupils that."

And when so amended that said bill do pass.

CARSON.

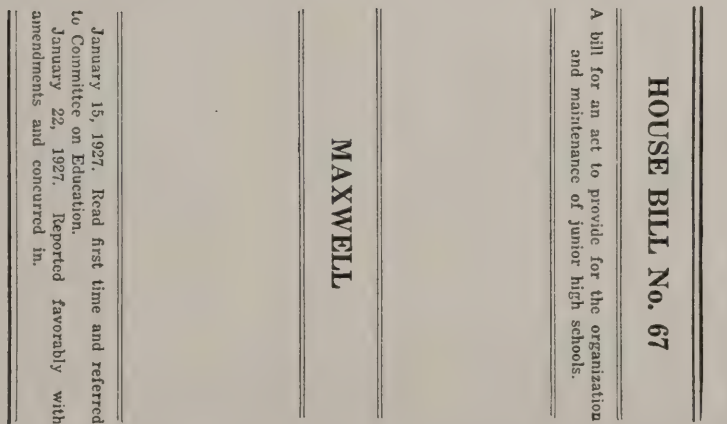


FIG. 238

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Original printed House Bill, showing in cancelled and italic type the amendments made by committee, the committee report and the bill back. Senate bills are identical with House bills, except that the word "Senate" appears instead of the word "House," and the report is addressed to "Mr. President instead of to "Mr. Speaker."

"After the committee has decided upon the bill, it may recommend unanimously what action should be taken; or it may return the bill with both the majority and minority opinions. Special committees and the committee of the whole report in a similar fashion. (See Figs. 236, 237, 238.)

"The bill then may be acted upon by the house as it pleases. The hearings give the citizens of the state an opportunity to influence the committee, and the deliberation of the legislature gives the citizens opportunities to influence the members. So, you see, no law which affects the interests of any person or group can be passed without an opportunity for those affected to present their case; and that is all that can be hoped for in even democratic countries.

"When a favorable report by the committee is not opposed by the house to which it is made, it is referred to the Committee on the Phraseology of Bills.¹ All bills favorably reported on and accepted by the house are printed after they are prepared for this purpose by this Committee and reported to the clerk of the house. There are definite rules for the manner in which the bill shall be printed. (See Fig. 239.) Other bills may be printed upon the request of a member of the house. One copy of each bill is given each member, a number are reserved for the use of the house, and others are given the Legislative Bureau for distribution to the public.

"The bill is then ready for its second reading. At a suitable time, the presiding officer of the house 'hands down' the bill for such action as it desires. If an emergency exists, a motion may be made to suspend the rules and adopt the bill at once. Ordinarily, however, the bill is presented for amendment (See Fig. 240), recommitment (for further consideration by the committee), or engrossment. Of course, it may be acted on in other ways, including an adverse vote.

"After a bill has successfully passed the second reading, it is

¹Section 1 of House Bill No. 146 of the session of 1919 read as follows on introduction: "The bank commissioner . . . shall not be an officer . . . in any institution . . . subject to . . . control of . . . the the department. . . . No . . . bank examiner . . . shall examine . . . any bank . . . of which they may be an officer." The report of the committee on phraseology was as follows:

Mr. Speaker:

Your Committee on Phraseology of Bills, to which was referred House Bill No. 146, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill be amended as follows:

In section 1, line 2 erase the word "the" before the word "department";

In section 1, line 4 erase the word "they" and in its stead insert the word "he."

Fox, Chairman.

(Quoted from *Legislative Procedure*, page 41.)

Engrossed Senate Bill No. 105

A bill for an act to establish interstate reciprocal relations for the use of motor truck or motor bus licenses.

COOPER

January 25, 1927. Read first time and referred to Committee on Roads.

February 2, 1927. Reported favorably.

February 7, 1927. Read second time and ordered engrossed.

February 7, 1927. Engrossed.

February 18, 1927. Read third time; passed; ayes 41, noes 0.

February 18, 1927. Referred to House.

IN THE HOUSE

February 21, 1927. Read first time and referred to Committee on Roads.

February 23, 1927. Reported favorably.

FIG. 239

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Engrossed printed Senate bill back. Engrossed printed House bill backs are identical with Senate bill backs, except that the word "House" appears in place of the word "Senate."

given to the engrossing clerk, who rewrites the bill as it stands at the moment. This means that, if no change has been made by the house, it is rewritten just like the original bill; otherwise, it is written as changed by the house. The Committee on Engrossed Bills compares the engrossed bill with the original bill in order to see that it has been accurately and correctly engrossed. Otherwise, it might be possible for the engrossing clerk or someone else to write our laws for us.

"Then comes the third reading. The bill is again subject to

House Form No. 13

HOUSE MOTION

MR. SPEAKER:

I move to amend House Bill No. 67 by inserting the words and
 punctuation "having in charge commissioned high schools." after the
 word "trustees" where it occurs in line 2 of section 1.

Also by inserting the words "of school book commissioners"
 after the word "board" where it occurs in line 1 of section 2.

Hoeding
 Representative

FIG. 240

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Amendment to an original House bill on second reading. Senate amendments are identical except that they are addressed to "Mr. President."

a number of parliamentary procedures, including recommitment to the committee, rejection, and passage. Every member present when the vote on a bill is taken must vote unless excused by his house or unless he has a personal or financial interest in the bill, when he is not permitted to vote. A majority of the entire house is necessary to pass the bill. The title of the bill is adopted after the bill has been adopted, since the changes which the bill may undergo in its passage may make the first title inappropriate. By the consent of the house, a bill may be withdrawn or it may be placed back on second reading.

"When a bill has been passed in either house, it is certified by the secretary, in the case of the senate, or the clerk, in the case of the house of representatives. It is then sent to the other house. If changes desired by one house are not agreed to by the other, a conference committee may be appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, two members being appointed from each house. If the committee comes to an agreement, it so reports; and its agreement is acted upon by the two houses. If this is rejected, the bill is lost, unless a new committee is authorized to seek an agreement. If the committee can not reach an agreement, it so reports and may be instructed to try again; or a new committee may be appointed.

"After the bill is finally passed, it is enrolled (rewritten) in a form specially provided for by a joint house rule. The original copy is filed with the secretary of state and the duplicate is sent to the printer who compiles the laws. After the bill has been

Senate Form No. 16

MAJORITY COMMITTEE REPORT

MR. PRESIDENT:

A majority of your Committee on Education....., to which was referred Engrossed House..... Bill No. 67....., has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be amended by inserting the words "or intermediate school" after the word "school" where it occurs in line 4 of section 1.

By striking out the words "junior high school work shall" where they occur in lines 7 and 8 of section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof the words "intermediate school course may."

By striking out the word "branches" where it occurs in line 8 of section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof the words "subjects generally."

By adding thereto a new section to be numbered Sec. 2, to read as follows:

Sec. 2. Teachers employed in such junior high schools or intermediate schools shall be required to hold licenses only in the subjects they are required to teach and also in English and the Science of Education.

And by renumbering Sec. 2 so that it will be Sec. 3 and Sec. 3 so that it will be Sec. 4.

Adopted 2/19/27

Smith

Jones

Barber

Rutledge

Sampson

FIG. 241

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Majority committee report of the Senate recommending the passage of a House bill with amendments. House reports are identical, except that they are addressed to "Mr. Speaker" instead of "Mr. President."

enrolled, it is examined by the Committee on Enrolled Bills. If errors are discovered, corrections are ordered made under the direction of the committee.

"When the enrolled bill is reported to the house in which it originated, it is signed by the speaker of the house and then by the president of the senate; and then it is sent to the governor. If the house desires, it may recall the bill for further consideration unless it has been signed by the governor.

"The governor must act upon all bills presented to him dur-

Senate Form No. 17

MINORITY COMMITTEE REPORT

MR. PRESIDENT:

A minority of your Committee on Education, to which was referred Enrolled House Bill No. 67, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Knox
Burr
Grover

FIG. 242

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Minority committee report of the Senate, recommending the indefinite postponement of a House bill. House reports are identical, except that they are addressed to "Mr. Speaker" instead of "Mr. President."

ing the first 58 days of the legislative session. He has several courses open. He may approve the bill, file it with the secretary of state without his signature, decline to act on it for three days (Sundays not counted), or disapprove the bill within three days (Sundays not counted) and return it to the house in which it originated. In all cases but the last, the bill becomes an act, or law.

"The governor may receive or refuse to receive, as he may choose, bills sent to him the last two days of the legislative session. If he receives them, he may sign the bill and file it with the secretary of state, file it with the secretary of state without his signature, or disapprove it and file it with the reasons for his disapproval in the office of the secretary of state. These actions must be made within five days after the adjournment of the legislature, which is always on Monday. In all but the last case, the bill becomes a law. If he refuses to receive a bill, it is lost."

"It doesn't seem right that the representatives of the people should have their will defeated by one man," Tom interrupted.

"It isn't right; so the legislature can pass a vetoed bill over the governor's veto. A majority of each house is necessary to override the governor's veto. If the governor signs a bill, he notifies the house in which the bill originated; and that house notifies the other."

February 21, 1927

AMENDED BILL.—The parts in *this style type* are amendments recommended by the committee. The parts in *this style type* are stricken out by the committee.

ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL No. 67

A Bill for an Act to provide for the organization and maintenance of junior high schools.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the
 2 State of Indiana, That boards of school trustees, having in charge
 3 commissioned high schools, boards of school commissioners, or
 4 township trustees may prescribe junior high school *or inter-*
 5 *mediate school* courses of two or three years in length, and
 6 admit thereto pupils that have completed the sixth year of
 7 elementary school work. The first two years of such *junior*
 8 ~~high school work shall~~ *intermediate school course* may include
 9 instruction in the ~~branches~~ *subjects generally* taught in the
 10 seventh and eighth grades and may include such other studies
 11 as such boards of trustees, boards of school commissioners, or
 12 township trustees may prescribe and the state board of educa-
 13 tion approve.

Sec. 2. *Teachers employed in such junior high schools or*
 2 *intermediate schools shall be required to hold licenses only in*
 3 *the subjects they are required to teach and also in English and*
 4 *the science of education.*

Sec. 23. It shall be the duty of the state board of school
 2 book commissioners to adopt textbooks and to publish suggestive
 3 courses of study, and to devise report forms suitable to such
 4 junior high schools or intermediate schools.

Sec. 24. Transfers from other school corporations and ad-
 2 missions from other school districts in the same corporation to
 3 the corporation or school district maintaining such junior high
 4 school or intermediate school shall be granted by the board of

FIG. 243

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Engrossed printed House bill, showing in cancelled and italic type the amendments made by the Senate committee, the committee reports and the bill back.

[2]

5 school trustees, board of school commissioners or township trust
6 tee concerned on request, and in conformity with existing transfer
7 laws.

MAJORITY COMMITTEE REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT:

A majority of your Committee on Education, to which was referred Engrossed House Bill No. 67, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be amended by inserting the words "or intermediate school" after the word "school" where it occurs in line 4 of section 1.

By striking out the words "junior high school work shall" where they occur in lines 7 and 8 of section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof the words "intermediate school course may."

By striking out the word "branches" where it occurs in line 9 of section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof the words "subjects generally."

By adding thereto a new section to be numbered Sec. 2, to read as follows:

Sec. 2. Teachers employed in such junior high schools or intermediate schools shall be required to hold licenses only in the subjects they are required to teach and also in English and the science of education.

And by renumbering section 2 so that it will be section 3, and section 3 so that it will be section 4.

SMITH.

JONES.

BARBER.

RUTLIDGE.

SAMPSON.

Adopted.

[3]

MINORITY COMMITTEE REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT:

A minority of your Committee on Education, to which was referred Engrossed House Bill No. 67, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be indefinitely postponed.

KNOX.

BURR.

GROVER.

Failed.

FIG. 245

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Engrossed House Bill No. 67

A bill for an act to provide for the organization and maintenance of junior high schools.

MAXWELL

January 15, 1927. Read first time and referred to Committee on Education.
January 22, 1927. Reported favorably with amendments and concurred in.
January 23, 1927. Read second time, amended and passed to engrossment.
February 10, 1927. Read third time, amended, passed, ayes 62, noes 23.

IN THE SENATE

February 11, 1927. Read first time and referred to Committee on Education.
February 19, 1927. Reported favorably, amended by majority report.

FIG. 246

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

February 25, 1927

AMENDED BILL—The parts in *this style type* are amendments recommended by the committee. The parts in *this style type* are stricken out by the committee.

ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL No. 339

A Bill for an Act to repeal an act entitled "An Act authorizing the appointment of students to Purdue University, by the board of commissioners of each county, and to provide for the admittance of such scholars, and defining their privileges therein," approved March 12, 1877.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That ~~an act entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of students to Purdue university, by the board of commissioners of each county, and to provide for the admittance of such scholars, and defining their privileges therein," approved March 12, 1877, be and the same is hereby repealed.~~

That section 1 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: Section 1. That the board of commissioners of each county in this state may appoint, in such manner as they may choose, two students, or scholars to Purdue university, who shall be entitled to enter, remain and receive instruction in the same, upon the same conditions, qualifications and regulations prescribed for other applicants for admission to, or scholars in said university. No student admitted to Purdue university by appointment, by virtue of this act, shall be chargeable for tuition or matriculation fees.

Sec. 2. The ~~repeal~~ amendment of the above entitled act shall not be so construed as to affect or modify the status of students or scholars who were appointed as such to Purdue university for the academic year 1926-1927, but such students or scholars shall be entitled to the privileges prescribed in and secured by such act so ~~repealed~~ amended until the termination of the present academic year in June, 1927.

[2]

COMMITTEE REPORT

MR. PRESIDENT:

Your Committee on Judiciary A, to which was referred Engrossed House Bill No. 339, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

By striking out all of section 1 of said bill after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

2 That section 1 of the above entitled act be
3 amended to read as follows: Section 1. That the board of
4 commissioners of each county in this state may appoint, in
5 such manner as they may choose, two students, or scholars to
6 Purdue university, who shall be entitled to enter, remain and
7 receive instruction in the same, upon the same conditions,
8 qualifications and regulations prescribed for other applicants
9 for admission to, or scholars in said university. No student
10 admitted to Purdue university by appointment, by virtue of
11 this act, shall be chargeable for tuition or matriculation fees.

By striking out the word "repeal" in line 1 of section 2 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "amendment".

By striking out the word "repealed" in line 6 of section 2 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "amended".

And when so amended that said bill do pass.

HARLAN.

Engrossed House Bill No. 339

A bill for an act to repeal an act An act authorizing the appointment of students to Purdue university, etc., approved March 12, 1877.

**Smith of Tippecanoe and
Pittenger**

February 11, 1927. Read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary A.
February 15, 1927. Reported favorably.
February 17, 1927. Read second time; ordered to engross.
February 21, 1927. Read third time; passed, ayes 83, noes 0.

IN THE SENATE

February 21, 1927. Read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary A.
February 24, 1927. Reported favorably as amended.

FIG. 248

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Engrossed printed House bill, showing Section 1 of the original bill stricken out and a substitute bill inserted, and also the committee report.

Senate Form No. 18

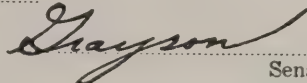
SENATE MOTION

MR. PRESIDENT:

I move to amend Engrossed House Bill No. 67 by inserting the words "of the elementary schools," after the word "grades" where it occurs in line 10 of section 1.

Also by inserting a comma and the words "including secondary, pre-vocational and industrial subjects," after the word "studies" where it occurs in line 10 of section 1.

Also by striking out all of section 4.



Senator

FIG. 249

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Amendment to an engrossed House bill on second reading in the Senate.

SENATE MOTION

MR. PRESIDENT:

I move to amend the title to Engrossed House Bill No. 67 by striking out the period after the word "schools" and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "for the courses of study and the licensing of teachers therein."



Senator

FIG. 250

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Senate motion to amend the title of an engrossed House bill. House motions are identical, except that they are addressed to "Mr. Speaker."

NO. 335

ROLL CALL OF THE SENATE

Vote taken March 2 1927
On Third Reading & Final Passage
On demand of Messrs. of Eng. A. B. 67

No.	NAMES	Ayes	Noes	No.	NAMES	Ayes	Noes
1	Aldredge	1		26	Holmes		7
2	Barker	2		27	Inman	16	
3	Batt			28	King	17	
4	Blackburn	3		29	Lambert		8
5	Bradford		1	30	Leonard	18	
6	Branaman	4		31	Lindley		9
7	Brown		2	32	Lochard	19	
8	Cann	5		33	Lutz	20	
9	Chambers	6		34	Martin		
10	Cravens	7		35	Merry	21	
11	Crosby		3	36	Moorhead	22	
12	Daily			37	Nejdl		10
13	Davis	8		38	O'Rourke		11
14	Dickerman		4	39	Payne	23	
15	Durham	9		40	Pell	24	
16	Easton	10		41	Penrod	25	
17	English			42	Perkins	26	
18	Erni	11		43	Quillen	27	
19	Fitch	12		44	Saunders	28	
20	Harlan		5	45	Shank	29	
21	Harmon		6	46	Shirley		12
22	Harrison	13		47	Sims	30	
23	Hill	14		48	Southworth	31	
24	Hodges	15		49	Steele	32	
25	Holdeman			50	Sweeney		
					Total	32	12

FIG. 251

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Senate roll call on passage of an engrossed House bill.

ENGROSSED SENATE AMENDMENT

TO

ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 67.

MR. PRESIDENT:

A majority of your Committee on Education, to which was referred Engrossed House Bill No. 67, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be amended by inserting the words "or intermediate school" after the word "school" where it occurs in line 4 of section 1. _____

By striking out the words "junior high school work shall" where they occur in lines 7 and 8 of section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof the words "intermediate school course may." _____

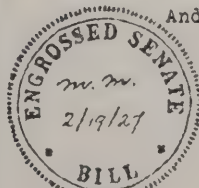
By striking out the word "branches" where it occurs in line 8 of section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof the words "subjects generally." _____

By adding thereto a new section to be numbered Sec. 2, to read as follows: _____

Sec. 2. Teachers employed in such junior high schools or intermediate schools shall be required to hold licenses only in the subjects they are required to teach and also in English and the Science of Education. _____

And by renumbering Sec. 2 so that it will be Sec. 3, and Sec. 3 so that it will be Sec. 4. _____

And when so amended that said bill do pass. _____



Smith
Jones
Barber
Rutledge
Sampson

Senators.

Adopted 2/19/37

ENGROSSED SENATE AMENDMENT

TO

ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 67

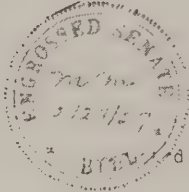
MR. PRESIDENT:

I move to amend Engrossed House Bill No. 67 by inserting the words "of the elementary schools," after the word "grades" where it occurs in line 10 of section 1. _____

Also by inserting a comma and the words "including secondary, pre-vocational and industrial subjects," after the word "studies" where it occurs in line 10 of section 1. _____

Also by striking out all of section 4. _____

Smith,
Senator.



ENGROSSED SENATE AMENDMENT

TO

ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 67.

MR. PRESIDENT:

I move to amend the title to Engrossed House Bill No. 67 by striking out the period after the word "schools" and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "for the courses of study and the licensing of teachers therein." _____

Clinton,
Senator

Assented 3/2/37



I hereby certify that
engrossed House
Bill Number 67
passed to the Senate
this 10 day February 1927
Charles Adams
PRINCIPAL CLERK

2/1/27 Read first time
Referred to Com. on
Education
2/4/27 Majority Report
submitted. Dr. Ray
amended.
2/23/27 Read second time,
amended and
ordered to
Engrossment
2/24/27 Read third time,
passed. 3 yeas, 1 nay
Little amended.

ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL No. 67

A bill for an act, to provide for
the organization and main-
tenance of junior high schools.

INTRODUCED BY

Mr. Maxwell

Jan. 15, 1927, read first time and
referred to Committee on Education

Jan. 22, 1927, reported
favorably
with amendment.
1/25/27 Read second time,
amended and ordered engrossed.
2/10/27 Read 3^d time
amended and passed.
Yeas 4 - Nays 0

I hereby certify that
engrossed House
Bill Number 67
passed the Senate
this 2 day March 1927
Jane Bamberger
Secretary of Senate

FIG. 254

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Engrossed House bill cover, after passage by both houses.

House Form No. 18

HOUSE MOTION

MR. SPEAKER:

I move that the House do now concur in engrossed Senate amendments
to Engrossed House Bill No. 67.

Hogan
Representative

FIG. 255

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

House Form No. 18

HOUSE MOTION

MR. SPEAKER:

I move that the House do not concur in engrossed Senate amendments ...
to Engrossed House Bill No. 67 and that a conference committee ...
sisting of two members be appointed by the Speaker to confer with a ...
like committee of the Senate on said bill.

Roberts
Representative

FIG. 256

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Senate Form No. 7

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT

MR. PRESIDENT:

Your Conference Committee, appointed to confer with a like committee from the House upon Engrossed.....Senate.....Amendments to Engrossed House..... Bill No...67....., respectfully reports that said two committees have conferred and agreed as follows, to wit:

That the House of Representatives do concur in all of the Engrossed Senate Amendments except the amendment striking out Section 4.

That the Senate do recede from its amendment to strike out Section 4.

That the words and comma "having in charge commissioned high schools," where they occur in lines 2 and 3 of Section 1, be stricken out.

That a comma and the words "having in charge commissioned high schools" and a comma be inserted after the word "trustees" where it occurs in line 4 of Section 1.

That the word "school" be inserted after the word "of" where it occurs in line 11 of Section 1.

That a comma be inserted after the word "prescribe" where it occurs in line 12 of Section 1.

Reference being had to the printed bill.

Clark

Warren

Senate Conferees.

Maxwell

Seidich

House Conferees.

Enrolled Act No 67 , House

AN ACT to provide for the organization and maintenance of junior high schools, for the courses of study and the licensing of teachers therein. _____

SECTION 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, That boards of school trustees, boards of school commissioners, or township trustees, having in charge commissioned high schools, may prescribe junior high school or intermediate school courses of two or three years in length, and admit thereto pupils that have completed the sixth year of elementary school work. The first two years of such intermediate school course may include instruction in the subjects generally taught in the seventh and eighth grades of the elementary schools, and may include such other studies, including secondary, pre-vocational and industrial subjects, as such boards of school trustees, boards of school commissioners, or township trustees may prescribe, and the State Board of Education approve. _____

SEC. 2. Teachers employed in such junior high schools or intermediate schools shall be required to hold licenses only in the subjects they are required to teach and also in English and the Science of Education. _____

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the State Board of School Book Commissioners to adopt textbooks, to publish suggestive courses of study, and to devise report forms suitable to such junior high schools or indeterminate schools. _____

SEC. 4 Transfers from other school corporations and admissions from other school districts in the same corporation to the corporation or school district maintaining such junior high school or intermediate school shall be granted by the board of school trustees, board of school commissioners or township trustee concerned, on request, and in conformity with existing transfer laws. _____

Hugh T. Miller
President of Senate

Isaac Blackford
Speaker of House of Representatives

Approved: March 7, 1927

Thomas A. Hendricks
Governor of the State of Indiana

FIG. 258

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Enrolled act as filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

HOUSE BILL No. 67

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE Maxwell

Jan. 15, 1927 Read first time and referred to Com. on Education

Jan. 22, 1927 Reported with amendments favorably

Jan. 25, 1927 Read second time; ordered engrossed.

Amended

Feb. 10, 1927 Read third time; passed.

62 Ayes. 29 Noes.

Copy for engrossment prepared by Jane Osborne

Engrossed by Martha Burns

Proof read by Evelyn Scott and Martha Burns

Journal entry of amendments by Agnes Goodrich

Amendments engrossed by Martha Burns

Proof read (after amended) by Evelyn Scott and Martha Burns

RECORD IN SENATE

Feb. 11, 1927 Read first time and referred to Com. on Education

Feb. 19, 1927 Reported with amendments favorably

Feb. 23, 1927 Read second time and amended.

Mar. 2, 1927 Read third time; passed.

32 Ayes. 13 Noes.

Journal entry amendments by Alice Comstock

Amendments engrossed by Blanche Alexander

Amendments proof read by Blanche Alexander and Inez Cox

HOUSE RECORD AFTER RETURN FROM SENATE

Mar. 2, 1927 Received from Senate.

Mar. 2, 1927 Senate amendments not concurred in.

Mar. 4, 1927 Conference Committee report adopted

Copy for enrollment prepared by Margaret Moore

Enrolled by Margaret Thorpe

Compared by Evelyn Scott and Margaret Thorpe

I hereby certify that this act was by me carefully compared with the original bill and the amendments thereto all found to be correct.

Maxwell

Representative

FIG. 259

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Schedule of action on bill appearing on inside of enrolled act cover.

Executive Department
STATE OF INDIANA.

March 8, 1909

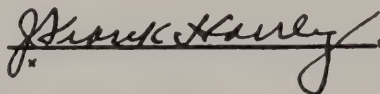
Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate of the Sixty-fifth
General Assembly of the State of Indiana:--

I deposit herewith Senate Bill No. 275 with the Secretary of
State without my approval, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution
of the State, and submit herewith my reasons for so doing.

The bill is supplemental to an act concerning the location and
construction of free gravel, stone and macadamized roads, approved March
11, 1901. The subject matter of such bill is covered by the provisions
of Senate Bill No. 77, the same being "An act concerning Highways", which
has this day received executive approval. The provisions of such bills
are substantially the same.

The session acts ought not to be encumbered by two acts con-
taining substantially the same provisions upon the same subject. I there-
fore withhold executive approval from said Senate Bill No. 275.

Respectfully submitted,



Governor.

FIG. 260

Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Veto message of the Governor.

"I understand that hundreds of laws are passed by each legislature. How can the citizens be expected to know what the laws are?"

"In several ways," the attorney general replied. "The newspapers contain accounts and discussions of the laws when they are before the legislature. The lobbies keep those whom they represent informed of the progress of the bills. After they are passed, they are printed. The secretary of state then sends to each county 20 copies for each 1,000 votes cast for secretary of state at the last general election. As soon as all the county clerks have reported the receipt of these copies, the governor issues a proclamation giving the date at which the final receipt of the laws was reported and announcing that these laws are then in effect."

"Well, it looks as if everything had been thought of to give the people a chance to see that their rights are not improperly interfered with," Tom concluded.

"Of course," the attorney general added, "it is impossible to pass a law which does not interfere with someone's rights; that is the nature of law. However, the rights of the great mass of the citizens of the state and our future citizens must be more important than that of a few individuals."

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, It has been made to appear to me that the laws enacted by the Seventy-Fifth General Assembly of the State of Indiana, have been transmitted to, received by and filed with the several Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the State of Indiana; and

WHEREAS, It has also been made to appear to me that the certification has been made, as provided by law, of the receipt of said laws by the several Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the State of Indiana; and

WHEREAS, it has further been made to appear that the final distribution and receipt of said laws took place on the 16th day of May, 1927, at the hour of 10:25 o'clock a. m. in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ed Jackson, Governor of the State of Indiana, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of said State, do hereby make proclamation announcing the above date and time, to wit: the 16th day of May, 1927, at the hour of 10:25 o'clock a. m. as the day and hour at which the last receipt and distribution of said laws took place with the said several Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the State of Indiana; and declaring said distribution of said laws to have been completed at said hour and said date; and proclaiming all such laws published and circulated in the several counties of said state, by proper authority, to be in full force and effect.

SEAL

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Indiana, in the City of Indianapolis, this 16th day of May, A. D., 1927.

F. E. Schortemeier,
Secretary of State

Ed Jackson,
Governor of Indiana

(Quoted from *Legislative Procedure*, page 92.)

CERTIFICATE

STATE OF INDIANA, }
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE } ss:

I, William A. Roach, Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing printed Acts with the enrolled bills from which they were taken, now on file in my office, and have found them correctly printed. Words included in brackets [thus] do not appear in the Enrolled Acts, but were by me inserted in the printed copies thereof to aid in interpreting the meaning.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State of Indiana, at the
[SEAL] city of Indianapolis, this 3d day of April, 1919.

WILLIAM A. ROACH,
Secretary of State.

FIG. 261

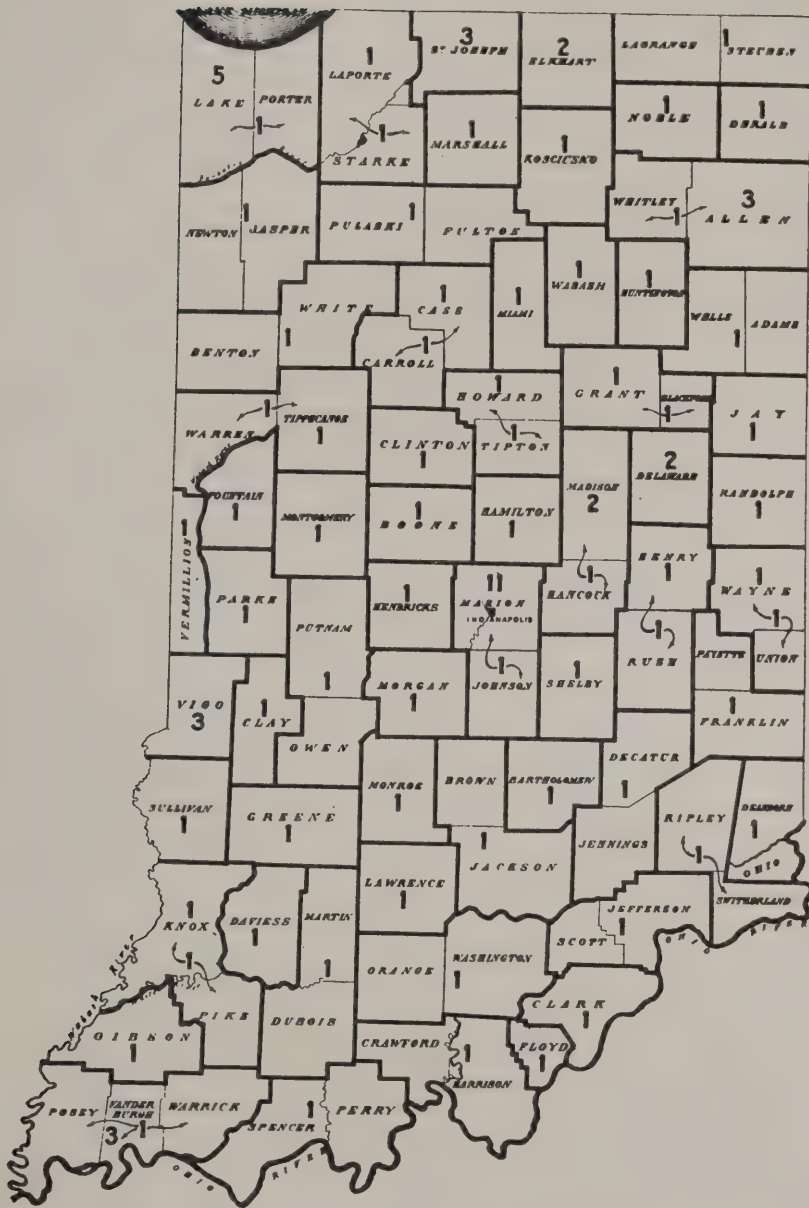
Courtesy of Legislative Bureau

Certificate of Secretary of State as to accuracy of acts.

"The 100 representatives come from 75 representative districts and the 50 senators from 44 senatorial districts. (See Figs. 262, 263.) In this way, each section of the state is represented in the legislature; and the interests of all parts are cared for."

"But, even then, the legislature may take away rights unjustly," Tom remarked.

"Yes, you're right," the attorney general admitted. "Then it is the right, I would almost say the duty, for the citizens whose rights are taken away to resist the law. In a country like ours, it isn't necessary to resort to revolution in such cases. If a group of citizens think that they are unjustly treated, they may refuse to obey the law. Then their contentions can be brought out in the courts. If the circuit court decides against them, they may go to the court of appeals, as this case probably will. The lower courts, the courts of appeal, the Supreme Court of the State, the Federal courts of appeal, and the Federal Supreme Court are all opportunities to present their contentions and to bring the injustice before the state and country. Even if all the courts decide against them, they may still arouse enough sympathy with their cause that the law may be repealed by a future legislature. That is one great advantage of living in a republic."

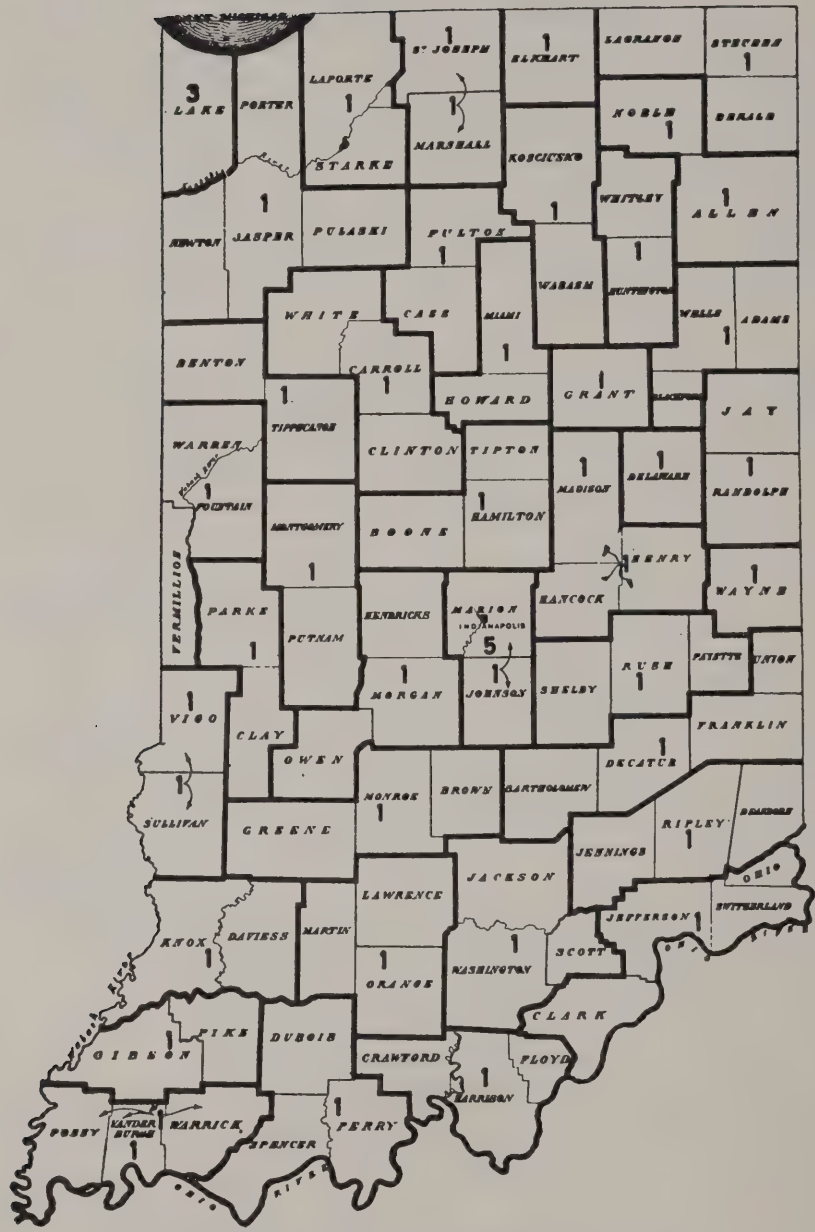


INDIANA REPRESENTATIVE APPORTIONMENT MAP

The representative apportionment act of 1921 divided the state into 75 representative districts; 66 districts elect one Representative each; Allen elects 3; Delaware, 2; Elkhart, 2; Lake, 5; Madison, 2; Marion, 11; St. Joseph, 3; Vanderburgh, 3, and Vigo, 3; making 100 Representatives in all.

FIG. 262

Courtesy of Indiana League of Women Voters



INDIANA SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT MAP

The senatorial apportionment act of 1921 divided the state into 44 senatorial districts. 42 districts elect one Senator each; Lake County district elects 3; and Marion County district, 5; making 50 senators in all.

FIG. 263

Courtesy of Indiana League of Women Voters

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Should a person ever disobey a law?
2. If a person does disobey the law, should he be willing to suffer the penalty of the law; or should he try to avoid being caught? Find out what you can about John Hampden.
3. What can a person do if he does not think that he has secured justice?
4. Is it right for the government to be able to compel a landowner to sell his land?
5. Would it be right for a landowner to stop a road, a railroad, a high-tension power line, a telephone line, or some other utility of that sort?
6. Why may a small lawsuit be very important?
7. Watch the papers for accounts of test cases.
8. What protection do we have against unjust laws after they are passed?
9. What can we do to prevent the passage of undesirable laws?
10. What is a lobby?
11. Should lobbies be permitted? Why?
12. Why is the writ of **habeas corpus** important? See what you can learn about its history from some reference book.
13. How does the state learn the weaknesses of its laws?
14. How does a law come to be written?
15. Why are so many readings necessary?
16. Would it be possible for someone to change a law between the time it is passed and the time it is published? What precautions are taken?
17. Why is it necessary from time to time to codify the laws?
18. Why should the governor have power to veto laws?
19. Why should the legislature have power to pass a law over his veto?
20. Why should the supreme court be able to declare a law unconstitutional?
21. Why is it worth while to make the public realize that a law is undesirable?
22. How can we tell what the new laws are?
23. "Ignorance of the law excuses no one." Why is this right?

HOW INDIANA KEEPS US INFORMED ABOUT ITS ACTIVITIES

One day, Tom was in Judge Franklin's office. While his father was in the judge's private office, Tom looked about at the books. Here he saw copies of the *Indiana Reports*, containing the decisions of the Supreme Court, and of the *Indiana Appellate Court Reports*. The judge came out while Tom was still looking at them.

"Well," the judge remarked, "so you have been exercising that curiosity of yours again."

"Yes," Tom replied, by this time familiar with the judge's chaffing about his interest in government. "I was just wondering about these reports of the higher courts. Does the state publish these, or is that done by private companies?"

"They are published by the state under the direction of the reporter of the Supreme Court with the assistance of the Clerk of the Board of Public Printing. They are printed by private firms, which secure their contracts for state printing by bidding on two-year contracts for definite parts of the state's printing. Why don't you suggest to your civics teacher that your school get a collection of the information put out by the state about its activities?"

"Could we do that?" Tom asked eagerly.

"Certainly," replied the judge. "Of course, you might not be able to get works like these court reports; but there is a great deal that you could get. Write to the Board of Public Printing at the state capitol and ask what reports, etc., can be secured and what is necessary to secure them. In the meantime, go to the county agent and get from him the bulletins put out by Purdue University to help the farmers if your teacher of agriculture does not already have them."

Keen on the scent of more information about his government, Tom lost no time in writing to the Board of Public Printing. He learned that the printing work for the state was divided into four classes, in addition to the printing of the court reports. Class One includes "the printing of books, pamphlets, journals, folders, and the like made up in large part of continuous reading matter requiring the use of book, cover, bond, or rag paper." This in-

cludes school examination questions put out by the state, election ballots and other supplies for the board of election commissioners, booklets for many divisions of the state government, and *Outdoor Indiana*. Reports of the various departments to the governor are also included in this class. Class Two is made up mostly of various blank accounting forms; but it also includes the State Highway Commission of Indiana Map, which is issued from time to time. Class Three does not include any information material, consisting principally of office supplies. Class Four includes the printing of legislative bills. (See pages 431 to 462.) The printing of Supreme and Appellate Court Reports forms a separate printing unit. The state printing costs about \$500,000 a year, and office supplies cost about \$75,000 a year.

Many of the bulletins are sent to schools free on request. Individuals may secure them for a small fee by writing to the departments whose reports or booklets are desired. Copies of laws, etc., are sent free to the county clerk of each county for distribution to those officials who need them. Individuals may purchase copies. Some of the periodicals may be subscribed for at low cost. Bulletins intended to keep officials informed about their work are sent to them free of charge. Many bulletins of general information are distributed free in various ways to reach the classes of citizens for whom they are issued.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. How does the state get its printing done?
2. Why are the state's reports of the supreme and appellate courts authoritative?
3. How does the state keep its farmers informed about new ideas in agriculture?
4. How does it keep us informed about the work of the various departments of the state government?
5. How does it keep us informed about the state parks, etc.?
6. If you have not seen a copy of *Outdoor Indiana*, let someone write to the Conservation Department and secure a subscription for your school.
7. If your school does not have a State Highway Commission of Indiana Map, write to the State Highway Commission and secure one.
8. Perhaps some of you can visit a lawyer and see copies of the *Indiana Reports* and of the *Indiana Appellate Court Reports*.

HOW INDIANA PROTECTS OUR FUNDS

Shortly after the All-Purpose Handle Factory was established in Modelville, a movement was started by a newcomer to the city to start a new bank. Investigation by the Better Business Bureau showed that his past record was sound. He had started state banks at various other cities in the state. The bureau, therefore, told those who inquired about the man and his proposition that it thought that there was no intention of fraud in the plan. It did question, however, whether Modelville needed a new bank. Nevertheless, it made no attempt to prevent the stranger's plan.

But, when all arrangements had been completed and a request was made for a charter from the state, difficulties arose.

"Why is that?" Tom asked his father.

"There used to be a time," his father replied, "when all that was necessary to start a bank was to secure the confidence of the public. Private banks depended upon public confidence and not upon any financial soundness of the banks. There were, naturally, many banks started without sufficient capital or knowledge of banking. Some of these were fraudulent, and some were merely the result of a view that banking was a business like a grocery or a drug store.

"As a result, there were frequent failures, involving the financial affairs of entire communities, sometimes. I don't mean to say that all private bankers were incapable or dishonest, for many did their communities great service for many years. Many were men of the very highest honor. Nevertheless, in times of stress, even these banks might fail; and there was nothing but the resources of the banker to repay the depositors."

"Do you mean that you couldn't start a bank here in Modelville if you wanted to?" Tom asked.

"Not without the consent of the government," his father replied. "This is another right which individuals have had to give up in the interests of the welfare of the people as a whole. Here in Indiana, we have a Department of Financial Institutions to look after that. It was organized in 1933, during those trying days for financial institutions. Before that, the state banks were under the control of state bank examiners. The members of this department, like those of other administrative departments are

under the governor, who appoints the chief officers. It is a pretty good-sized department, for it has a great deal of work to do looking after the financial institutions."

"What do you mean by financial institutions?" Tom inquired.

"They include banks, building and loan companies, trust companies, pawnbrokers, and small loan companies. Few people recognize how large a portion of the population of the state is affected by these. Out of our population of around three and a quarter million, more than 1,500,000 are either depositors or shareholders in one or more of these."

"Then what the state does in these matters affects about 45 per cent of the people."

"Yes, and so you can see how important it is that they shall be safe. When banks and other financial institutions are not trusted by the people, all business soon comes to a standstill, for people begin to draw out their money and so even a sound bank may have to close if too many of its depositors draw out their funds."

"What is the difficulty about opening the new bank?" Tom persisted.

"The Department of Financial Institutions has decided that there are enough banks in Modelville already. We already have two. A third bank would make each of these less prosperous and could itself succeed only by ruining one or both of them."

"Do business people in general approve of that? Don't they believe in free competition?"

"They do in many lines," his father replied, "but they do not want too much competition among their financial institutions. A bank failure is costly to a community. Stockholders of state banks are liable for double the amount of the stock they hold, and owners of private banks are responsible up to their entire personal assets."

"What other control over financial institutions does the department have?" Tom inquired.

"The department sends out examiners to all the state banks. The national government, of course, has control of the national banks; and it co-operates with the state department in many ways. One important duty is to see that the assets of financial institutions is such that they can readily be turned into cash when the need arises. Otherwise, they may be unable to meet the demands made upon them. The department helps to put failing banks upon their feet or to pay off their debts if they actually fail.

It charters new banks, checks them to see that they have sufficient resources, and controls the interest rates of small loan companies. It supervises building and loan associations in much the same way.

"This department is especially important to the great number of small wage earners who have to borrow sums up to two or three hundred dollars to meet unexpected expenditures. The small loan companies used to charge enormous rates of interest, and it was often impossible to get out of the hands of the "loan sharks," as they were called, once a wage earner got in debt. The great increase in installment buying in recent years has also made this supervision important, for the department has supervision of the various lenders who finance so large a portion of the purchases of automobiles, refrigerators, radios, etc."

"Is this work expensive to the taxpayer?"

"No state taxes are levied for this work, for the department is supported entirely by the fees for examining the various financial institutions and licenses for pawnbrokers, etc."

"Something for nothing," Tom suggested.

"Not exactly," his father replied. "As in the case of the other institutions, however, the taxes, if you want to call them that, fall on those who are most directly concerned. Since they are the ones who create the necessity of regulation, it seems most fair that they should be the ones who should pay. Even if the public did have to pay, it would be financially better off than without this department."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Why should the state be concerned with the success of banks?
2. Review the township and county governments and find out how public funds are handled. How does this make the state interested in banks?
3. How many reasons can you think of why banks, building and loan associations, pawnshops, etc., are important?
4. Why should the state be allowed to examine the banks?
5. Could your father tell by examining a bank what its condition is?
6. Why should the financial institutions be willing to pay fees sufficient to support the Department of Financial Institutions?

HOW INDIANA ECONOMIZES

"So the people who complain about the costs of government are really wrong?" Tom asked.

"Well," his father replied, "that, of course, is open to argument. As long as the government is in the hands of people, it will be subject to the inefficiency of those people, of course. People who complain about the costs of government, however, generally look only at the total sum. The government of Indiana cost about \$69,000,000 for 1937. Now that is a huge amount, almost \$23 for every man, woman, and child in the state.

"Inefficiency and dishonesty are costly; and, whenever they are discovered, the people have a right to complain. There are ways of punishing dishonesty in public office, and these means are more effective than complaints against the cost of government. Inefficiency is partly, at least, due to the bad judgement of the citizens or to their inability to vote for the best man instead of their party man.

"The great question in discussing the costs of government is whether we want government to stop the functions which it is now performing. The government is doing so many things which it never did before that the costs are mounting. Lower salaries might be paid, but again the question arises whether competent people can be secured at lower salaries. I wouldn't want a poor doctor to operate on me if he would do it free."

"Isn't there any way in which costs can be reduced?" Tom persisted.

"There are many ways in which the state is trying to keep its costs low," his father replied. "A farm supervisor for institutional farms has been provided in the reorganization of the administrative machinery which went into effect in 1937. The production on the farms of all the state institutions has been increasing for several years. Food in excess of that needed by one institution is sent to others which need it. Canning plants at the various institutions preserve perishable foods.

"When the farm supervisor was appointed, he discovered several thousand dollars' worth of machinery at the various institutions that was worthless and useless there. He transferred this to the other farms, where such machinery could be used. Purdue

University Extension Division and School of Agriculture are co-operating to make these farms more productive. The Livestock Sanitary Board, the State Veterinarian, the Indiana State Board of Health, the State Agricultural Commission, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the State Department of Conservation are all assisting the supervisor of farms to make these farms as profitable as possible to the state. The aim is, first of all, to assist in the aims of the various institutions and, second, to reduce the cost of operating them.

"The penal institutions manufacture many things used by the state. All the prisoners in state institutions are employed in a productive manner. Furniture for schools and state institutions, brick and tile for state construction work, and license tags are some of the articles produced to help make these institutions self-supporting at the same time that the prisoners are trained for useful work after they leave the prison. Since the laws provide that state-supported institutions must buy prison-made goods whenever possible, the prisoners can be employed with foreknowledge that their products will be used.

"In 1935, a Central Purchasing Bureau was created. This department saves the state money by collective buying and by volume purchasing. Whenever possible, and that is frequently, low prices are secured by buying in large quantities, fifteen to thirty thousand dollars a year being saved merely by taking advantage of discounts. Since its organization, this bureau has purchased millions of dollars' worth of foodstuffs, supplies, and equipment for twenty state institutions having a combined population of about 20,000 persons at an overhead cost of less than \$26,000."

"Besides that, many of the government agencies pay their own way from the fees that are collected," Tom added.

"That's right," his father replied. "We need to watch that our government doesn't squander money either through inefficiency or fraud. Taxpayers' associations may be helpful in pointing to new economies. On the other hand, we do not want economy at the cost of efficiency or necessary service."

"Some of these agencies do better than that, don't they?" Tom asked.

"How's that?" his father inquired.

"Some of them actually turn over surplus funds to the general funds of the state."

"That's right," his father replied. "I had forgotten that for the moment. The largest source of such revenue is the Excise

Division. Much as I dislike the liquor business, it must be admitted that it turns over to the general fund about half a million dollars a year; distributes to the cities, towns, and counties almost a million dollars a year; and distributes to the schools of the state about one and three-fourths million dollars a year. This money comes from permits to manufacturers, importers, wholesalers, and retailers of wine, whiskey, beer, malt, and wort."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Do **economy** and **low cost** in government mean the same?
2. Does the appointment of assistants for political reasons tend to economy in government?
3. Can you think of anything which the government does which could wisely be discontinued?
4. Find out what you can about the costs of running for office. Where must a candidate file an account of his expenses?
5. If it costs so much to run for an office, can the offices be well filled at low salaries?
6. If some cheaper way of securing office could be found, what is one method of economizing which might be used?
7. How is the cost of operating state institutions kept down?
8. Of what value are taxpayers' associations?

HOW INDIANA GIVES US A VOICE IN TAXATION

"Pa," asked Tom one evening as he looked up from his United States history book, "why was the question of taxation so important to the colonies? They weren't taxed so heavily."

"No," his father agreed, "England didn't tax them heavily. In fact, after the tax on tea was paid, the colonists would still be getting their tea cheaper than it could be bought in England."

"Then why did this bring on the Revolution?"

"The leaders of the colonists understood what we so often forget, that a voice in taxation is the foundation of our liberties. The colonies did not object to the taxes; they objected to taxation without representation."

"I don't see how a voice in taxation is the foundation of liberty," Tom replied.

"Then let's see how we got our liberties. There was a time when the king could do as he pleased so long as he had the military strength to enforce his pleasure. Then the nobles revolted and made King John sign the **Magna Charta**, which provided that the king could not levy taxes without the consent of Parliament, which at that time consisted wholly of representatives of the nobility. From that time on, the king had to modify his rule so as to secure the consent of Parliament to the tax levies which he needed. Consequently, Parliament was able step by step to take away the authority of the king.

"In time, the common people secured representation in Parliament and so had a voice in taxation. As a result, they were able to secure rights for themselves, both from the king and from the nobles. Charles I tried to rule without Parliament and raised money by various illegal means, but he finally had to call Parliament into session. All the rights the English have were secured because Parliament had the power to refuse to pay taxes to the government of England.

"Our government originated as a part of the English government. One of the fundamentals in both our national and state governments is the representation of the people in the government. All tax bills must originate in the house of representatives, the branch of the legislature which has always been the most direct representative of the people. The United States senators were formerly representatives of the states, not of the citizens of the

states. Until 1913, the state legislature elected our United States senators. Now, of course, they are elected by popular vote, too."

"When I was in the barber shop Saturday," Tom returned, "I heard several people say that they had to pay taxes whether they wanted to or not, that they had nothing to say about what their taxes should be."

"That is idle talk," his father replied heatedly. "It's a disgrace for an American to say things like that. Of course, we don't mean by having a voice in taxation that any citizen may do as he pleases. As long as we live in communities, there must be a certain amount of give and take among us. In the first place, all taxes are levied by representatives of the people. Every citizen has a right to vote for a member of the house of representatives and also for a member of the senate and for the governor. (See Figs. 262, 263.) Each of these can act arbitrarily if he wishes, but he knows that he has his office only because he was elected by the people and that he can be defeated at the next election if he displeases the voters. That has an important influence on his acts. Besides, he knows that the taxes that he levies will fall upon him and his friends just the same as on others.

"Then, illegal taxes may be resisted until the Supreme Court has passed upon their legality. If the Supreme Court decides that the taxes are not constitutional, they can not be collected. The people may demand of their representatives that certain taxes shall be made unconstitutional. They may demand the repeal of certain taxes as a condition of the re-election of the legislature."

"A person may agree that a certain tax should be levied, but he may think that it is unjustly levied. After all," Tom said, "the levies have to be made by individual office holders; and they may use their position to take out their spite on someone they do not like."

"Quite true," his father replied, "but the citizen has protection against that. Anyone who thinks that he has been assessed unjustly can appeal to the local tax boards; he may also appeal to these tax boards to reduce the rates. If he can not secure a reduction in the rates of the assessment, he may still appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners." (See Fig. 264.)

"Is it appointed by the governor, too?"

"Yes," Mr. Wilson replied. "It is a great task to assess all the real estate of the state; so, from time to time, the State Board of Tax Commissioners orders a state-wide reassessment. Unless there is a marked change in economic conditions, real estate will

not change in value greatly from year to year. Of course, when a new building is constructed, when a building burns or is torn down, or when any other condition makes it evident that a particular piece of real estate has had a marked change in value, the local authorities reassesses that one piece. Anyone desiring a reassessment of his real estate may apply to the state board by the twentieth of February, and the board will order it reassessed.

"In 1935, the legislature gave the state board the final word in all appropriations for expenditures not authorized by the budget of the taxing unit. Some years, the tax board reduces rates in local units to the extent of over half a million dollars in taxes. If a local unit decides to issue more than \$5,000 in bonds, they must be approved by the state board.

"Why is that?" Tom asked. "Bonds are not taxes."

"No," his father agreed, "but they are promises to pay the holders of the bonds. Consequently, the honor of the unit issuing the bonds is pledged to pay them; and that means that taxes must be levied for that purpose. If it were not for this, officials could issue bonds for which the people would have to be taxed. If the taxing power is to be held in check, it must be held in check before it is too late. The bond issues may be opposed before the state board by any individual or by any organization of individuals.

"The state tax board also has supervision of the assessments of banks, building and loan associations, and credit unions. Since much wealth was in the form of notes, stocks, bonds, and other obligations, many people used to pay much less in taxes than their share, because this sort of wealth could not easily be discovered by the assessors. The General Intangibles Act of 1933 provided that these obligations could not legally be collected unless they bore an intangibles tax stamp. The administration of this act is in the hands of the board.

"One of the most puzzling problems of taxation is the fair assessment of property of the same kind throughout the state. One of the great tasks of the tax board is the equalization of assessment. The board provides, for instance, a uniform rate of assessing automobiles, electric refrigerators, etc., throughout the state. If it were not for that, people in one part of the state would pay the state more tax on an automobile or refrigerator than if they lived in another part. This would be unfair and would cause much dissatisfaction. It would not be fair for express companies, sleeping car companies, and telegraph and telephone companies

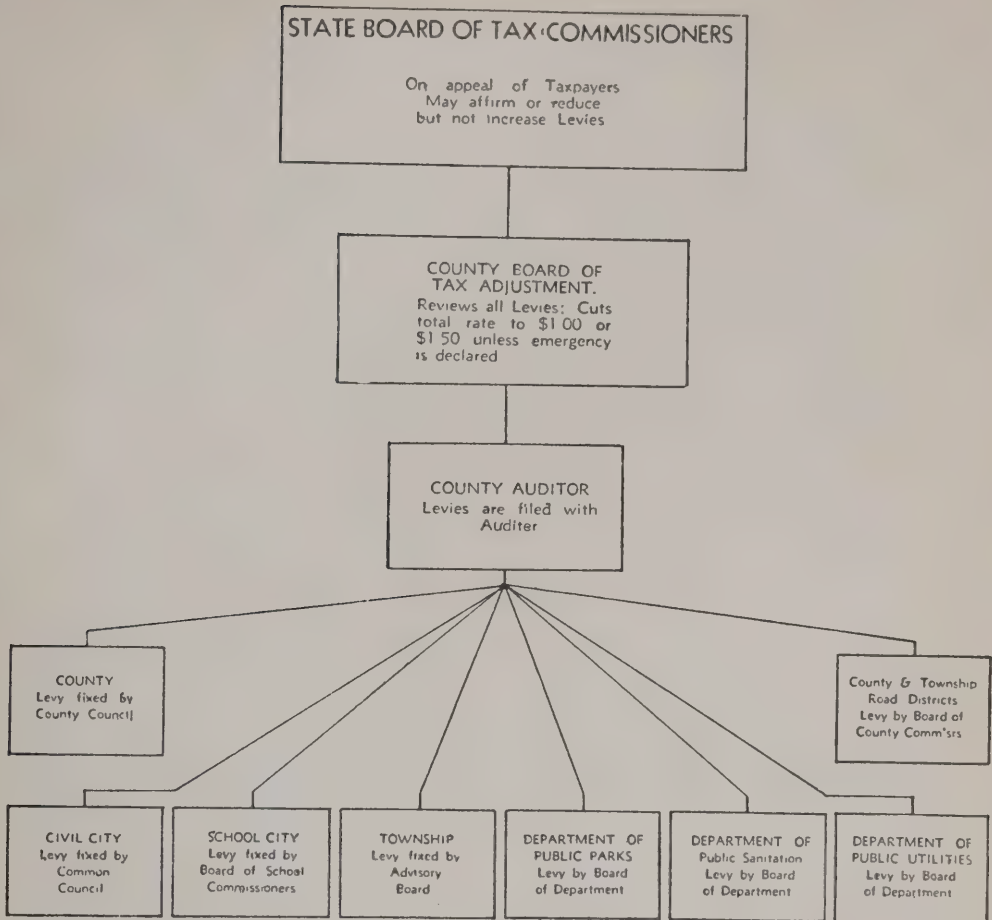


FIG. 264

Courtesy of Indiana League of Women Voters

to be assessed at one rate in one county and at another in another county. The state tax board makes this uniform. Much more can be done to equalize assessments throughout the state, and the tax board is working on this problem."

"I see," Tom said. "We can not be taxed except by those whom we elect; and, if we think that they have been unjust, we can appeal to those who have no personal reason for being unfair to us. That seems as fair as it is possible to make it."

"Yes," his father returned; "and, if we can find a better way, we have a chance to put that into effect. That certainly gives the citizens something to say about their taxes. And don't forget that the power to tax is the power to destroy and that on a voice in taxation rest all our liberties."

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Why is a voice in taxation important?
2. What is meant by a voice in taxation?

3. What opportunities do the taxpayers of Indiana have to be heard on taxes?
4. How are taxes levied?
5. Why can not a person be taxed as a matter of spite?
6. Why is the debt of a unit of government equal to a promise to tax ourselves?
7. What do we get for our tax money?
8. Compare the taxes which your father pays with the cost of your education in a private school.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT



CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Drafted by a convention which met at Philadelphia on May 25 and adjourned on September 17, 1787. The Constitution became operative when ratified by 9 of the 13 states. The government created by the Constitution began operations on March 4, 1789. All parts enclosed in brackets have been superseded by later amendments.)

PREAMBLE

We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE I. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. CONGRESS.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.] The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. THE SENATE.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, [chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years;] and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; [and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.]

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. ELECTION OF MEMBERS—SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the [first Monday in December,] unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. POWERS OF EACH HOUSE.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES OF MEMBERS.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. PROCESS OF MAKING LAWS.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if

he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. POWERS OF CONGRESS.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. POWERS FORBIDDEN TO CONGRESS.

The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. POWERS FORBIDDEN TO THE STATES.

No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: But no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of

the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3. OTHER POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of

adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL.

The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. FEDERAL COURTS.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL COURTS.

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. TREASON.

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV. RELATIONS OF THE STATES.

SECTION 1. MUTUAL CREDITING OF STATES' ACTS.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State; and the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and the proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. DUTIES OF STATES TO STATES.

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. PROTECTION TO THE STATES.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V. AMENDMENTS.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments; which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: **Provided**, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII. RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES¹

Amendments I-IX known as The Bill of Rights.

AMENDMENT I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercises thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assembly, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT II.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

AMENDMENT VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined, in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

1. The first ten amendments were proposed by Congress on September 25, 1789, and were declared ratified in 1791.

AMENDMENT X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

AMENDMENT XI.

(This amends Art. III, Sec. 2, Cl. 1.)

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.²

AMENDMENT XII.

(This Amends Art. II, Sec. 1, Cl. 2.)

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.³

AMENDMENT XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.⁴

AMENDMENT XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges

2. Submitted by Congress on March 5, 1794, and declared adopted on January 8, 1798.

3. Submitted by Congress on December 12, 1803, declared in force on September 25, 1804.

4. Submitted by Congress on February 1, 1865, declared in force December 18, 1865.

or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress; or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.⁵

AMENDMENT XV.

SECTION 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.⁶

AMENDMENT XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.⁷

AMENDMENT XVII.

(This Amends Art. 1, Sec. 3, Cl. 1 and 2.)

SECTION 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided, That the*

5. Submitted by Congress on June 16, 1866, declared in force July 28, 1868.

6. Submitted by Congress on February 27, 1869, declared in force March 30, 1870.

7. Submitted by Congress on July 12, 1909, declared in force February 25, 1913.

Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.⁸

[AMENDMENT XVIII.]

(This Amendment was repealed by Amendment XXI.)

[SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.⁹]

AMENDMENT XIX.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state on account of sex.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.¹⁰

AMENDMENT XX.

SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have died, the Vice President-elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President-elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President-elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECTION 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECTION 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECTION 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission.¹¹

8. Submitted by Congress on May 16, 1912, declared in force May 31, 1913.

9. Submitted by Congress on December 18, 1917, declared in force January 29, 1919.

10. Submitted by Congress on June 4, 1919, declared in force August 26, 1920.

11. Submitted by Congress March 3, 1932; ratified January 23, 1933.

AMENDMENT XXI.

SECTION 1. The Eighteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by Congress.¹²

12. Submitted by Congress on February 21, 1933, declared in force December 5, 1933.

NATURE OF OUR CONSTITUTION

A constitution is a statement of the form of government which those who accept it must adhere to. It is a guarantee of the rights of the governed and a limitation upon the power of the governors, since, so long as the constitution is in force, it specifies what the governors may and may not do and only by the will of those governed may it be changed without a revolution. It is, too, a means by which the responsibility of government is placed upon those whose privilege and duty it is to appoint the governors, for the governors are, after all, only their agents.

Constitutions may be written or unwritten. The English constitution, for instance, is called an unwritten constitution, for the basic law of England consists of all the state documents, judicial decisions, laws passed by Parliament, and governmental customs. The United States of America has a written constitution; but much of its basic law is also unwritten, consisting of the interpretation of the constitution by the courts, such state papers as the Declaration of Independence and the Monroe Doctrine, laws passed by Congress, and the decisions of the various departments and bureaus of the government. As a nation grows older, more and more of its government is based upon the "unwritten" portion of the constitution, although the written constitution still remains the central authority for the acts of those who govern the nation.

Many of the benefits which the people of our nation receive are hidden benefits. Before the formation of the United States by the adoption of our constitution, danger of war between the states and from European countries kept the states and their cities in constant fear; while it is true that we have had four foreign wars and one civil war since the constitution was adopted, the union of the states has clearly, in the light of world history, promoted peace with other nations and among ourselves. By the union of the states, it has resulted that we have a single currency throughout the region between the Atlantic and the Pacific, from the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes. We have efficient courts of justice to protect our rights to free speech, to freedom of worship, to protection of our bodies and our property from those who would injure them. Problems that

concern far-separated districts are dealt with in a comprehensive manner which otherwise could be secured only by treaties which might be broken at the whim of any one section. Goods pass from one part of our far-flung nation to another without the delays, vexation, and expense of tariffs, which otherwise would have been established by the individual states. Freedom to travel where we will throughout this vast empire is a natural result of this union.

The remainder of this book will deal very briefly, however, with the contacts which the government makes in a more evident fashion with our daily lives. These contacts do not, as a rule, find their authority directly in the constitution but arise out of the activity of the government which that document authorizes. The constitution directly authorizes representatives, senators, a president, a vice president, ambassadors, consuls, a supreme court and inferior federal courts, an army and navy, and cabinet members. Only the first four of these are elective, the others being appointed by the president or those whom he has appointed, usually with the consent of the president. A vast host of minor officials have been found necessary to administer the agencies which the representatives and senators have authorized under the powers given them by the constitution.

It is a common idea that the constitution of the United States was an original production of the members of the constitutional convention of 1787. Nothing is farther from the truth. These men, like men of all times, built upon the past. For thousands of years, men had been struggling for rights; had been seeking various ways to make life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness safe from those in power; had been seeking ways to secure justice. The founders of our government were too wise to cast aside the experience of the ages and to establish an untried experimental government.

Another common idea that will not bear the test of the facts is that this constitution was a popular one. The fact is that it was by close majorities that the constitution was ratified in the various states, often against a determined minority led by fiery patriots like Patrick Henry. In fact, one of the great virtues of the constitution is the fact that it is the result, both in the convention and in its presentation to the states, of a compromise between conflicting views of government. Consequently, the evils of one form of government were balanced by some provision insisted upon by its enemies. The first ten amendments, commonly

known as the Bill of Rights, were insisted upon as one of the conditions under which some of the states ratified the constitution. It is these amendments, rather than the original constitution, which give us guarantees of our civil rights.

Another false idea is that the constitution was ratified by the states and that it is, therefore, a compact of sovereign states. The constitution was ratified by the people of the several states.

As conditions have changed, it has been found necessary to make amendments to the constitution. The framers of the constitution realized that it could not be an unchanging document; so they provided means by which it could be amended. These means make it impossible to make an amendment in such a hurry that temporary excitement or momentary whims shall succeed in changing this fundamental law. Changes must be preceded by a conscious desire to satisfy a clearly felt need.

Changed conditions have also led to changed interpretations of the constitution. It will be interesting as you study history to observe the changes which have grown up in our views as to the powers of the government. Jefferson felt that he was overstepping the power of the government when he purchased Louisiana, but that seems to us wholly constitutional. The ideas of States' rights, of the power to control commerce, of the right to operate electric power plants, and of the right to levy various kinds of taxes and many other ideas have agitated the country at various times.

The constitution, then, is a living document, changing in meaning to fit the times, as all living language must; changing to meet changed conditions; guiding the law-makers and the executive in the conduct of government. It tells us who may govern us and how they shall secure this power; and then it limits their power to the functions which we, the people, decide that they shall have. You need to understand it in order that you may know your rights and your power. Ignorance is not bliss, but knowledge is power.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What is a constitution?
2. Why is a constitution important?
3. What kinds of constitutions are there?
4. What are some of the benefits of the Constitution of the United States?
5. What officers are authorized by the Constitution?

HOW THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AFFECTS US

In the preceding pages, you have been told how the township, city, county, and state governments affect our lives. It would take a larger section to tell in detail how the national government affects us. No attempt, however, will be made to undertake that here, since this book is designed to describe primarily the smaller units of government.

Almost every activity of local governments is, on a larger scale, an activity of the national government. The army and navy protect us from invasion and from disorder within the country. The conditions under which men, women, and children labor is a concern of our lawmakers and of the Department of Labor. The Department of Justice is concerned with violations of law not controlled by the states. And so we might go on with the other agencies of the national government.

You might ask, "Why is there need of a national government when we have the other governments, and why is there need of local governments when we have a national government?" That is an important question, and the answer to that question is one that every American should thoroughly understand. It must be clear to everyone that our country has a great variety of interests. Differences in the character of the people, in the type of work performed, in the physical features, and therefore in the problems of the various parts of the country raise many problems.

Our system of government is built upon the idea that the problems concerning only a small section of the country should be solved by that section, since the other sections are not able to consider it wisely and there is no need of having the entire nation act upon a purely local problem. Problems involving larger sections are handled by those sections.

There are, however, problems which cross state lines. Fugitives from justice should not be able to escape merely by crossing a state line. Floods in one section may be caused by conditions in another. Problems of national defense concern all the people. Wealth that is drawn from all parts of the nation may be concentrated in a few financial centers, and it is unfair for it to be taxed solely by some local unit. Epidemics of disease pay no attention to the imaginary lines separating the states. We need

money which can be used in all parts of the nation. Business rivalry ignores state lines. Railways do not stop at the border of a state. Ignorance in one section of the Union may imperil other sections. A large proportion of our population moves from state to state for pleasure, for work, for recreation.

These, then, are the fields of national action. Any problem arising in one state and affecting other states requires national action. Any problem affecting all or part of our country but arising without the country requires national action. The states have rights which the national government must respect, but they must rely upon the national government to help them in many matters.

Just as you have learned that the state has many departments and divisions, so you will find that the national government has many divisions. The legislative department makes laws dealing with the problems of the nation and with the national government. It consists of the house of representatives and the senate, whose work is much like that of the corresponding parts of the state legislature. Laws originate and are handled in much the same way in them as in the state legislature.

The judicial department, consisting of appellate courts and the Supreme Court, help to secure justice and to interpret the laws. The Supreme Court was established by the Constitution. As the need has arisen, the appellate courts and other Federal courts have been established. This need has come about chiefly as a result of the growth in area and population of the nation. The Supreme Court decides whether the lower courts have acted properly but does not decide upon the guilt or innocence of the parties to a suit. It also may decide whether a law is one which the legislature had a right to pass.

The largest department of the government is the executive department. It is easy for the legislature to pass a law, but the law will not enforce itself. Frequently, a law can not be enforced without the creation of some commission, board, or department to manage it. This makes the executive division of the national government a very complicated thing. The legislature passes a law, a board is created to put it into effect, and the public forgets about it. Then, some day, we begin to talk about the vast number of office-holders in our government. That is a natural result of the passage of laws. A law does not run about the country enforcing itself.

The president, of course, is the head of the executive depart-

ment. He has a cabinet, the heads of the departments into which his work is divided. Each department is divided into smaller departments, or bureaus, each of which performs definite duties. Besides these, there are a vast number of smaller divisions.

These work every day. Much of their work seems useless to many people; many of them might perhaps be done away with; but, as long as the laws which created them are in effect, they must go on. Much that seems useless in their work is necessary for the performance of other work. It is easy to divide anything into tiny parts and find each one in itself of small value; the value of the parts can be determined only by considering the value of the entire thing.

One of the functions of the national government that touches all of us is the issue of money. All our coins are made by the national government at its mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver. The Bureau of Engraving at Washington prepares all the paper money of the country, which is issued by the national government, the Federal Reserve banks, and the national banks. The value of our silver and paper money is determined by the gold and silver reserves which the treasury department keeps to back it. Paper money is practically a promissory note and is valuable only if it represents gold or silver. These metals wear away so easily that it is more economical—as well as convenient—to use paper.

Another agency which affects all of us all the time is the postal department. It is hard for us to realize conditions when letters and parcels had to be sent by private messengers. The post office department of our country makes it possible for us to keep in touch with our distant friends and to carry on business with people we have never seen. It carries mail for everyone unless there is proof that he is using the mails in violation of some law. Since the postal division of our government is more concerned with service than with profit, it does not always pay its way; so additional appropriations are usually necessary. Rural mail service and the transportation of newspapers and magazines are the greatest source of the almost annual postal deficit. These services, however, seem too valuable to the public to make the deficit a cause for complaint.

A function of the government which is less noticeable but which affects all of us no less is the tariff. A tariff is a charge made upon goods being imported into a country. There are several reasons for tariffs. Every country must have ports where goods

enter the country, and the goods entering must be examined so that harmful or undesirable goods may be kept out. One purpose of the tariff, then, is to pay the expense of keeping up these custom houses, where goods entering the country are examined. When people talk about absolute free trade, they mean that there is a tariff sufficient only to pay the cost of maintaining the customs houses.

Another purpose of tariffs is to encourage new industries. Generally, industries which have been established and which have developed enough that they can ship goods to other countries can sell cheaper than industries just established in these other countries. If, then, a nation wishes to establish an industry for itself, it is sometimes thought advisable to place a tariff upon competing goods so that the new industry will be able to meet the competition.

Much like this is the aim to prevent competition from abroad which will make deep cuts in profits or wages, or both, within the country. Evidently, if goods come into the country and are sold at lower prices than they can be produced for within the country at the prevailing conditions, either profits or wages must be reduced to meet the competition; or the producers must go out of business. Of course, if there is a difference in quality or usefulness, there is no direct competition; and the industries within the country may continue as before.

All tariffs, however, affect every citizen because they raise prices or keep prices higher than they would be if there were no tariff. Eventually, the consumer must pay the tariff. This is not to say that tariffs are necessarily undesirable. We get very few things in this world without paying for them; but, if they seem worth what they cost, we are not justified in complaining about the cost.

Somewhat related to the tariff is the matter of immigration. Immigration is really the importation of labor instead of the importation of goods. It helps business in a way by increasing the demand for goods within the country to which the immigrant comes. Often, it also helps business by increasing the supply of labor and so tending to lower wages, which affects the working people already here by reducing their income. When a country is young, more labor may be needed than can be supplied. So, in the early days of our country, immigrants were freely welcomed; and few restrictions were placed upon immigrants. Now that the country is more settled and our greatest construction

works completed, we are restricting immigration in an attempt to keep out undesirable foreigners, prevent the lowering of our standard of living, and reduce our problems of relief. The number of immigrants at present is limited and is proportioned to each country on the basis of people from that country here in 1920.

Immigrants bring us new ideas from abroad, new points of view, new customs. Almost every great nation has been a mixture of a number of peoples, as there seem to be greater vitality, originality, and mentality in mixed races than in pure races of people.

These people may become citizens of the United States upon meeting the requirements set by Congress. Then they have all the rights and privileges of other citizens. Most of us are citizens because we were born in this country. Citizenship entitles us to the benefits and rights and privileges of our government. If we go abroad, our government gives us protection so long as we do not violate the laws of the countries we visit; and, even then, it sees that we get a proper chance to prove our innocence.

This means that, if we are going abroad, we must get passports from the State Department of the national government. The State Department has ministers, ambassadors, and consuls throughout all the civilized countries of the world and consuls in other regions where we have trade; and American citizens have the right to appeal to them for protection and aid. Through these representatives, those having business interests abroad are protected and advised. The Department of Agriculture also has representatives abroad seeking new varieties of plants and animals which may be grown in our land.

Contrary to popular opinion, the weather bureau is a valuable part of our government's work. It has a high degree of accuracy, although most people doubt that. The proof of its accuracy is the fact that shippers rely on weather reports in order to avoid losses due to cold weather, radio reports of weather conditions keep airplanes and ships prepared for the conditions which they encounter, farmers depend upon the weather reports to warn them in time to protect tender crops. Every daily newspaper carries the weather reports and predictions in a prominent place, for many, many people look at these reports first of all when they pick up the daily paper.

A knowledge of these and other functions of our national government is important. When you study government in high school,

you will learn about all of them. Remember that economy in government is to be desired, but not at the expense of efficiency. You should learn what the government does before you criticize it for its expenditures and inefficiency.

Day and night, you live with your government. Everywhere you go, even into foreign lands, your government has a concern for you. Your safety, your welfare, your prosperity, your religious and educational condition, all your life is affected or may be affected by the government. In our land, we have a voice in the government. This should be used wisely, which means intelligently, which means upon the basis of knowledge. So a study of government is a necessity if our country is to be best governed. **YOU LIVE WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT.**

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. Make a scrapbook of the activities of the national government to which the newspapers make reference during some designated time.
2. What are the departments of our government which have members in the cabinet?
3. Why is there need of national government?
4. Why is there need of local government?
5. Why is there need of state government?
6. Can you think of some modern problems which are properly national problems? Why are they?
7. What are the parts of the legislative department of the nation?
8. Who is at the head of the executive department?
9. What makes up the judicial department?
10. Why are there so many commissions, bureaus, committees, etc., in our executive department?
11. Can you think of reasons why our country should have money authorized by the national government?
12. Why should the government instead of private interests operate the post office?

13. Why do we need just one unified postal department in our country?
14. Why should some people be prevented from using the mails?
15. What are some common ideas about the tariff in your community?
16. Can you tell some definite ways in which the tariff has affected your family?
17. Are there any industries in your city or county which are benefited by a tariff?
18. Are there many foreigners or people of foreign descent in your community? Have many foreigners become citizens? Are there any organizations in your community which help citizens to pass the naturalization tests?
19. Of what value have immigrants been to our country?
20. What are some industries which immigrants have brought to this country?
21. How does our country help us when we travel abroad?
22. Can you find out some industries in your community which use reports from the weather bureau?
23. Can you add to the list of ways in which we live with our national government?
24. From reference books prepare reports on:
 - a. *Magna Charta*
 - b. *The Mayflower Compact*
 - c. The New Jersey Plan
 - d. The Virginia Plan
 - e. Locke's Plan for the Government of North Carolina
 - f. The Declaration of Independence
 - g. The Bill of Rights
 - h. The Articles of Confederation
 - i. The Constitutional Convention of 1787
 - j. *The Federalist*
 - k. Madison's *Journal*
 - l. The New England Town Meeting
 - m. Feudalism.

THE POLITICAL CAREER OF
JOSEPH WILSON

THE POLITICAL CAREER OF JOSEPH WILSON

In 1895, Joseph Wilson was born on a farm in Typical Township, Model County, Indiana. His father was a moderately well-to-do farmer who had, shortly after the death of his father, married the local schoolteacher, a young woman living on a farm half a mile down the road.

Like all farm boys, Joseph helped his father with the farm work from an early age. Even before he was of school age, he had regular chores about the home, gathering eggs, feeding the chickens, pigs, and horses; gathering fruit and vegetables. His mother also taught him to help about the house, wiping dishes and helping to prepare vegetables for dinner. These tasks, which were accepted as a part of a normal life and from which the boy extracted considerable enjoyment, gave him a variety of interests. Out of these interests, he built up daily questionnaires, which his delighted parents painstakingly answered. So, when he entered school at the age of six years, he had already acquired a fundamental education and an inquisitive attitude which remained with him throughout life.

He opened his mind to the instruction which he found presented to him in school. Most of this came from books, for his teachers were none too good. Most of them were poorly prepared and taught school chiefly as a step toward something else, having little interest or aptitude for teaching.

He did, however, have one teacher, in the second grade, who made a lasting impression upon him. Philip Marsden recognized in the serious-minded youth the possibility of great things. He encouraged the boy's inquisitiveness, which had been somewhat repressed by his preceding teacher; but, most of all, he gave the boy the idea that words were tools of power.

"Never think," Marsden used to tell the students, "that you have read anything until you have understood it. Words are the greatest things in the world. People die because words have given them ideals and heroism. People buy things because words have made them think that the things are desirable. People do things because words have made those deeds seem good to them. But words have no magic when they are not understood.

"Learn to use words," he would continue. "With them, you can be a Lincoln, a Moses, a Franklin. If you want to do great things, master words."

His teaching was directed toward making his pupils understand, not merely remember. Joseph never forgot this advice. What his teachers could not make clear to him, he brought home to his mother. He refused to be satisfied merely with the solution of a problem in arithmetic; he held himself to an understanding of the terms of the problem and of the principles by which it was worked. Geography and history stored his mind, not only with facts, but with ideas of mankind's progress and opportunities. His reading developed his imagination and his sympathies. He devoured the small but choice library which his parents, unlike most farmers of his community, had built up, often rereading *Robinson Crusoe*, *Alice of Old Vincennes*, *The Three Musketeers*, and two or three books recounting the adventures of explorers. As he went about his evening chores and as he worked in the fields as he grew older, he lived in a world peopled by the characters in his books and thrilled to the adventurous living of which he read.

He was not, however, uninterested in the world about him. From his father, he learned to farm and increased this knowledge by reading the farm paper from which his father, to the amusement of the surrounding farmers, gleaned new ideas of cultivation or stock-raising. When Joseph was ten years old, his father encouraged him to buy a pure-bred Hampshire sow, although his neighbors were raising heavier hogs of no particular breed. He was allowed to pay his father for this sow from his profits and to build up a small herd of pure-bred swine, so that, to look forward a few years, Joseph had in the bank when he graduated from high school about \$1200.

He found time to make friends of his schoolmates. More than once his teachers observed him, at noon period, perched upon the top of the fence behind the schoolhouse, his fellow students sprawled on the ground while he told them the marvels of the *Arabian Nights*, of Baron Munchausen, or of the swashbuckling D'Artagnan. He was equally popular in their games, for he played scrub nine, fox and hound, and Andy-over with as much enthusiasm as he did everything else. He was not interested in killing game; but he liked to go hunting with the boys, partly for companionship but largely for the pleasure of tramping the fields and woods. In short, he was a normal boy, distinguished

from his fellows only by two things: his unlimited curiosity and his natural influence over everyone he came in fellowship with.

When he finished the eighth grade, he asked his father if he might go to high school. By this time, he had a horse of his own; and he was sure that he could ride back and forth the six miles to Modelville, which had the only high school in the county.

His high school career was an exciting one—to him. He found all the subjects of exciting interest, and in the science course he found the answers to many questions which he had been rolling around in his mind for a long time. He took part in the school's plays and, in his senior year, was on the school debate team. He practiced basketball with the other students during his noon period; but feeling that his parents sacrificed enough in sending him to high school, he refused to play on the team, for he insisted on doing his share of the chores at home.

At eighteen, he graduated from high school at the head of his class. That night, there was a consultation in the Wilson home.

"Do you want to stay here on the farm?" his father asked. "I can buy the adjoining hundred acres, and we can farm the two places together if you want to do that."

"I'll do that if you want me to," Joseph replied, "but I had hoped to go to Purdue. Why can't you buy the farm anyway? I've enough money to take me through Purdue, and I can work on the farm in the summer. The extra money we make from the other hundred will pay for a hired hand to help when I'm not at home, and we'll need an extra man anyway. If we buy a tractor, we can manage the two farms."

"I had been hoping that you would go on to Purdue," his father replied.

So, in spite of his neighbors' sneers at college farming, Joseph went to Purdue. There is no need of recounting his record there, for it was the natural outcome of his previous life. Every vacation, he and his father talked over the new ideas which he had gained in his agricultural classes and decided upon improvements in crop management and in stock raising. During the summers, Joseph helped supervise the farm. At harvest time, he took every opportunity to suggest improvements to his neighbors, who were gradually convinced by the evident superiority of the Wilson farm.

At last, Joseph was ready to undertake the management of the new hundred acres. He had already set out a good orchard,

which was beginning to bear. The fences were in repair, the soil had been brought to maximum productivity; in short, the farm was in first-class condition.

"How about helping me get a loan at the bank?" he asked his father one evening.

"Planning to build a house, eh?" his father chuckled. "When's it to be?"

"Grace said last night that she'd marry me as soon as we had a house to live in," Joseph replied, blushing. "We think that we've waited long enough."

"Well," his mother replied, "if you don't know her by this time after living half a mile from her all your life and going to school with her, besides spending every Sunday with her for the last four years, you never will know her. You're welcome to come in with us, son, if you want to."

"No," Joseph replied, "I know we're welcome; but we want to stand on our own feet. We'll not be far from you nor from her folks, and we want a home of our own."

By this time, most of the boys Joseph had gone to school with had come to have something to say in the management of their fathers' farms. One or two, by the death of their fathers, had complete charge of their farms. As they saw that Joseph did not put on airs and was not afraid to dirty his hands, they began to come to him for advice.

"Why don't you take the job of county agent?" the county superintendent asked him one day.

"No," Joseph laughed, "I haven't time for that; but I'd be glad to help the county agent. I know just the man for the job. He graduated in the same class with me."

So it came about that Model County had two county agents for the cost of one. Joseph persuaded the county agent, Frank Smith, to make his home with his father so that the two could be together frequently. Joseph took his friend about Typical Township and introduced him to the farmers. He helped in the demonstrations, and it was his influence which induced most of the farmers to follow the agent's suggestions. When farm work was slack, Joseph left much of the work to his hired hand and went with Frank to other townships, so that, in time, he came to know almost every farmer in the county.

When, three years after his marriage, Tom was born, Joseph began to talk to his neighbors about the advantages of a consolidated school. When he took up the matter with the trustee, he was told

that the schools were as good as they had ever been and that, anyway, the trustee could manage them without help. Joseph, however, continued his agitation for a consolidated school.

Early one March, his father rang the bell by which he signaled to Joseph when he needed him. As Joseph approached the house, he was surprised to see that the front room was brightly lighted. He was still more surprised to find about fifteen of the young farmers of the township there. They greeted each other cordially; and, after some discussion of the crops, one of them explained the purpose of their meeting: they wanted him to enter the primary for the position of trustee.

Joseph had not thought of entering politics, but they persuaded him that there was no chance for a consolidated school unless a trustee favorable to that were elected. They assured him that each of them and a number of their friends would vote for him in the primary on whichever ticket he ran.

"Well," he said, "I've never been much of a party man; but I generally vote the Publocrat ticket; so I suppose I ought to run on that ticket."

"O. K.," the farmers told him. "Harrison will run again, of course; he sells a new car to every new teacher he hires, and he won't want to lose out on that. It will give everyone a chance to line up for a progressive township government."

The farmers present at the caucus began their campaign the next day, and Joseph announced his candidacy in the *Modelville Gazette* the following week. Harrison, the trustee, fearful of the result if he were opposed in the election by young Wilson, encouraged his friends to induce several other Publocrats to enter the primary, hoping to split the vote and so prevent Joseph from winning his party's nomination. However, Wilson won the primary easily and, in the election that fall, was elected trustee by a three to one vote.

Under his administration as trustee, which lasted for eight years, a consolidated school was built, doing away with three-fourths of the one-room schools in the township. Most important of all to the people of the township was the fact that a high school was established in this consolidated school building. For the first time, it was possible for every child in Typical Township to attend high school. Efficient courses in agriculture, manual training, and domestic science were begun; and the parents began to see the advisability of sending their children on to college.

While the other functions of the trustee were well taken care

of, everyone felt that the improvement in the schools was the great work of the trustee. A movement was started to consolidate the remaining schools of the township. Joseph's father died, however, and he felt that he should devote more of his time to his farm. Consequently, on the expiration of his second term, he decided to drop out of political life—for a time, anyway.

Nevertheless, he had considerable influence in the affairs of the township; and his co-operation with the next trustee and with the county agent kept him in close touch with the farmers of both the county and township.

After moving to Modelville, Joseph became active in the chamber of commerce and was the first to suggest the idea of a better business bureau for the city. Since his was the only hardware store in the county seat, it was patronized by farmers from all over the county, practically all of whom he already knew. City people, too, came to the store; and soon he had a wide acquaintance. His lodge membership and his church association did much to ripen many of these acquaintances into friendships.

When the chamber of commerce put itself back of a movement to develop a park on the outskirts of the city, Joseph Wilson was made chairman of the committee. Later, when the park became a reality, the mayor appointed him chairman of the park board.

When the financial difficulties of the early Thirties struck Modelville, there was a demand for an overhauling of the city government. As a result of a growing feeling that the city needed a business man at its head, the directors of the chamber of commerce called on Wilson and asked him to run for mayor on an independent ticket. They felt that, in this way, he would draw votes from both the major parties and that the socialist vote would largely go to him. He had made friends among all classes and had won their confidence. Whenever there had been a business situation which called for a knowledge of government, he had been found the most capable member of the chamber of commerce to discuss it and carry it through.

His interest in government, fostered by his experiences with Tom, had caused him more than once to wish for a public office. His farm, he knew, was in good hands as long as he kept a reasonable oversight of it; his business was prospering, and Tom and Harry were able to undertake much of the work which he had been doing; and there seemed to be no reason why he should not give himself the opportunity of a political career. But the

question of running as an independent was one that he had never thought of; so he asked for a few days to think the matter over.

At their next conference, he announced that he would be willing to run for the mayorship but that he would run on the Publocrat ticket.

"This country must be governed by parties," he said. "An independent must depend solely on personal popularity. If I become mayor on an independent ticket, the city council will feel no need to co-operate with me. If I run on the Publocrat ticket, the probabilities are that the council will be strongly Publocratic; and they will feel a party responsibility to help make my administration a success."

"I think you're the man for mayor," one of the men replied, "but it will be hard to win on the Publocratic ticket. The Demopubs have elected the mayor here for the last thirty years, and I don't believe there is much doubt that they will win this time on a test of party strength. An independent wouldn't have to run against the machine, for he would have the two parties working against each other to help him."

Mr. Wilson stood firm, however. Some of the members of the committee said that they could not be sure of supporting him if he ran on a party ticket but that they would do nothing to oppose him. The Publocrats, of course, agreed to back him. They prepared a petition and agreed to secure the twenty-five names necessary to enable him to register his candidacy with the county clerk. The following week, the Modelville *Gazette* announced his candidacy. There was some talk of other Publocrat candidates, but the directors of the chamber of commerce visited these candidates and counseled party harmony.

There was, therefore, no opposition to Wilson in the primary election. During the campaign, he made speeches at a number of political gatherings. He showed a keen understanding of the financial problems of the city. He pointed out the possibilities of savings in the administration of the city light plant and in the management of the city streets. Economies could be secured by refinancing the city indebtedness. It was no time, he explained, for oratory; what was needed was cold facts.

The mayor, who was running for re-election, indulged in flights of oratory. He referred to this newcomer into city politics as a farmer who thought that a city government could be run as simply as a forty-acre farm. Everyone knew, he told his listeners, that the Demopubs had managed the city for thirty years. The elec-

tion, however, was a landslide for the Publocrats, the Demopubs electing only one councilman.

During his administration, Wilson refunded the city debt at two per cent less than the original rate. He made improvements in the waterworks plant and financed it without the necessity of issuing new bonds. The unsatisfactory sewer system was improved. By setting up a business manager to purchase all city supplies, he was able to make great savings in the cost of the city government. Co-operation with the chamber of commerce made Modelville more prosperous than it had been for several years.

As the end of his term of office approached, the leading Publocrats asked him if he wished re-election. He told them that he had been asked to serve on the Board of Directors of the State Sanatorium at Rockville and that his duties on this board would take up all the time that he could spare for the next four years. He intended to plan his farm and his hardware business so that it would require the minimum of his attention, for he intended to devote his next years to public service.

When they asked what he intended to do, he replied that his next step would be to run for representative to the state legislature. True to their promise at this time, they assisted his candidacy for state representative in 1942. In the primaries, he won a majority in every precinct; and, since the district was normally Publocratic, he had no difficulty in securing the election.

At this time, the great public question in the state was the elimination of grade railway crossings. Accidents had been increasing at a greater and greater rate. In 1941, several accidents costing a large number of lives had made the abolition of grade crossings a prominent question. The expense of such a program made it almost impossible, the railways declared; and the competition of the busses had made serious inroads on their income. There had been an upswing of the business cycle; but there were still a large number of unemployed, who were being supported by local, state, and national agencies. A bill by Mr. Wilson providing for the employment of large numbers of these unemployed upon the elimination of grade crossings met with popular approval. Most of the unemployed preferred to earn, even at a small income, than to remain idle and live on charity. Since there was from this source an abundance of manual labor available, most of the work was done without the aid of the labor-saving machinery.

In other bills of public importance, Mr. Wilson played an important part. He had been intimate enough with all classes of people to realize the importance of the laws of the state to the lives of the citizens. His speeches came to be listened to with respect, even by the veteran members of the house. His name became known all over the state.

Consequently, when the political leaders of the state were looking about for likely candidates for governor, Wilson became an oft-repeated name. At the Publocratic State Convention, however, the political machine placed the name of a prominent senator before the convention. The senator from Modelville district named Joseph Wilson as the choice of that section of the state. The mayor of one of the large cities of the state, a representative, and the prosecuting attorney of Hale County were also nominated. At the first ballot, there was no majority. The convention adjourned for the day; and, during the evening and the early morning, there were numerous conversations between lively groups of delegates. When the convention met again, the first ballot showed that the fight was to be between the senator, the prosecuting attorney from Hale County, and Joseph Wilson. On the fifth ballot, the attorney from Hale County withdrew his name and urged his friends to vote for Joseph Wilson. On the next ballot, Wilson was chosen by the convention as the Publocratic nominee for governor.

It was a busy summer. Joseph traveled all over the state. There had been considerable dissatisfaction with the Publocratic administration; but, as Wilson discussed in his friendly, informal manner the problems of state government, there began to grow a feeling that here was a man who saw the instruments of government as a means of making the life of every citizen more desirable. Even the opposition papers had little to say in opposition to the Publocratic candidate and confined themselves to praise of their own candidate. The campaign was decided by an informal debate between the two candidates at a huge gathering at the state fair grounds. When the election returns were reported, Wilson had won by a majority of 15,000.

Problems of agriculture, business, and schools arose during his term. With all of these, Wilson had had practical experience. He called in conferences of representatives of those engaged in these activities and listened to their recommendations.

"You can't fool Joe," they reported when they returned home. "We intended to ask him questions, but he fired the questions at

us. No, he didn't make any promises. He's square, and he won't make up his mind till he knows all sides of the question."

Wilson made numerous trips throughout the state, investigating the conditions about which he had heard. He talked with the chambers of commerce, farm organizations, teachers' associations; that is, he listened to them, asked them questions, and promised to think over what they had told him. Then, when he had a complete picture of conditions in his mind, he called a special session of the legislature. In his call, he laid down a program for meeting the problems which had arisen. This was published in all the papers throughout the state and was the subject of discussion during the three weeks before the legislature met. He asked in his call that the senators and representatives discuss the program with the people they represented.

As a result, the legislature met with a clear idea of the opinions of their constituents. Casting aside precedent, he visited each house of the legislature and expressed his willingness to answer any questions about the legislation which he had recommended in his call. For six hours a day during the first week of the session, he answered questions and explained away the doubts of the members about his program. By the end of the next week, all the measures which he had proposed were passed; and the special session adjourned.

This procedure brought him into the national limelight. The newspapers in all parts of the country commended the simplicity of his method of securing results in the emergency. As the presidential campaign of 1948 drew near, his name was frequently mentioned as the fittest man for the presidency. The depression had brought on many problems which improved conditions had left unsolved. What could be done about them?

The Publocrats of Indiana sent to the National Convention at Cincinnati a delegation instructed to vote for Wilson. At their headquarters, they met with delegates from other sections of the nation. Many of them were instructed to vote for their "native sons," but many were also instructed to vote for Wilson if their candidate seemed to have no chance. Uninstructed delegates talked to the Indiana delegation about Wilson. Had he really broken through the red tape of government to accomplish commonsense reforms for the benefit of the citizens?

"Yes," the Indianians told them, "Wilson believes that the government is for the people; and not the people for the govern-

ment. He believes in constitutional law; but he has no respect for tradition nor red tape unless it tends to make for the life, liberty, and happiness of the citizenry."

The first day of the convention was taken up with examining the credentials of the delegates. Two sets of delegates appeared from the State of Franklin, and there was considerable delay in deciding which set should be recognized. The committee on credentials had been appointed by the National Committee before the convention assembled. The committee examined their credentials and recognized the delegates pledged to Mr. Wilson.

On the afternoon of the second day, nominations were made. The first person to be recognized was the chairman of the delegation from Indiana, since the delegation from Alabama yielded its right to be recognized first in order that its choice might be nominated by a man from his own state. He recounted the achievements of Joseph Wilson as farmer, business man, mayor, representative, and governor. Here was a man, the orator said, who had lived close enough to the life of the ordinary man to know how he felt, what his problems were, and what his needs were and yet who had a refreshingly new view of the responsibilities of the government. Realizing the necessity of law, he realized still more the necessities of humanity. Acknowledging the need of organization, he refused to be bound by any organization. He was a man who made no promises except that he would do the best he was capable of, a man with a clear vision of the nation's needs, a man who believed in explaining his views to the people, listening to their reactions, and then doing what seemed to him the right thing to do. He took pride in asking the convention to choose Joseph Wilson to uphold its banner in the presidential campaign.

The applause greeting this nomination rolled back and forth over the huge hall. When the chairman of the delegation from Texas seconded the nomination with a speech explaining how the people of the Lone Star State had been thrilled by the reports of this champion of the people who let his deeds serve instead of promises, the hall rocked with the cheers.

Several delegations which had planned to make other nominations changed their minds. Then the President of the United States was placed in nomination, as were a senator from one of the Western states, and two or three native sons. The convention adopted a rule that a majority vote should be sufficient to determine the will of the convention.

On the third day, the balloting began. From the first, it was a contest between Wilson and the President of the United States. On the sixth ballot, the delegations pledged to the United States senator received telegrams from the senator releasing them and asking them to vote for Wilson. On the eighth ballot, Wilson was acclaimed the victory by a vote of 624 to 371.

The campaign was, on the whole, a quiet one. Since it costs a great deal to appeal to the voters in a nation of 125,000,000 people, no candidate is able to finance his own campaign. The funds for Mr. Wilson's campaign was financed by business men throughout the country who believed that his policies would affect their business favorably, but funds were also received from labor unions and many private individuals who endorsed his policies.

On the second Tuesday of November, Joseph Wilson spent the day quietly at his home, leaving it only to vote. Mrs. Wilson and Tom voted early. The evening papers reported that the contest would be close; but, as the reports came over the radio, it became apparent that state after state was giving its electoral votes to him. By eleven o'clock, the Demopub candidate announced over the radio that he wished to congratulate the fairest and most considerate opponent he had met in his political career, the next president of the United States, Joseph Wilson.

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